

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME V.

BENGAL.

PART II.

TABLES

BY

L. S. S. O'MALLEY

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CORRIGENDUM.

Bengal Table Volume.

Table	Page	Column	Against	For	Read
XI	139	14	Birthplace 24-Parganas, enumerated in Garden Reach.	797	2,797
XVA, Part II	243	256	Bengal	11,623	11,634
Ditto	"	"	British Territory	11,591	11,597
Ditto	"	"	Presidency Division	2,926	2,932
Ditto	"	"	Calcutta	Nil	6
Ditto	"	257	Bengal	484	478
Ditto	"	"	British Territory	484	478
Ditto	"	"	Presidency Division	63	57
Ditto	"	"	Calcutta	6	Nil.
XV E Appendix	355	9	Brick and Tile factories in 24-Parganas ...	Nil	3
Ditto	356	8	Sarki factories in 24-Parganas	45	46
XVI	374	2	Rajput, West and Central Bengal ...	Military service ...	Agriculture and military service.
Do.	"	"	Rajput, North Bengal, Dacca and Mymensingh.	Ditto ...	Military service.

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

THIS table shows for each district in Bengal as now constituted the area, the number of towns and villages, the number of occupied houses and the total urban and rural population, male and female. The districts are arranged in this and other tables in the order prescribed by Government.

Similar figures are given for Sikkim and the two Feudatory States Cooch Behar and Hill Tippera attached to Bengal.

The difference between some of the areas here shown and those in the corresponding table of 1901 is due principally to inter-provincial and inter-district transfers, as explained on the title-page of Table II. In some cases the figures given in the Imperial Gazetteer have been adopted; for Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge revised figures have been supplied by the Settlement Officers; while the areas of Backergunge, the 24-Parganas and Khulna have been increased by the inclusion of the Sundarbans. The area shown for Calcutta, though different from that given in Table I of the Bengal Census Report of 1901, which excluded the "water area" (*i.e.*, the port and canals), is the same as that given in Table I of the Calcutta Census Report of that year.

For the purpose of column 3 (number of towns) all cantonments have been treated as forming part of the municipalities which they adjoin. Buxa Cantonment in Jalpaiguri is treated as a town, as it does not adjoin any municipality.

Statistics for thanas will be found in Provincial Tables I and II at the end of this volume.

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872

D. STATE OR STATE	TELEPHONE					VARIATION					NET VARIATION 1st PERIOD 15-2-1911
						INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)					
	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901-1901	1901-1901	1901-1901	1901-1901		
1	5	5	5	5	5	7	5	5	10	11	
2	40 308 612	43 681 770	25 605 019	37 012 989	34 687 297	+ 3 473 660	+ 3 015 834	+ 2 790 953	+ 2 377 697	+ 11 618 350	
3	43 483 077	47 241 477	20 689 639	38 316 728	31 119 465	+ 3 311 600	+ 3 051 815	+ 2 772 904	+ 2 397 263	+ 11 563 612	
4	6 40 076	7 303 954	6 689 382	7 303 954	7 601 061	+ 277 33	+ 550 837	+ 295 735	- 210 707	+ 507 623	
5	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
6	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
7	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
8	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
9	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
10	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
11	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
12	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
13	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
14	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
15	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
16	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
17	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
18	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
19	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
20	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
21	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
22	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
23	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
24	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
25	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
26	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
27	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
28	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
29	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
30	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
31	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
32	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
33	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
34	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
35	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
36	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
37	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
38	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
39	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
40	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
41	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
42	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
43	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
44	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
45	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
46	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
47	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
48	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
49	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
50	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
51	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
52	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
53	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
54	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
55	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
56	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
57	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
58	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
59	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
60	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
61	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
62	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
63	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
64	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
65	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
66	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
67	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
68	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
69	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
70	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
71	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
72	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
73	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
74	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
75	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
76	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
77	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
78	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
79	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
80	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
81	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
82	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
83	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
84	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
85	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
86	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
87	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
88	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
89	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
90	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
91	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
92	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
93	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
94	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
95	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
96	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
97	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
98	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
99	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
100	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	
101	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	1 700 009	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	1911.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BENGAL	23,803,593	21,889,442	20,121,410	18,507,150	17,102,025	22,502,019	20,909,671	19,031,122
(1) British Territory	23,365,223	21,488,265	19,397,327	18,001,014	17,112,208	22,112,453	20,627,212	19,112,714
BURDWAN DIVISION	4,561,925	4,116,932	3,800,258	3,606,699	3,229,449	4,202,359	4,123,171	3,888,111
Bardwan	770,211	748,112	692,927	670,255	572,725	750,005	724,041	713,199
Birbhum	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Bankura	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Midnapore	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Hooghly	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Howrah	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	5,014,217	4,629,215	4,279,177	4,143,282	3,729,272	4,170,101	4,281,153	4,012,193
Calcutta	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Medinipur	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Nadia	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Murshidabad	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Jessore	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Khulna	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
RAJSHAH DIVISION	5,356,785	4,989,174	4,509,006	4,268,268	4,069,187	4,981,317	4,525,112	4,102,221
Rajshahi	750,000	700,000	650,000	600,000	550,000	700,000	650,000	600,000
Dinajpur	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Dahlgang	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Barisal	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Rangpur	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Bohara	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Pabna	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Madda	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
DACCA DIVISION	6,137,087	5,479,294	4,993,256	4,721,823	3,902,517	5,900,362	5,370,834	4,861,583
Dacca	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Moulvibazar	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Barisal	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	2,691,211	2,361,396	2,035,960	1,721,823	1,319,213	2,690,940	2,312,325	2,091,121
Tippera	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Chittagong	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
(2) Feudatory States	438,368	393,877	371,053	363,156	299,817	381,197	316,122	319,227
Cooch Behar	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
Hill Tippera	1,000,000	940,000	880,000	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	950,000	900,000
SIKKIM	45,029	30,792	15,719	..	..	12,861	29,219	11,716
BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FRANCE CHANDERGAORE	5,091	6,111	2,922	679	..	3,621	3,255	1,291

TABLE III.

***TOWNS AND VILLAGES
CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.***

IN this table, as in Tables I, IV and V, cantonments have been treated as forming part of the municipalities which they adjoin.

IN the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions and in Hill Tippera the residential village or group of houses, bearing a separate name, has been taken as the village, small outlying hamlets being treated as part of the main residential village to which they appertain. Elsewhere the census village corresponds to the mauza.

TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—concluded.

District or State.	5,000—10,000.		10,000—20,000.		20,000—50,000.		50,000—100,000.		100,000 and over.		Encampments, Boat and Railway population unclassified.
	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
BENGAL	100	1,113,338	49	685,026	28	794,269	2	101,181	3	1,177,985	140,140
(1) British Territory	102	1,084,422	48	674,185	29	704,269	2	104,181	3	1,177,985	139,528
BURDWAN DIVISION	18	129,039	4	59,793	10	278,555	1	176,241	1	176,241	24,651
Bardham	4	28,296	1	15,197	2	56,593	..	..	..	..	8,615
Birbham	4	27,811	..	..	2	43,701	..	..	..	..	2,236
Bankura	1	7,938	1	13,275	2	32,710	..	..	..	..	418
Midnapore	4	31,183	2	31,621	4	121,230	..	..	..	..	3,084
Hoochly	6	33,866	..	..	1	21,255	..	..	..	..	1,968
Howrah	..	..	..	..	1	21,255	..	..	1	170,241	8,302
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	54	366,618	23	310,770	9	299,998	2	104,181	1	894,707	34,439
24-Parganas	21	142,191	11	201,671	6	233,077	2	104,181	1	894,707	5,397
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,270
Nadia	7	47,070	1	12,189	2	50,178	..	..	..	..	0,099
Murshidabad	9	54,896	5	50,535	1	20,113	..	..	..	..	4,816
Jessore	4	29,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,412
Khulna	13	93,303	3	37,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,001
RAJSHAH DIVISION	25	101,379	8	117,340	3	71,505	..	..	..	..	31,460
Rajshahi	1	8,251	..	..	1	53,400	..	..	..	..	8,750
Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,410
Dumkari	4	22,415	1	15,915	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,531
Barisal	3	16,517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	15	97,920	3	37,823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boaga	1	9,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,332
Pabna	1	7,154	1	19,274	1	24,777	..	..	..	..	875
Maldia	..	..	1	14,322	1	23,322	..	..	..	..	11,340
DACCA DIVISION	14	89,085	9	138,605	3	71,458	1	106,947	1	106,947	44,943
Dacca	4	27,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,779
Mymensingh	1	6,655	6	94,495	1	27,876	..	..	1	106,947	6,516
Fatidpur	3	19,715	2	32,294	..	21,109	..	..	..	..	12,693
Bachergunge	6	35,348	1	11,806	1	22,573	..	..	..	..	14,893
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	51	338,301	4	47,677	3	73,753	..	..	..	..	4,032
Tippera	..	..	1	12,717	2	41,987	..	..	..	..	1,416
Nakhali	17	111,629	1	10,320	3	28,768	..	..	..	..	154
Chittagong	34	226,572	2	21,580	1	..	..	..	..	..	2,201
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
(2) Feudatory States	4	28,916	1	10,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	631
Cooch Behar	3	22,085	1	10,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	631
Hill Tippera	1	6,831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.

POPULATION OF TOWNS
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1872.

THIS table shows the population of all cities and towns, *i.e.*, municipalities, cantonments, and certain other places which are of an urban character though not under municipal government. While in Table V cities and towns are arranged territorially, in this table they are classified by population in the following six classes:—

Class I	...	...	...	...	100,000 or over.
" II	...	...	...	...	50,000 to 100,000
" III	...	...	...	...	20,000 to 50,000
" IV	...	...	...	...	10,000 to 20,000
" V	...	...	...	...	5,000 to 10,000
" VI	...	...	...	...	under 5,000

To enable comparison to be made with previous censuses when the cantonment population was not separately recorded, the population of cantonments has been added to that of the municipalities which they adjoin, but separate figures have also been given for them below the totals for the municipalities in question. The population of these cantonments is shown below:—

CANTONMENT.	Municipality with which included.	Total population.	Males.	Females.
Fort William ...	Calcutta ...	4,411	3,021	409
Alipore ...	Ditto ...	1,174	1,009	165
Dum-Dum ...	North Dum-Dum	3,818	2,352	1,426
Barrackpore ...	South Barrackpore	11,455	7,352	4,103
Jalapahar (including Katabahar).	Barjehing ...	915	602	313
Lahore ...	Ditto ...	1,037	625	212

The population of Calcutta and the suburban municipalities, as returned at enumerations previous to 1901, has been adjusted on account of subsequent changes in municipal boundaries. The figures now given represent the population of the area now included in each municipality. Similarly, the figures for Howrah in 1872 and 1881 represent the population of the present area of that municipality, excluding Bally, which was cut off and formed into a separate municipality in 1883. The population of the municipalities at Dacca and Agartala, as returned at previous enumerations, has also been adjusted on account of subsequent changes in municipal boundaries, and the figures given in the table represent the population of the area now included in each municipality. With these exceptions, adjustments have not been made on account of changes in municipal areas, and the old figures have been left unaltered.

During the decade there have been numerous changes in the areas of municipalities in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the urban population increasing by 13,748 owing to the extension of and decreasing by 4,512 owing to the reduction of the area within municipal limits. Two places, *viz.*, Kharagpur and Dhulian (constituted a municipality subsequent to 1901), have now been classed as towns for the first time; the result of the present census is to show that they contain an aggregate population of 27,255. Another place, Halishahar, which was created a municipality in 1903 and is therefore now shown separately, was in 1901 part of the Naihati municipality.

The City of Dacca comprises, besides the Dacca municipality, the civil station at Ramna. The population of each part is shown below:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dacca Municipality ...	103,152	62,796	45,356
Civil Station at Ramna ...	399	295	104

TABLE IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY

Serial No.	TOWN	District or State	Municipality Urban or Rural	POPULATION					VARIATION Increase (+)	
				1901	1901	1901	1901	1901		
				1	2	3	4	5		
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION				14 TOWNS	8,868,847	8,829,138	8,873,378	1,891,831	1,857,504	+ 349,089
CLASS I - 100,000 and over				3 Towns	1,153,674	1,005,193	830,406	781,439	785,873	+ 46,661
1	Calcutta	Calcutta	Municipality	907,077	817,706	802,906	612,907	673,096	+	60,271
2	Madras	Madras	Municipality	4,311	4,818	5,000	...	...	+	501
3	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	1,134	1,751	1,000,000	90,615	90,000	+	61,615
CLASS II - 50,000-100,000				3 Towns	101,181	83,907	47,006	58,364	63,273	+ 49,254
4	Madras	Madras	Municipality	81,707	87,947	28,191	44,125	55,992	+	21,390
CLASS III - 20,000-50,000				8 Towns	788,898	661,054	895,388	888,077	473,033	+ 139,844
8	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,951	14,151	25,000	25,000	21,640	+	3,415
9	Calcutta	Calcutta	Municipality	40,174	40,174	40,174	40,174	40,174	+	0
10	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	44,885	50,711	27,674	12,464	8,266	+	17,764
11	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	4,171	17,428	37,477	34,000	32,271	+	909
12	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	33,901	35,023	...	...	...	+	...
13	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	8,710	23,140	3,554	10,540	11,461	+	800
14	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	8,573	20,778	6,724	7,074	...	+	1,169
15	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
16	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
17	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
18	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
19	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
20	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
21	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
22	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
23	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
24	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
25	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
26	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
27	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
28	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
29	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
30	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
31	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
32	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	28,800	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900	+	400
33										

POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1872.

TION.			VARIATION IN PERIOD 1872-1911.	M A L E S.			F E M A L E S.			Serial No.
DECREASE (-).				1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
1921-1901.	1891-1891.	1872-1891.	Increase (+) Decrease (-).	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
+ 375,780	+ 231,547	+ 134,327	+ 1,110,743	1,820,065	1,562,824	1,296,604	1,145,182	1,036,334	926,774	
+ 214,627	+ 99,007	- 4,184	+ 397,951	785,331	712,371	562,434	398,293	382,759	318,069	
+ 165,421	+ 62,005	- 23,702	+ 263,958	607,674	522,604	417,162	289,503	285,200	235,143	1
...	...	...	...	3,021	3,000	...	490	712	...	2
...	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	105	...	...	3
+ 47,588	+ 15,703	+ 6,741	+ 91,937	114,564	99,004	70,477	64,440	57,690	46,129	4
+ 8,143	+ 3,216	+ 9,774	+ 32,958	63,021	49,871	41,795	45,460	39,862	35,790	5
+ 11,631	- 16,068	- 6,911	+ 35,906	66,474	33,120	23,591	37,707	20,807	16,705	
+ 4,226	- 19,094	- 5,507	- 223	31,735	10,142	16,418	22,032	13,245	11,743	4
+ 7,476	+ 3,899	- 1,641	+ 39,131	34,729	13,678	9,173	15,675	7,562	4,962	5
+ 68,666	+ 66,461	+ 55,892	+ 323,063	466,082	378,681	327,946	330,916	285,373	268,142	
+ 8,423	+ 10,391	+ 1,119	+ 25,154	30,323	26,021	20,290	19,231	17,520	15,752	6
+ 9,227	+ 6,129	+ 921	+ 22,809	30,781	26,189	10,424	17,385	14,661	11,029	7
+ 287	+ 12,548	+ 3,109	+ 36,037	27,625	16,628	10,693	17,670	11,283	11,329	8
...	...	...	...	31,225	11,461	...	13,096	4,604	...	9
+ 215	+ 207	+ 1,723	+ 3,600	29,527	19,413	...	15,304	15,609	15,950	10
+ 578	- 1,201	+ 2,023	+ 1,249	17,577	17,641	16,253	15,163	16,409	16,011	11
+ 4,521	+ 4,549	...	...	17,681	14,171	10,639	13,650	12,203	14,328	12
+ 3,677	+ 1,831	...	...	15,417	16,377	17,019	13,099	14,006	16,043	13
+ 1,929	+ 5,193	+ 2,184	+ 9,938	18,770	15,701	14,251	9,087	8,480	9,815	14
+ 6,567	+ 6,527	+ 1,131	+ 16,493	14,739	17,063	12,116	9,139	7,404	5,699	15
- 16,349	+ 5,320	- 6,075	- 8,787	17,132	11,249	20,370	10,473	8,058	15,277	16
...	...	...	...	7,452	6,942	...	4,133	3,840	...	17
+ 2,529	+ 729	+ 1,022	- 1,932	12,189	12,614	...	14,617	14,384	16,437	18
+ 682	- 69	9,226	967	14,392	13,604	12,569	11,841	11,301	11,255	19
+ 2,676	+ 2,527	...	...	14,922	14,748	13,080	10,813	10,684	10,476	20
- 153	+ 2,520	- 11	+ 3,729	13,256	12,690	13,090	11,611	10,531	10,177	21
+ 5,511	+ 294	+ 1,821	+ 16,936	16,462	9,376	5,729	8,491	5,774	4,410	22
+ 833	+ 1,977	+ 727	+ 3,975	11,767	12,753	12,414	11,709	12,204	13,050	23
+ 1,994	- 4	+ 2,764	+ 7,474	12,154	10,632	9,282	11,297	10,205	9,461	24
+ 182	+ 2,179	- 3,023	+ 1,116	13,077	11,690	11,751	10,349	9,029	9,650	25
...	...	...	...	11,122	8,760	...	12,200	8,750	...	26
+ 4,483	+ 1,504	+ 414	+ 9,744	13,706	11,673	8,540	8,046	7,506	6,100	27
+ 3,479	+ 2,291	+ 682	+ 9,972	15,458	13,229	10,381	6,082	5,728	5,099	28
+ 1,922	+ 1,843	+ 1,109	+ 8,670	14,217	11,393	9,615	8,177	7,279	7,165	29
+ 1,699	+ 694	+ 2,020	+ 6,923	11,671	10,317	9,224	10,624	9,689	8,782	30
...	...	...	...	12,446	8,490	...	8,433	6,506	...	31
+ 2,577	+ 661	+ 415	+ 6,707	11,722	9,713	8,192	9,381	8,252	7,186	32
+ 1,204	+ 3,991	+ 1,145	+ 7,181	11,792	9,859	8,774	8,721	7,816	6,885	33
+ 699	+ 673	+ 1,427	+ 3,042	10,025	9,205	8,821	10,453	9,685	9,366	34
+ 59,511	+ 69,043	+ 70,911	+ 277,130	333,614	281,976	244,454	247,379	221,929	199,263	
+ 3,113	+ 944	+ 403	+ 9,785	13,462	10,405	8,431	6,301	4,263	3,124	35
+ 1,874	+ 1,219	+ 403	+ 3,544	10,049	9,020	8,231	9,218	8,795	8,252	36
+ 3,691	+ 1,474	+ 634	+ 6,137	10,610	9,656	9,078	8,621	7,907	6,704	37
+ 2,779	+ 7,127	+ 3,691	+ 15,848	11,031	10,241	9,923	7,374	6,083	5,222	38
...	...	...	...	902	778	...	313	453	...	39
...	...	...	...	825	778	...	218	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	11,730	Not available	Not available	7,218	Not available	Not available	41
- 2,233	+ 2,230	...	...	11,183	7,222	8,470	7,250	5,599	6,675	42
+ 1,692	+ 2,264	...	...	9,617	8,513	7,203	8,514	8,458	7,910	43
+ 4,754	+ 2,601	...	...	11,685	8,671	5,822	6,634	4,660	3,255	44
+ 2,258	+ 1,090	...	...	9,608	8,420	7,103	8,518	7,876	6,626	45
+ 1,494	+ 1,409	...	...	11,243	7,761	6,875	6,772	6,405	4,817	46
...	...	...	...	11,629	8,941	...	6,453	5,010	...	47
+ 1,711	+ 800	+ 1,625	+ 1,584	10,609	10,078	8,720	5,929	5,892	5,406	48
+ 1,397	+ 151	+ 2,270	+ 514	8,433	8,772	10,153	7,860	7,894	7,811	49
+ 1,226	+ 556	+ 3,067	+ 298	9,619	8,067	7,228	6,207	5,393	4,076	50
+ 1,791	+ 2,034	+ 693	+ 7,670	8,610	7,043	6,217	7,075	6,450	4,627	51
+ 2,090	+ 2,040	- 8,784	+ 4,081	8,417	8,591	7,083	7,060	6,050	5,780	52
+ 151	+ 1,388	- 429	+ 1,403	7,697	7,314	7,381	6,025	6,353	6,437	53
+ 1,641	...	...	...	8,018	6,631	5,615	5,722	4,771	4,200	54
+ 177	+ 237	- 483	+ 8,222	7,058	6,092	6,235	6,022	6,416	6,609	55
+ 3,410	+ 1,701	...	...	8,371	6,187	4,000	5,052	3,785	2,452	56
- 14	+ 7,672	- 9,075	+ 710	6,254	6,349	6,255	7,021	7,089	7,207	57
+ 675	+ 611	+ 180	+ 3,054	8,017	6,082	6,178	6,114	4,607	4,698	58
+ 1,759	...	...	...	7,083	6,204	4,896	6,013	4,222	3,771	59
- 133	...	...	...	7,760	6,253	6,083	6,114	4,631	4,954	60
...	...	...	...	9,002	6,750	...	3,655	2,696	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
+ 3,731	+ 1,942	- 3,603	- 11,865	9,250	7,658	6,511	6,410	7,610	9,358	63
+ 906	+ 470	- 1,355	+ 822	6,012	5,002	5,428	6,426	6,135	5,703	64
+ 2,471	+ 771	+ 5,212	+ 3,617	5,821	4,976	6,156	6,050	5,905	7,178	65
+ 3,222	+ 1,713	- 3,258	+ 9,321	7,581	7,581	9,196	5,602	6,004	7,481	66
+ 593	+ 1,304	- 2,851	+ 3,428	6,216	7,277	0,070	5,818	7,218	6,936	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
+ 1,873	+ 6,658	...	...	6,623	8,180	6,403	5,473	5,089	5,783	69
+ 634	+ 2,009	...	...	6,003	6,823	7,166	4,854	5,777	6,068	70
+ 227	+ 364	...	...	6,782	5,205	5,341	5,845	5,698	6,500	71
+ 371	+ 1,210	...	...	7,876	5,021	5,273	3,704	2,354	2,479	72
+ 26	+ 1,749	+ 1,338	+ 4,871	7,289	6,012	6,400	4,180	3,690	3,273	73

although neither a municipality nor a cantonment.

able, is to develop local museums with special regard to local interest and to concentrate on matters of general interest in imperial museums. How to make museums more useful educationally and secure greater co-operation between museum authorities and educational authorities is a matter on which they have addressed Local Governments.

35. The present scheme of agricultural education originated under Lord Curzon's government and is, in fact, only seven years old. Previous to the year 1905, there was no central institution for research or teaching and such education as was then imparted in agriculture was represented by two colleges and three schools, in a more or less decadent condition. Very few Indians then had any knowledge of science in its application to agriculture and still fewer were capable of imparting such knowledge to others. In the year 1905 a comprehensive scheme was evolved under which arrangements were made both for the practical development of agriculture by government assistance and also for teaching and research in agriculture and subjects connected with it. A central institution for research and higher education was established at Pusa. The existing schools and colleges were reconstituted, improved and added to. Farms for experiments and demonstration were started, and as time went on, a change was effected in regard to agricultural education in its earlier stages. As now constituted the scheme of agricultural education has three main features, *viz.*, (a) the provision of first class opportunities for the higher forms of teaching and research, (b) collegiate education, and (c) the improvement of secondary and primary education. *Agricultural education.*

36. The institute at Pusa, maintained at a cost of four lakhs a year, has 37 Europeans and Indians on its staff, engaged partly in research, partly in post-graduate education and the instruction, through short courses, of students or agriculturists in subjects which are not regularly treated in provincial institutions. There are now six provincial institutions containing over 300 students and costing annually between five and six lakhs of rupees. Practical classes for agriculturists have also been established at various centres in several provinces. In the ordinary elementary schools, formal agriculture is not taught; but in some provinces a markedly agricultural colour is given to the general scheme of education.

37. Veterinary research is carried on at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar. The scheme of veterinary colleges has been thoroughly reorganised since 1904. There are now four such institutions, with 511 students, as well as a school at Rangoon. These institutions meet fairly well the growing demand for trained men. *Veterinary education.*

38. The college at Dehra Dun has recently been improved; and a research institution has been established in connection with it. Indians can here obtain an education in forestry which approximates to that ordinarily obtainable in Europe. *Forestry education.*

39. Instruction in the western system of medicine is imparted in five recognised colleges and fifteen recognised schools in British India. These now annually produce between six and seven hundred qualified medical practitioners. A medical registration Act has recently been passed for the presidency of Bombay, under which passed students of such schools are entitled to become registered; and a similar Act is now under consideration in the presidency of Bengal. In Calcutta there are four self-constituted medical schools, the diplomas of which are not recognised by the Government of India. Among recent developments may be mentioned the establishment of an X-ray institute at Dehra Dun, and the formation of post-graduate classes in connection with the Central Research Institute at Kasauli. These latter include training in bacteriology and technique and preparation for special research; classes of practical instruction in malarial technique are also held twice a year at Amritsar under the officer in charge of the malarial bureau. *Medical education.*

40. Other projects are engaging the attention of the Government of India, including the institution of a post-graduate course of tropical medicine. The practical want of such a course has long been felt; and the Government of India are now in communication with the Secretary of State regarding its establishment in the Medical College at Calcutta. The Calcutta University have expressed their willingness to co-operate by instituting a diploma

45. It is important to distinguish clearly on the one hand the federal *Affiliating and teaching universities.* university, in the strict sense, in which several colleges of approximately equal standing separated by no excessive distance or marked local individuality are grouped together as a university—and on the other hand the affiliating university of the Indian type, which in its inception was merely an examining body, and, although limited as regards the area of its operations by the Act of 1904, has not been able to insist upon an identity of standard in the various institutions conjoined to it. The former of these types has in the past enjoyed some popularity in the United Kingdom, but after experience it has been largely abandoned there; and the constituent colleges which were grouped together have for the most part become separate teaching universities, without power of combination with other institutions at a distance. At present there are only 5 Indian universities for 185 arts and professional colleges in British India besides several institutions in Native States. The day is probably far distant when India will be able to dispense altogether with the affiliating university. But it is necessary to restrict the area over which the affiliating universities have control by securing in the first instance a separate university for each of the leading provinces in India and secondly to create new local teaching and residential universities within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency. The Government of India have decided to found a teaching and residential university at Dacca and they are prepared to sanction under certain conditions the establishment of similar universities at Aligarh and Benares and elsewhere as occasion may demand. They also contemplate the establishment of universities at Rangoon, Patna and Nagpur. It may be possible hereafter to sanction the conversion into local teaching universities, with power to confer degrees upon their own students, of those colleges which have shown the capacity to attract students from a distance and have attained the requisite standard of efficiency. Only by experiment will it be found out what type or types of universities are best suited to the different parts of India.

46. Simultaneously the Government of India desire to see teaching *Higher studies.* faculties developed at the seats of the existing universities and corporate life encouraged, in order to promote higher study and create an atmosphere from which students will imbibe good social, moral and intellectual influences. They have already given grants and hope to give further grants hereafter to these ends. They trust that each university will soon build up a worthy university library, suitably housed, and that higher studies in India will soon enjoy all the external conveniences of such work in the west.

47. In order to free the universities for higher work and more efficient control of colleges, the Government of India are disposed to think it desirable (in provinces where this is not already the case) to place the preliminary recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for matriculation in the hands of the Local Governments and in case of Native States of the durbars concerned while leaving to the universities the power of selection from schools so recognised. The university has no machinery for carrying out this work and in most provinces already relies entirely on the departments of public instruction, which alone have the agency competent to inspect schools. As teaching and residential universities are developed the problem will become even more complex than it is at present. The question of amending the Universities Act will be separately considered.

48. The Government of India hope that by these developments a great impetus will be given to higher studies throughout India and that Indian students of the future will be better equipped for the battle of life than the students of the present generation.

49. The chiefs' colleges advance in popularity. In developing character and imparting ideas of corporate life they are serving well the purpose for which they were founded. They are also attaining steadily increasing intellectual efficiency, but the Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer, have decided that it is necessary to increase the European staff. The post-diploma course has on the whole worked satisfactorily and there is now a movement on foot to found a separate college for the students taking this course. Such a *Chiefs' colleges.*

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIES

Serial No.	District or State	Town Municipality or other local authority	POPULATION			HINDU.			BRAHMO.			SIKH.		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BENGAL			2,056,247	1,030,063	1,026,183	1,897,153	1,326,377	570,776	1,831	1,787	1,764	1,333	1,140	
(1) British Territory			9,443,029	4,803,880	4,639,083	1,979,283	1,411,858	567,424	1,503	1,263	1,212	1,381	1,143	230
BURDWAN DIVISION			615,300	338,078	276,222	692,795	383,009	309,786	120	70	89	67	31	3
1	Burdwan	Burdwan	38,821	20,827	17,994	48,531	26,531	21,999	11,167	3	1	1	1	1
2	Ditto	Katwa	8,603	4,231	4,372	7,758	4,091	3,667	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
3	Ditto	Katwa	6,904	3,454	3,450	6,213	3,270	2,943	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
4	Ditto	Dan-dia	13,427	6,713	6,714	12,082	6,041	6,041	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
5	Ditto	Dan-dia	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
6	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
7	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
8	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
9	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
10	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
11	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
12	Ditto	Asansol	8,048	4,024	4,024	8,048	4,024	4,024	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
13	Ditto	Asansol	22,064	11,032	11,032	21,053	10,526	10,527	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
14	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
15	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
16	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
17	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
18	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
19	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
20	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
21	Ditto	Asansol	8,048	4,024	4,024	8,048	4,024	4,024	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
22	Ditto	Asansol	22,064	11,032	11,032	21,053	10,526	10,527	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
23	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
24	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
25	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
26	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
27	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
28	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
29	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
30	Ditto	Asansol	8,048	4,024	4,024	8,048	4,024	4,024	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
31	Ditto	Asansol	22,064	11,032	11,032	21,053	10,526	10,527	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
32	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
33	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
34	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
35	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
36	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
37	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
38	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
39	Ditto	Asansol	8,048	4,024	4,024	8,048	4,024	4,024	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
40	Ditto	Asansol	22,064	11,032	11,032	21,053	10,526	10,527	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
41	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
42	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
43	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
44	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
45	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
46	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
47	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
48	Ditto	Asansol	8,048	4,024	4,024	8,048	4,024	4,024	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
49	Ditto	Asansol	22,064	11,032	11,032	21,053	10,526	10,527	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
50	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
51	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
52	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
53	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
54	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
55	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
56	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
57	Ditto	Asansol	8,048	4,024	4,024	8,048	4,024	4,024	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
58	Ditto	Asansol	22,064	11,032	11,032	21,053	10,526	10,527	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
59	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
60	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
61	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
62	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
63	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
64	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
65	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
66	Ditto	Asansol	8,048	4,024	4,024	8,048	4,024	4,024	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
67	Ditto	Asansol	22,064	11,032	11,032	21,053	10,526	10,527	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
68	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
69	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
70	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
71	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
72	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
73	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
74	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
75	Ditto	Asansol	8,048	4,024	4,024	8,048	4,024	4,024	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
76	Ditto	Asansol	22,064	11,032	11,032	21,053	10,526	10,527	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
77	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
78	Ditto	Asansol	21,038	10,519	10,519	20,027	10,013	10,014	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
79	Ditto	Asansol	8,131	4,065	4,066	8,003	4,001	4,002	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
80	Ditto	Asansol	23,453	11,726	11,727	22,443	11,221	11,222	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
81	Ditto	Asansol	10,174	5,087	5,087	10,174	5,087	5,087	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
82	Ditto	Asansol	13,870	6,935	6,935	13,870	6,935	6,935	1,167	1	1	1	1	1
83	Ditto	Asansol	22,718	11,359	11,359	21,707	10,853	10,854	1,167	1	1	1	1	

JAIN.			BUDDHIST.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.			Total No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
3,876	2,851	1,025	11,450	6,664	4,786	880,640	540,533	340,107	61,959	35,018	26,911	5,000	3,461	1,536	4,233	2,692	1,541	
3,674	2,663	1,011	11,418	6,643	4,775	876,283	537,861	338,422	61,876	34,991	26,885	5,000	3,461	1,536	4,233	2,692	1,541	
140	87	53	87	84	3	110,117	67,851	42,266	8,471	4,651	3,820	2,706	1,813	953	684	486	198	
...	9,158	5,053	4,103	221	101	129	3	2	1	1	1	...	
...	898	505	393	36	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,331	657	674	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	675	358	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	40	31	...	...	...	2,649	1,360	1,180	169	87	82	20	10	10	...	...	...
11	5	6	...	...	...	6,258	3,471	2,787	1,805	974	631	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	2,267	1,102	1,076	69	27	42	123	67	...	...	...	...
...	856	530	426	336	171	165	10	10	...	...	...	...
...	722	331	389	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	118	62	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,637	3,417	3,220	525	262	263	761	378	363	...	...	...
...	1,090	559	602	21	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	291	168	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	291	146	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	412	190	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	167	89	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	146	77	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,359	2,191	1,165	2,150	1,211	639	18	9	9	640	456	162	
...	4,459	2,600	1,790	131	42	69	19	10	...	...	...	...
...	9,313	6,358	2,955	365	237	129	411	316	65	1	1	...	
...	350	283	67	13	6	7	291	151	113	...	...	...
...	2,213	1,567	678	4	2	2	45	40	5	...	...	...
...	6,239	4,194	1,776	72	61	12	72	68	4	...	...

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED.

Serial No	District or State	Town Municipal Corporation or Suburban Town etc	POPULATION			HINDU			MUHAMMADAN			SIKH		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RAJSHAHI DIVISION—contd.														
82	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	18,685	11,631	7,054	20,610	9,772	4,072	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Darjeeling	Chowrasta	415	405	10	425	250	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darjeeling	Baranagar	1,037	835	202	1,037	835	202	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	Darjeeling	Baranagar	5,574	3,114	2,460	5,519	3,050	1,419	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	Darjeeling	Baranagar	19,470	10,940	8,530	20,496	11,773	3,473	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	Darjeeling	Baranagar	8,237	5,211	3,026	8,562	5,100	4,455	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	Darjeeling	Baranagar	8,812	5,600	3,212	9,394	5,594	4,225	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	Darjeeling	Baranagar	6,418	3,172	3,246	6,824	3,250	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	Darjeeling	Baranagar	3,450	1,711	1,739	3,682	1,740	1,942	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	Darjeeling	Baranagar	6,052	3,173	2,879	6,383	3,273	3,110	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	Darjeeling	Baranagar	6,113	3,200	2,913	6,299	3,240	3,059	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	Darjeeling	Baranagar	4,088	2,217	1,871	4,135	2,200	4,429	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	Darjeeling	Baranagar	18,274	10,400	7,874	18,890	10,400	8,490	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	Darjeeling	Baranagar	24,777	13,210	11,567	25,362	13,210	12,152	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	Darjeeling	Baranagar	14,320	7,607	6,713	14,845	7,607	7,238	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	Darjeeling	Baranagar	3,750	2,014	1,736	3,893	2,014	1,879	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	Darjeeling	Baranagar	22,321	11,711	10,610	22,722	11,711	11,011	0	0	0	0	0	0
DACCA DIVISION			339,318	202,764	137,554	361,710	219,722	68,088	458	675	833	80	24	0
97	Dacca	Dacca	109,531	61,801	47,730	120,904	64,400	56,504	231	104	123	10	11	2
98	Dacca	Dacca	27,478	14,710	12,768	28,833	15,300	13,533	7	4	3	1	1	1
99	Dacca	Dacca	10,543	5,673	4,870	12,871	6,877	6,000	85	29	21	3	0	1
100	Dacca	Dacca	6,555	3,507	3,048	7,282	3,800	3,482	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	Dacca	Dacca	15,891	8,516	7,375	17,044	9,045	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	Dacca	Dacca	18,078	9,500	8,578	19,327	10,137	9,190	2	1	1	0	0	0
103	Dacca	Dacca	10,543	5,673	4,870	12,871	6,877	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	Dacca	Dacca	13,740	7,018	6,722	15,001	8,001	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	Dacca	Dacca	14,320	7,607	6,713	15,222	8,000	7,222	15	8	8	0	0	0
106	Dacca	Dacca	21,100	11,711	10,389	22,500	12,000	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	Dacca	Dacca	15,121	8,017	7,104	16,450	8,700	7,750	21	13	8	0	0	0
108	Dacca	Dacca	19,540	10,400	9,140	20,800	11,000	9,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	Dacca	Dacca	22,412	12,000	10,412	23,812	12,500	11,312	71	44	27	0	0	0
110	Dacca	Dacca	1,053	563	490	1,122	600	522	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	Dacca	Dacca	2,878	1,467	1,411	3,058	1,570	1,488	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	Dacca	Dacca	11,096	6,023	5,073	12,050	6,225	5,825	6	3	3	0	0	0
113	Dacca	Dacca	6,517	3,530	2,987	7,028	3,701	3,327	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHITTAGONG DIVISION			67,837	35,790	32,047	68,333	37,740	32,593	164	73	89	0	0	0
114	Chittagong	Chittagong	69,790	36,790	33,000	70,333	37,740	32,593	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	Chittagong	Chittagong	21,692	11,671	10,021	23,073	12,073	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	Chittagong	Chittagong	22,575	12,071	10,504	24,076	12,576	11,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	Chittagong	Chittagong	13,717	7,062	6,655	14,717	7,517	7,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	Chittagong	Chittagong	7,000	4,000	3,000	7,500	4,000	3,500	18	8	10	0	0	0
119	Chittagong	Chittagong	28,760	15,770	12,990	30,760	16,760	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	Chittagong	Chittagong	8,378	4,300	4,078	8,722	4,300	4,422	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Feudatory States			20,073	11,503	8,570	21,501	11,539	9,962	40	24	22	0	0	0
121	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	10,841	5,800	5,041	11,800	6,000	5,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1,613	800	813	1,700	850	850	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	3,740	1,900	1,840	4,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1,580	800	780	1,700	850	850	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	8,821	4,776	4,045	9,517	5,000	4,517	0	0	0	0	0	0

ORIALY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

JAIN.			BUDDHIST.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
19	19	...	4,676	2,553	2,123	1,062	767	275	2,362	1,473	689	...	...	...	41	20	12	62
...	...	...	180	98	82	36	28	8	272	215	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	76	36	40	110	81	29	524	473	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,036	536	500	186	141	45	823	383	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	183	11	...	...	...	5,688	3,277	2,411	51	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	17	9	1	1	...	3,308	1,855	1,453	386	218	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	28	4	...	...	...	716	413	303	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	23	...	...	...	...	1,571	883	688	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	41	1	...	...	...	1,328	834	474	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	14	1	...	...	...	998	528	470	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	22	2	...	...	...	4,329	2,413	1,916	21	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	963	621	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	146	9	...	...	...	9,714	4,609	4,846	53	22	31	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
10	9	1	...	...	...	16,075	7,472	7,693	42	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,041	3,023	3,018	8	5	3	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	1,152	550	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,597	7,666	8,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	104	11	114	96	18	164,388	87,322	67,166	2,271	1,247	1,024	232	126	106	10	8	2	
...	...	...	85	67	18	47,295	26,119	21,176	898	518	350	13	12	1	9	7	2	97
6	6	...	12	2	...	13,143	8,307	4,836	183	111	72	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
32	32	...	...	...	...	7,116	4,396	2,720	169	63	106	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
29	20	9	...	...	...	2,744	1,423	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	42	2	...	...	...	8,697	4,471	4,226	1	...	1	205	101	104	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,656	5,349	5,307	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,148	2,465	2,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,672	4,153	3,419	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,034	3,141	2,893	20	9	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	2	2	...	14,504	7,692	6,812	10	7	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,608	3,367	2,237	50	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,808	3,739	3,078	60	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	6	...	8,052	6,123	2,929	829	453	376	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	11	...	819	567	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,015	1,790	225	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,092	2,265	1,827	41	19	22	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	6	...	3,183	1,837	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	2,906	1,313	1,593	45,126	25,867	19,259	1,260	654	606	28	22	6	17	12	5	
...	...	...	38	17	21	12,421	6,537	5,584	108	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	1	8,295	4,288	4,000	55	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	4,116	3,151	965	85	51	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	12	1	3,089	1,821	1,268	45	32	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	479	401	78	15,684	6,911	6,743	955	459	475	28	22	6	17	12	8	118
...	...	...	2,373	681	1,692	1,621	831	690	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	188	14	32	21	11	4,357	2,672	1,685	85	57	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	126	6	11	2	9	2,479	1,428	1,053	50	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	33	...	...	...	...	299	200	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	24	8	...	...	...	253	154	69	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	28	...	...	...	...	495	294	201	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	21	19	2	831	568	263	19	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

RELIGIONS.

THIS table shows the distribution of the population by religion. It is in the same form as in 1901, but Agnostics, Theists, and Atheists, who in that year were classified under the head "Minor," are now shown under the head "Christian;" they are also shown under the head "Indefinite Beliefs" in Table XVII. The head "Minor Religions" includes the following:—

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Midnapore	Arya	11	5	6
21-Parganas	Confucian	16	10	5
Calcutta	Confucian	1,033	591	142
Darjeeling	Arya	9	5	4
	Confucian	9	6	3
Total ... ..	... ..	1,078	917	161

TABLE VI.—RELIGIONS

1-INDO-ARYAN																					
POPULATION						HINDUS			BUDDHIST			JAIN			MUSLIM			TOTAL			
Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
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58																					
59																					
60																					
61																					
62																					

TABLE VI.—RELIGIONS—concluded.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	II.—IRANIAN.			III.—SEMITIC.						IV.—PRIMITIVE.						V.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
	P.ERM.			MUGHAMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			AMINIST.			MINGS REGIONES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
BENGAL	611	403	208	24,237,258	19,377,215	11,860,013	129,746	70,200	59,486	1,993	982	1,011	730,730	371,531	359,199	1,078	917	161
(1) British Territory	610	402	208	23,989,749	19,245,542	11,744,177	129,518	70,127	59,391	1,993	982	1,011	730,182	371,248	358,934	1,078	917	161
BURDWAN DIVISION	69	47	15	1,138,042	571,234	506,818	13,782	7,545	6,237	30	17	13	312,604	171,709	170,895	11	5	6
Burdwan	2	2	...	200,381	149,551	112,807	3,800	2,055	1,705	1	1	...	23,383	12,009	11,314	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	223,787	119,451	112,451	813	419	391	...	...	...	54,592	27,650	27,042	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	151,707	110,330	103,300	1,012	530	482	...	...	...	66,777	34,560	33,421	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	185,569	96,805	95,862	1,012	530	482	...	...	...	145,437	71,131	71,306	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	181,069	90,200	87,360	851	461	350	...	...	...	21,288	11,783	11,505	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	105,599	61,070	59,339	3,120	1,811	1,309	...	...	...	2,127	1,820	1,603	...	...	...
BURDWAN DIVISION	499	313	186	4,371,400	2,304,768	2,176,632	68,088	37,907	30,131	1,930	941	989	32,084	16,847	16,237	1,049	901	148
Burdwan	20	14	12	879,547	460,490	413,047	16,027	8,011	7,113	8	0	2	11,911	6,781	6,090	16	10	15
Burdwan	407	293	171	231,587	172,785	167,862	39,851	22,472	17,079	1,919	933	986	3,981	2,428	2,143	1,033	891	142
Burdwan	...	...	...	903,110	484,355	478,704	9,433	4,717	4,115	1	1	...	14,419	7,738	7,237	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	713,153	350,132	363,030	1,272	292	211	2	...	...	1,475	738	737	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	1,037,554	563,257	521,297	1,272	663	620	...	...	...	1,475	738	737	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	686,441	356,719	339,692	1,633	950	713	...	...	...	1,475	738	737	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION	42	35	7	6,177,431	3,257,160	3,020,321	17,167	9,422	7,715	9	9	...	282,770	145,708	137,062	18	11	7
Rajshahi	1	1	...	1,149,314	591,608	563,046	323	163	100	2	2	...	10,195	5,900	5,900	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	823,345	429,040	404,046	1,904	1,013	815	...	...	...	10,195	5,900	5,900	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	27,450	129,103	129,103	2,937	1,373	1,013	...	...	...	10,195	5,900	5,900	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	1,500,600	81,492	73,693	7,680	4,277	3,313	...	...	...	10,195	5,900	5,900	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	81,492	40,378	39,378	1,904	91	70	...	...	...	10,195	5,900	5,900	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	1,073,075	549,016	531,063	1,904	91	70	...	...	...	10,195	5,900	5,900	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	503,390	247,810	237,550	1,272	212	218	...	...	...	10,195	5,900	5,900	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION	2	2	...	8,252,611	4,206,703	4,045,908	27,726	13,773	13,953	8	6	2	39,003	19,733	19,270	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	1,893,470	917,437	860,033	13,194	6,320	6,871	8	0	2	1,030	615	421	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	3,324,140	1,706,120	1,619,012	2,181	1,143	1,038	...	...	...	37,902	19,116	18,949	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	1,341,000	685,478	655,012	5,810	3,015	2,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	1,003,905	508,050	485,246	6,641	3,395	3,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	5	5	...	3,350,175	1,915,677	1,934,498	2,755	1,430	1,275	16	9	7	33,721	17,251	16,470	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	1,755,400	898,593	880,897	410	230	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	1,060,653	550,701	509,033	743	370	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	1,089,024	510,413	509,016	1,430	761	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	5,098	4,060	1,038	172	90	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Feudatory States	1	1	...	247,509	131,673	115,836	228	133	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	...	...	...	182,550	90,378	88,178	90	58	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	64,553	36,295	20,658	138	75	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUKKIM	1	1	...	44	38	6	285	155	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FRANCE	...	...	...	1,023	1,205	427	287	191	166	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHANNARAGORE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

THIS table is divided into three parts. *Part A* shows the distribution, for the Province as a whole, of the total population and of each religion by age, sex and civil condition. *Part B* shows the distribution, for Districts and States, of the total population and of the main religions by age, sex and civil condition; but in this part, in order to economise space, the age statistics have been given in less detail than in the provincial summary. *Part C* gives similar details for cities.

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition PART A—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

RELIGION	AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL RELIGIONS	1		3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13
	0-1	1 455 051	271 082	74 022	1 455 712	297 020	234 022	234 022	41	197	188	138	12	12	4	1
	1-10	7 709 851	3 101 170	796 674	7 709 851	3 101 170	796 674	796 674	321	615	614	414	32	32	12	12
	11-20	6 329 765	2 500 120	647 012	6 329 765	2 500 120	647 012	647 012	5 085	9 635	9 635	5 085	32	32	12	12
	21-30	4 806 038	1 900 074	486 042	4 806 038	1 900 074	486 042	486 042	2 538	4 538	4 538	2 538	55	55	12	12
	31-40	3 719 812	1 460 762	369 948	3 719 812	1 460 762	369 948	369 948	13 115	23 115	23 115	8 207	143	143	12	12
	41-50	2 719 812	1 080 074	274 948	2 719 812	1 080 074	274 948	274 948	20 353	35 353	35 353	25 498	2 078	2 078	12	12
	51-60	1 812 056	719 812	181 205	1 812 056	719 812	181 205	181 205	4 771	8 771	8 771	5 498	25	25	12	12
	61-70	1 403 056	569 812	140 205	1 403 056	569 812	140 205	140 205	20 353	35 353	35 353	25 498	25	25	12	12
	71 and over	1 812 056	719 812	181 205	1 812 056	719 812	181 205	181 205	4 771	8 771	8 771	5 498	25	25	12	12
HINDU	Total	20 925 379	8 446 217	2 097 708	20 925 379	8 446 217	2 097 708	2 097 708	8 038 627	14 891 268	14 891 268	8 038 627	3 110 800	3 110 800	3 110 800	2 581 604
	0-1	2 992 537	1 471 246	361 022	2 992 537	1 471 246	361 022	361 022	11 842	21 842	21 842	11 842	6 253	6 253	677	8 611
	1-10	16 000 122	6 400 122	1 600 122	16 000 122	6 400 122	1 600 122	1 600 122	17 703	32 703	32 703	17 703	21 703	21 703	2 545	30 969
	11-20	11 846 011	4 846 011	1 246 011	11 846 011	4 846 011	1 246 011	1 246 011	20 119	37 119	37 119	20 119	25 119	25 119	3 119	38 119
	21-30	8 925 038	3 525 038	892 038	8 925 038	3 525 038	892 038	892 038	13 115	23 115	23 115	13 115	14 115	14 115	1 415	17 115
	31-40	7 119 812	2 819 812	719 812	7 119 812	2 819 812	719 812	719 812	2 538	4 538	4 538	2 538	25 115	25 115	3 115	38 115
	41-50	5 412 056	2 162 056	541 205	5 412 056	2 162 056	541 205	541 205	13 115	23 115	23 115	13 115	14 115	14 115	1 415	17 115
	51-60	4 112 056	1 612 056	411 205	4 112 056	1 612 056	411 205	411 205	2 538	4 538	4 538	2 538	25 115	25 115	3 115	38 115
	61-70	3 112 056	1 212 056	311 205	3 112 056	1 212 056	311 205	311 205	13 115	23 115	23 115	13 115	14 115	14 115	1 415	17 115
	71 and over	1 812 056	719 812	181 205	1 812 056	719 812	181 205	181 205	2 538	4 538	4 538	2 538	25 115	25 115	3 115	38 115
MUSLIM	Total	20 925 379	8 446 217	2 097 708	20 925 379	8 446 217	2 097 708	2 097 708	8 038 627	14 891 268	14 891 268	8 038 627	3 110 800	3 110 800	3 110 800	2 581 604
	0-1	2 992 537	1 471 246	361 022	2 992 537	1 471 246	361 022	361 022	11 842	21 842	21 842	11 842	6 253	6 253	677	8 611
	1-10	16 000 122	6 400 122	1 600 122	16 000 122	6 400 122	1 600 122	1 600 122	17 703	32 703	32 703	17 703	21 703	21 703	2 545	30 969
	11-20	11 846 011	4 846 011	1 246 011	11 846 011	4 846 011	1 246 011	1 246 011	20 119	37 119	37 119	20 119	25 119	25 119	3 119	38 119
	21-30	8 925 038	3 525 038	892 038	8 925 038	3 525 038	892 038	892 038	13 115	23 115	23 115	13 115	14 115	14 115	1 415	17 115
	31-40	7 119 812	2 819 812	719 812	7 119 812	2 819 812	719 812	719 812	2 538	4 538	4 538	2 538	25 115	25 115	3 115	38 115
	41-50	5 412 056	2 162 056	541 205	5 412 056	2 162 056	541 205	541 205	13 115	23 115	23 115	13 115	14 115	14 115	1 415	17 115
	51-60	4 112 056	1 612 056	411 205	4 112 056	1 612 056	411 205	411 205	2 538	4 538	4 538	2 538	25 115	25 115	3 115	38 115
	61-70	3 112 056	1 212 056	311 205	3 112 056	1 212 056	311 205	311 205	13 115	23 115	23 115	13 115	14 115	14 115	1 415	17 115
	71 and over	1 812 056	719 812	181 205	1 812 056	719 812	181 205	181 205	2 538	4 538	4 538	2 538	25 115	25 115	3 115	38 115

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BRAHMINO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	0-1	98	53	45	98	53	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-5	27	15	12	37	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6-10	59	33	26	59	33	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11-15	78	44	34	78	44	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16-20	71	45	26	70	43	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	343	190	153	312	190	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6-10	375	100	275	372	153	219	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11-15	366	183	183	366	184	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16-20	360	166	194	353	159	194	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21-25	316	153	163	311	150	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26-30	234	110	124	233	105	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31-35	206	100	106	206	99	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36-40	187	93	94	187	94	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARYA.	41-45	154	83	71	154	83	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46-50	116	63	53	117	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51-55	93	52	41	93	53	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	56-60	61	33	28	61	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	61-65	61	33	28	61	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	66-70	33	10	23	33	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71 and over	33	22	11	33	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,958	1,520	1,438	2,721	1,520	1,201	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0-1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6-10	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11-15	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16-20	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	20	10	10	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6-10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11-15	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16-20	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21-25	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26-30	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31-35	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36-40	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41-45	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46-50	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51-55	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	56-60	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	61-65	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	66-70	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71 and over	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	10	10	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII — AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A — PROVINCIAL SUMMARY — continued.

RELIGION	AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
		Persons		Male	Female	Percent.	Male	Female	Female	Percent.	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
SINHI	0-1	48	20	28	22	20	15	15									
	1-2	31	14	17	12	11	11	12									
	2-3	21	12	9	22	13	7	10									
	3-4	23	13	10	23	14	9	9									
	4-5	28	15	13	23	14	9	13									
	Total 0-5	140	62	78	23	53	54	54									
	6-10	211	73	138	165	71	55	55									
	10-15	208	70	138	137	74	14	14									
	15-20	423	137	286	269	146	146	146									
	20-25	421	137	284	267	146	146	146									
	25-30	374	110	264	237	137	137	137									
	30-35	323	110	213	197	127	127	127									
	35-40	264	93	171	165	93	83	83									
	40-45	200	69	131	122	77	77	77									
	45-50	144	51	93	82	51	51	51									
50-55	114	41	73	62	41	41	41										
55-60	114	41	73	62	41	41	41										
60-65	114	41	73	62	41	41	41										
65-70	114	41	73	62	41	41	41										
70 and over	2	2	4	4													
Total		2,921	1,775	1,146	610	724	127	127	2,296	941	289	110	110	217	203		
JAIN	0-1	99	51	48	22	51	48	48									
	1-2	62	30	32	22	30	27	27									
	2-3	72	32	40	25	32	27	27									
	3-4	66	28	38	23	28	23	23									
	4-5	66	28	38	23	28	23	23									
	Total 0-5	365	183	182	23	183	182	182									
	6-10	424	213	211	412	213	104	104									
	10-15	656	329	327	656	329	327	327									
	15-20	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500									
	20-25	924	462	462	924	462	462	462									
	25-30	701	350	351	701	350	351	351									
	30-35	637	318	319	637	318	319	319									
	35-40	522	261	261	522	261	261	261									
	40-45	423	211	212	423	211	212	212									
	45-50	323	161	162	323	161	162	162									
50-55	212	106	106	212	106	106	106										
55-60	162	81	81	162	81	81	81										
60-65	102	51	51	102	51	51	51										
65-70	29	14	15	29	14	15	15										
70 and over	39	19	20	39	19	20	20										
Total		6,782	3,333	3,449	2,874	2,459	413	413	3,756	2,939	767	489	217	203	203		

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

REL. OR	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
5-9	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
10-14	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
15-19	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
20-24	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
25-29	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
30-34	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
35-39	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
40-44	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
45-49	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
50-54	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
55-59	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
60-64	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
65-69	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
70 and over	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988
Total	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988	10,111	9,877	19,988

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concluded

RELIGION	Age	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	1	3	3	4		4	4	7		3	9	13		11	13	13	
	0-1	8	6	3		8	8	3									
	1-2	4		4		4											
	2-3	13	4	9		12	4	8									
	3-4	10	3	7		6	3	3									
	4-5	11	3	8		11	3	8									
	Total 0-5	40	23	25		40	23	25									
	6-10	25	14	21		20	12	16									
	11-15	22	15	10		22	15	10									
	16-20	41	22	31		31	22	31									
	21-25	133	77	109		109	77	109									
	26-30	133	109	133		109	109	133									
	31-35	137	114	139		114	114	139									
	36-40	191	161	221		161	161	221									
	41-45	253	203	303		203	203	303									
	46-50	277	227	327		227	227	327									
	51-55	253	203	303		203	203	303									
	56-60	227	177	277		177	177	277									
	61-65	203	153	253		153	153	253									
	66-70	177	127	227		127	127	227									
	71 and over	3	3	3		3	3	3									
	Total	2008	907	2322		774	237	537		764	678	83		50	22	5	

COEFFICIENT

revenues. In a word the whole of the provincial expenditure on education is met from provincial revenues which are from time to time enhanced by imperial grants. Similarly a large but indefinite portion of local fund expenditure on education is met from cesses but these are very materially increased by grants both general and special from provincial revenues. The life history of an imperial assignment might be traced as follows. The Government of India allots a recurring sum to a Local Government for let us say elementary education. The sum is shown in the provincial budget as part of the provincial funds available for education. As primary education is mainly the affair of district boards the larger portion of the sum is transferred as a special grant to the district funds and distributed proportionately to each board. Part however may be kept for provincial expenditure on increases of the inspecting staff on scholarships or schools for the training of elementary teachers necessitated by the enhanced educational activity of the boards. The boards probably spend the money in increasing the pay of existing teachers founding new board schools increasing grants to privately managed schools or aiding schools hitherto unaided.

Private funds are classed as fees subscriptions endowments and other sources. There is no need to add any further explanation. But the figures collected under these heads are necessarily of a somewhat uncertain nature.

classification
of institutions

27 The ordinary institutions are the following. First the primary schools in which simple vernacular education is imparted. These are subdivided into lower primary or elementary schools and upper primary—that is those which carry education a stage or two above the elementary. The great majority of schools are of the primary type. To these should be added vernacular middle schools which are classed as secondary in the tables but are simply primary schools with continuation classes added to serve the need of larger villages and also with a view to supplying youths of sufficient attainment to enter at once into vernacular normal schools. Second the anglo-vernacular secondary school which is divided into the anglo-vernacular or English middle school (in theory an incomplete high school lacking the top classes but often of a deplorably inferior character) and the full high school teaching up to the matriculation or school final examination. In many parts of India a high school possesses the primary classes also and a boy may undergo his whole school career from the infant class to the matriculation in the same institution. Third there is the arts college affiliated to one of the universities and offering a course of four years up to the bachelor's degree and a further course to the M.A. Some colleges have high schools attached to them. Besides these which have been termed the ordinary institutions there are special institutions both of the collegiate and school grade for law medicine engineering teaching and agriculture and there are schools of commerce of industry etc. Private institutions are partly religious or semi-religious schools or teach Sanskrit Arabic and Persian. But the majority of these institutions are very elementary schools teaching a vernacular which hope as they improve to be placed on the recognised or aided list.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

District	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
Age	Female	Male	From 14	From 14	From 14	From 14	From 14	From 14	From 14	From 14	From 14	From 14
1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
ALL RELIGIONS	1 064 189	498 447	205 612	43 782	153 451	350 721	4 312	2 900	116 064	11 100	100 379	13
0-4	183 884	78 072	30 072	5 072	15 072	30 072	5 072	15 072	15 072	15 072	15 072	13
5-9	108 223	48 072	15 072	3 072	9 072	15 072	3 072	9 072	9 072	9 072	9 072	13
10-14	208 210	88 072	30 072	5 072	15 072	30 072	5 072	15 072	15 072	15 072	15 072	13
15-19	293 214	124 072	40 072	8 072	24 072	40 072	8 072	24 072	24 072	24 072	24 072	13
20-24	254 537	104 072	35 072	7 072	21 072	35 072	7 072	21 072	21 072	21 072	21 072	13
25-29	40 134	16 072	5 072	1 072	3 072	5 072	1 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	13
30 and over	46 134	16 072	5 072	1 072	3 072	5 072	1 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	13
MUSLIM	465 222	193 847	61 624	11 782	37 072	61 624	11 782	37 072	61 624	61 624	61 624	13
0-4	71 884	30 072	10 072	2 072	6 072	10 072	2 072	6 072	6 072	6 072	6 072	13
5-9	46 223	19 072	6 072	1 072	3 072	6 072	1 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	13
10-14	87 214	37 072	12 072	3 072	9 072	12 072	3 072	9 072	9 072	9 072	9 072	13
15-19	116 214	47 072	16 072	4 072	12 072	16 072	4 072	12 072	12 072	12 072	12 072	13
20-24	146 214	57 072	20 072	5 072	15 072	20 072	5 072	15 072	15 072	15 072	15 072	13
25-29	116 214	47 072	16 072	4 072	12 072	16 072	4 072	12 072	12 072	12 072	12 072	13
30 and over	116 214	47 072	16 072	4 072	12 072	16 072	4 072	12 072	12 072	12 072	12 072	13
MUSLIM	86 330	34 840	11 840	2 840	8 840	11 840	2 840	8 840	11 840	11 840	11 840	13
0-4	12 884	5 072	1 072	0 072	3 072	5 072	1 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	13
5-9	8 223	3 072	1 072	0 072	2 072	3 072	1 072	2 072	2 072	2 072	2 072	13
10-14	15 214	6 072	2 072	0 072	4 072	6 072	2 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	13
15-19	21 214	8 072	3 072	1 072	6 072	8 072	3 072	6 072	6 072	6 072	6 072	13
20-24	26 214	10 072	4 072	1 072	7 072	10 072	4 072	7 072	7 072	7 072	7 072	13
25-29	26 214	10 072	4 072	1 072	7 072	10 072	4 072	7 072	7 072	7 072	7 072	13
30 and over	26 214	10 072	4 072	1 072	7 072	10 072	4 072	7 072	7 072	7 072	7 072	13
AVULSIF	37 780	16 072	5 072	1 072	3 072	5 072	1 072	3 072	5 072	5 072	5 072	13
0-4	6 184	2 072	0 072	0 072	1 072	2 072	0 072	1 072	1 072	1 072	1 072	13
5-9	4 223	1 072	0 072	0 072	1 072	1 072	0 072	1 072	1 072	1 072	1 072	13
10-14	8 214	3 072	1 072	0 072	2 072	3 072	1 072	2 072	2 072	2 072	2 072	13
15-19	12 214	5 072	2 072	1 072	3 072	5 072	2 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	3 072	13
20-24	16 214	7 072	3 072	1 072	4 072	7 072	3 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	13
25-29	16 214	7 072	3 072	1 072	4 072	7 072	3 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	13
30 and over	16 214	7 072	3 072	1 072	4 072	7 072	3 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	13
ALL RELIGIONS	2 960 409	1 477 000	483 779	1 320 621	300 212	650 126	7 506 637	639 917	302 061	38 760	61 901	13
0-4	468 780	223 210	71 072	15 072	45 072	71 072	15 072	45 072	45 072	45 072	45 072	13
5-9	308 264	146 210	48 072	10 072	30 072	48 072	10 072	30 072	30 072	30 072	30 072	13
10-14	578 210	283 210	91 072	20 072	61 072	91 072	20 072	61 072	61 072	61 072	61 072	13
15-19	708 210	353 210	117 072	25 072	72 072	117 072	25 072	72 072	72 072	72 072	72 072	13
20-24	834 210	404 210	140 072	30 072	80 072	140 072	30 072	80 072	80 072	80 072	80 072	13
25-29	586 210	286 210	96 072	20 072	56 072	96 072	20 072	56 072	56 072	56 072	56 072	13
30 and over	180 621	87 614	28 072	6 072	22 072	28 072	6 072	22 072	22 072	22 072	22 072	13
MUSLIM	1 050 072	503 072	163 187	433 072	268 187	568 187	683 187	23 068	165 072	1 200 072	1 337 061	13
0-4	148 617	71 072	24 072	5 072	19 072	24 072	5 072	19 072	19 072	19 072	19 072	13
5-9	97 210	48 072	15 072	3 072	12 072	15 072	3 072	12 072	12 072	12 072	12 072	13
10-14	171 070	81 072	27 072	6 072	21 072	27 072	6 072	21 072	21 072	21 072	21 072	13
15-19	207 210	103 210	34 072	8 072	26 072	34 072	8 072	26 072	26 072	26 072	26 072	13
20-24	237 210	118 210	40 072	9 072	31 072	40 072	9 072	31 072	31 072	31 072	31 072	13
25-29	177 443	86 414	28 072	7 072	21 072	28 072	7 072	21 072	21 072	21 072	21 072	13
30 and over	81 121	40 614	13 072	3 072	10 072	13 072	3 072	10 072	10 072	10 072	10 072	13

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.				UNMARRIED.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
D. ACC. 1—General.	1																
	0-5	1,593,470	917,437	916,033	910,019	527,797	385,222	827,280	401,351	433,029	146,171	16,389	130,782	11	12	13	
	5-10	318,991	161,073	161,015	319,496	151,899	161,598	403	179	231	35	2	33				
	10-15	330,206	166,162	161,041	331,777	161,601	160,970	8,001	1,322	0,689	428	29	369				
	15-20	223,223	123,702	99,521	173,080	116,088	63,992	48,918	4,555	41,951	1,225	79	1,116				
	20-25	169,084	77,693	91,391	131,677	57,361	43,000	101,290	31,008	81,280	3,111	239	2,576				
	25-30	152,266	70,589	81,677	118,613	54,330	64,283	180,122	21,071	120,051	38,621	616	33,371				
	30-35	221,496	117,799	103,697	1,057	83	104	136,765	112,985	4,629	63,080	6,857	64,867				
	35-40	78,211	39,812	38,399	319	217	72	38,757	31,501	4,256	39,105	5,661	31,101				
	40 and over																
D. ACC. 2—General.	ALL RELIGIONS	4,526,423	2,339,603	2,186,819	2,166,861	1,297,007	869,851	1,062,875	981,377	978,198	396,686	58,219	338,467				
	0-5	721,834	316,020	374,905	720,670	310,678	371,992	1,053	219	601	111	2	109				
	5-10	800,735	394,507	401,228	777,312	390,234	381,071	1,233,382	2,501	10,881	1,041	68	974				
	10-15	431,432	278,208	153,224	360,734	188,302	98,162	244,684	3,770	11,808	3,114	130	2,081				
	15-20	319,290	166,911	152,379	269,590	122,323	109,267	214,310	43,660	20,651	9,387	745	8,652				
	20-25	1,319,180	712,042	607,137	1,279,713	614,118	665,595	1,110,410	570,273	536,137	115,566	18,251	97,016				
	25-30	1,319,180	712,042	607,137	1,279,713	614,118	665,595	371,254	294,727	91,527	170,881	22,178	147,871				
	30-35	185,916	96,070	89,846	2,277	5,018	25	85,872	77,163	8,697	97,707	10,837	86,910				
	35-40	1,161,585	613,770	547,812	485,680	319,051	173,656	505,711	272,860	232,881	170,164	28,850	111,308				
	40 and over																
MUSALMAN	0-5	160,797	73,902	77,870	150,478	79,823	77,653	981	96	185	38	2	36				
	5-10	165,986	81,237	84,749	159,609	81,701	78,903	5,976	509	5,270	438	21	377				
	10-15	112,811	61,237	51,574	78,380	40,731	36,649	33,283	2,601	20,770	1,148	63	1,095				
	15-20	104,797	51,090	53,707	43,000	21,123	16,619	57,007	9,014	48,013	4,536	291	3,006				
	20-25	307,707	111,081	106,626	118,581	100,061	86,220	184,143	157,201	136,914	54,708	7,853	48,715				
	25-30	901,911	469,371	432,540	79,443	72,210	4,233	822,437	407,881	414,555	60,031	10,282	49,710				
	30-35	366,362	207,817	158,581	3,288	313	411	264,338	105,477	88,801	58,576	9,105	69,181				
	35-40	122,970	60,580	56,381	1,128	912	216	63,033	57,000	6,027	58,509	8,668	40,611				
	40 and over																
	60 and over																
ANIMIST	0-5	37,062	19,116	18,846	18,865	10,652	8,203	17,313	8,183	9,130	1,794	281	1,513				
	5-10	6,869	3,300	3,569	6,840	3,357	3,483	17	3	11	3	1	3				
	10-15	4,343	2,280	2,063	3,263	2,066	1,107	1,102	76	183	15	7	31				
	15-20	3,386	1,731	1,655	1,236	973	98	2,071	471	1,600	79	9	70				
	20-25	11,299	5,513	5,786	5,845	717	263	9,851	4,635	5,216	603	101	502				
	25-30	3,752	2,110	1,642	37	31	6	3,083	1,209	1,875	622	87	535				
	30-35	1,577	841	636	13	11	2	930	751	176	434	76	358				
	35-40																
	40 and over																
	60 and over																
F. ACC. 2—General.	ALL RELIGIONS	2,121,914	1,074,939	1,046,975	988,413	551,961	336,452	985,853	489,263	496,590	247,648	33,735	213,913				
	0-5	328,445	169,177	169,268	326,300	160,876	166,421	1,553	297	1,656	192	4	188				
	5-10	369,515	187,118	182,397	381,032	184,140	180,891	23,397	2,334	20,891	1,186	80	1,607				
	10-15	240,367	122,862	117,505	281,780	121,307	91,315	23,397	2,334	20,891	1,186	80	1,607				
	15-20	137,101	62,073	75,028	108,231	66,161	50,007	122,362	5,185	69,172	6,558	619	5,939				
	20-25	324,108	161,478	162,630	281,780	121,307	91,315	23,397	2,334	20,891	1,186	80	1,607				
	25-30	253,862	122,862	131,000	281,780	121,307	91,315	23,397	2,334	20,891	1,186	80	1,607				
	30-35	106,196	50,010	56,186	108,231	50,007	40,224	122,362	5,185	69,172	6,558	619	5,939				
	35-40																
	40 and over																

MUSALMAN

F. ACC. 2—General.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.				UNMARRIED.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
TIPPERA—contd.	1	2	3	1	6	0	7	3	9	2	10	11	12	17			
	HINDU	672,670	343,521	329,149	287,302	177,673	110,289	302,133	151,018	118,115	83,175	12,130	70,745				
	0-5	89,707	43,111	46,596	89,669	43,111	46,553	89,669	43,111	46,553	89,669	43,111	46,553				
	5-10	99,815	48,729	51,086	99,784	48,729	51,055	99,784	48,729	51,055	99,784	48,729	51,055				
	10-15	125,331	60,751	64,580	125,293	60,751	64,543	125,293	60,751	64,543	125,293	60,751	64,543				
	15-20	141,612	68,271	73,341	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304				
	20-25	141,612	68,271	73,341	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304				
	25-30	141,612	68,271	73,341	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304				
	30-35	141,612	68,271	73,341	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304				
	35-40	141,612	68,271	73,341	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304	141,579	68,271	73,304				
NOAKHALL.	0 and over	59,006	33,593	25,413	58,994	33,593	25,401	58,994	33,593	25,401	58,994	33,593	25,401				
	MUSALMAN	1,752,400	898,503	853,897	876,934	512,361	364,667	767,881	372,337	332,541	110,521	13,705	96,886				
	0-5	234,480	124,211	110,269	234,315	124,211	110,104	234,315	124,211	110,104	234,315	124,211	110,104				
	5-10	318,311	161,135	157,176	318,239	161,135	157,104	318,239	161,135	157,104	318,239	161,135	157,104				
	10-15	317,153	159,754	157,399	317,081	159,754	157,329	317,081	159,754	157,329	317,081	159,754	157,329				
	15-20	163,168	79,771	83,397	163,133	79,771	83,362	163,133	79,771	83,362	163,133	79,771	83,362				
	20-25	513,936	262,679	251,257	513,891	262,679	251,212	513,891	262,679	251,212	513,891	262,679	251,212				
	25-30	101,143	50,571	50,572	101,098	50,571	50,567	101,098	50,571	50,567	101,098	50,571	50,567				
	30-35	59,006	33,593	25,413	58,994	33,593	25,401	58,994	33,593	25,401	58,994	33,593	25,401				
	35-40	59,006	33,593	25,413	58,994	33,593	25,401	58,994	33,593	25,401	58,994	33,593	25,401				
CHITTAGONG.	ALL RELIGIONS	1,502,090	615,838	636,192	619,306	375,505	373,901	519,255	356,619	292,636	103,529	13,771	89,755				
	HINDU	300,216	151,371	148,845	133,261	81,311	51,153	131,017	61,316	66,601	35,965	5,314	30,621				
	0-5	42,695	20,090	22,605	42,650	20,090	22,565	42,650	20,090	22,565	42,650	20,090	22,565				
	5-10	57,512	21,140	36,372	57,467	21,140	36,327	57,467	21,140	36,327	57,467	21,140	36,327				
	10-15	34,915	19,331	15,584	34,870	19,331	15,545	34,870	19,331	15,545	34,870	19,331	15,545				
	15-20	39,471	19,331	20,140	39,426	19,331	20,105	39,426	19,331	20,105	39,426	19,331	20,105				
	20-25	86,547	41,935	44,612	86,502	41,935	44,567	86,502	41,935	44,567	86,502	41,935	44,567				
	25-30	47,700	22,997	24,703	47,655	22,997	24,658	47,655	22,997	24,658	47,655	22,997	24,658				
	30-35	13,933	7,553	6,380	13,888	7,553	6,335	13,888	7,553	6,335	13,888	7,553	6,335				
	35-40	1,000,655	495,701	506,954	515,169	293,367	222,102	417,753	191,932	235,791	67,161	8,102	59,059				
CHITTAGONG.	MUSALMAN	1,000,655	495,701	506,954	515,169	293,367	222,102	417,753	191,932	235,791	67,161	8,102	59,059				
	0-5	171,559	81,005	90,554	171,492	81,005	90,487	171,492	81,005	90,487	171,492	81,005	90,487				
	5-10	211,723	98,001	113,722	211,646	98,001	113,645	211,646	98,001	113,645	211,646	98,001	113,645				
	10-15	169,620	79,811	89,809	169,543	79,811	89,732	169,543	79,811	89,732	169,543	79,811	89,732				
	15-20	197,905	93,491	104,414	197,828	93,491	104,337	197,828	93,491	104,337	197,828	93,491	104,337				
	20-25	429,071	209,071	220,000	428,994	209,071	220,000	428,994	209,071	220,000	428,994	209,071	220,000				
	25-30	131,018	65,509	65,509	130,941	65,509	65,434	130,941	65,509	65,434	130,941	65,509	65,434				
	30-35	37,117	20,090	17,027	37,040	20,090	17,000	37,040	20,090	17,000	37,040	20,090	17,000				
	35-40	1,502,090	722,837	785,596	740,307	435,769	301,538	608,081	270,761	337,317	100,015	16,304	113,741				
	40 and over	65,552	29,096	36,456	65,507	29,096	36,401	65,507	29,096	36,401	65,507	29,096	36,401				

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

D. DISTRICT	AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		3	5	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS	HN, DU	347 345	165 715	377 337	2-3 332	56 639	51 619	14* 769	67 638	72 671	20 559	8 955	41 304
	0-6	47 132	23 274	23 858	47 285	23 274	23 858	1 832	41	61	28	10	23
	7-10	22 163	11 111	11 052	22 163	11 111	11 052	10 253	215	215	345	10	10
	11-15	30 370	15 205	15 165	30 370	15 205	15 165	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	16-20	30 370	15 205	15 165	30 370	15 205	15 165	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	21-25	20 418	10 209	10 209	20 418	10 209	10 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	26-30	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	31-35	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	36-40	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	41-45	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	46-50	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS	ALL RELIGIONS	453 350	227 175	226 175	453 350	227 175	226 175	65 237	32 340	32 897	7 803	3 104	4 769
	0-6	51 038	25 519	25 519	51 038	25 519	25 519	1 832	41	61	28	10	10
	7-10	22 163	11 111	11 052	22 163	11 111	11 052	10 253	215	215	345	10	10
	11-15	30 370	15 205	15 165	30 370	15 205	15 165	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	16-20	30 370	15 205	15 165	30 370	15 205	15 165	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	21-25	20 418	10 209	10 209	20 418	10 209	10 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	26-30	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	31-35	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	36-40	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	41-45	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
	46-50	10 418	5 209	5 209	10 418	5 209	5 209	17 637	2 070	2 070	2 070	10	10
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS	BUDDHIST	102 377	51 188	51 189	102 377	51 188	51 189	41 376	20 931	20 445	5 227	2 093	3 190
	0-6	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	7-10	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	11-15	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	16-20	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	21-25	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	26-30	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	31-35	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	36-40	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	41-45	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8
	46-50	14 837	7 418	7 419	14 837	7 418	7 419	6	6	6	8	8	8

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS —contd.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13
	ANIMIST	33,144	16,940	16,195	17,140	9,104	8,036	14,161	7,125	7,036	1,843	720	1,123
	0-5	4,855	2,400	2,455	4,855	2,400	2,455	11	11	11	3	3	3
	5-10	4,935	2,463	2,472	4,935	2,463	2,472	11	14	14	3	3	1
	10-15	2,008	1,034	1,034	2,008	1,034	1,034	109	234	234	3	0	98
	15-20	3,943	1,704	1,704	3,943	1,704	1,704	1,070	4,080	4,080	382	210	168
	20-25	3,490	1,638	1,638	3,490	1,638	1,638	9,491	2,212	2,212	652	210	400
	25-30	4,967	2,320	2,320	4,967	2,320	2,320	3,880	665	665	705	246	519
	30-35	4,423	2,004	2,004	4,423	2,004	2,004	800	1,488	1,488	315	246	400
	35-40	1,593	813	740	1,593	813	740	311	1,488	1,488	315	246	400
COCH BEHAR.	ALL RELIGIONS	592,952	316,548	276,404	250,425	161,818	88,607	256,318	135,487	120,831	86,170	10,243	66,936
	0-5	83,259	40,053	43,156	82,881	40,001	42,880	308	51	267	20	1	19
	5-10	94,724	47,003	47,721	94,724	47,003	47,721	7,078	315	7,533	340	15	325
	10-15	55,156	27,306	27,850	55,156	27,306	27,850	18,172	1,518	10,654	920	15	235
	15-20	53,070	26,816	26,254	53,070	26,816	26,254	30,134	1,518	10,654	920	15	235
	20-25	192,740	103,556	89,184	192,740	103,556	89,184	138,814	25,027	23,005	2,833	158	2,833
	25-30	87,379	43,343	44,036	87,379	43,343	44,036	35,004	75,027	62,897	31,510	5,003	2,833
	30-35	28,661	14,538	14,123	28,661	14,538	14,123	15,852	9,772	8,800	35,004	8,508	20,400
	35-40	11,806	5,903	5,903	11,806	5,903	5,903	10,501	9,772	720	15,852	9,800	11,013
	40 and over	28,661	14,538	14,123	28,661	14,538	14,123	10,501	9,772	720	15,852	9,800	11,013
HINDU	ALL RELIGIONS	409,485	219,463	190,022	171,138	111,385	59,753	171,104	92,786	78,408	67,153	15,292	51,861
	0-5	55,653	26,078	29,575	55,402	26,640	28,813	174	29	146	17	1	10
	5-10	63,317	31,035	32,282	63,317	31,035	32,282	4,960	201	4,759	219	11	238
	10-15	36,630	18,315	18,315	36,630	18,315	18,315	11,816	921	10,865	718	33	885
	15-20	30,324	15,089	15,235	30,324	15,089	15,235	19,893	3,003	15,890	2,127	120	2,007
	20-25	135,860	73,478	62,382	135,860	73,478	62,382	92,663	42,135	40,534	25,395	4,255	21,100
	25-30	37,189	19,151	18,038	37,189	19,151	18,038	34,432	28,782	26,522	25,522	0,024	10,508
	30-35	19,652	10,917	9,735	19,652	10,917	9,735	7,250	0,750	6,500	12,125	3,008	8,217
	35-40	19,556	9,678	9,878	19,556	9,678	9,878	84,725	45,366	45,366	19,000	3,936	15,064
	40 and over	19,556	9,678	9,878	19,556	9,678	9,878	84,725	45,366	45,366	19,000	3,936	15,064
MUSAJMAN	ALL RELIGIONS	192,566	96,378	96,188	78,831	50,076	28,755	84,725	45,366	45,366	19,000	3,936	15,064
	0-5	27,482	13,319	14,163	27,482	13,319	14,163	134	23	111	3	4	3
	5-10	31,340	15,978	15,362	31,340	15,978	15,362	2,917	113	2,774	91	17	185
	10-15	18,413	9,037	9,376	18,413	9,037	9,376	6,352	607	6,705	202	48	358
	15-20	16,621	8,037	8,584	16,621	8,037	8,584	10,220	2,104	8,036	406	1,302	4,807
	20-25	50,961	29,750	21,211	50,961	29,750	21,211	45,860	25,673	22,287	6,109	1,067	8,802
	25-30	23,714	14,713	9,992	23,714	14,713	9,992	16,000	12,838	3,162	8,469	1,687	2,822
	30-35	0,995	3,029	3,066	0,995	3,029	3,066	3,232	3,008	234	3,720	898	2,822
	35-40	19,556	9,678	9,878	19,556	9,678	9,878	84,725	45,366	45,366	19,000	3,936	15,064
	40 and over	19,556	9,678	9,878	19,556	9,678	9,878	84,725	45,366	45,366	19,000	3,936	15,064
HILL TRIPPER.	ALL RELIGIONS	299,613	121,820	107,793	111,461	64,664	46,797	101,021	52,691	48,350	17,121	4,475	12,646
	0-5	35,059	17,113	17,946	35,059	17,113	17,946	3	101	389	23	4	10
	5-10	37,470	19,043	18,427	37,470	19,043	18,427	481	352	3,173	82	8	71
	10-15	24,370	11,310	13,060	24,370	11,310	13,060	10,510	1,059	8,551	373	59	314
	15-20	20,345	9,443	10,903	20,345	9,443	10,903	10,510	31,073	29,612	5,178	1,614	3,664
	20-25	74,454	40,003	34,451	74,454	40,003	34,451	20,315	14,087	6,852	6,863	1,635	5,228
	25-30	28,493	17,214	11,279	28,493	17,214	11,279	20,315	3,609	6,019	5,002	1,155	3,417
	30-35	8,993	4,810	4,087	8,993	4,810	4,087	6,565	34,767	32,798	12,037	3,501	8,536
	35-40	158,101	83,040	75,061	75,499	44,772	33,727	67,565	34,767	32,798	12,037	3,501	8,536
	40 and over	158,101	83,040	75,061	75,499	44,772	33,727	67,565	34,767	32,798	12,037	3,501	8,536
HINDU	ALL RELIGIONS	24,791	12,076	12,715	24,791	12,076	12,715	1	74	214	8	3	5
	0-5	26,119	13,367	12,752	26,119	13,367	12,752	238	27	1,784	225	7	20
	5-10	10,620	5,035	5,585	10,620	5,035	5,585	2,013	1,207	6,261	348	30	180
	10-15	3,366	1,607	1,759	3,366	1,607	1,759	9,418	20,058	20,482	3,488	1,130	2,317
	15-20	50,489	27,112	23,377	50,489	27,112	23,377	14,740	1,156	4,666	3,495	1,360	3,426
	20-25	20,033	12,050	8,024	20,033	12,050	8,024	14,740	2,373	5,001	3,406	947	2,510
	25-30	6,433	3,361	3,069	6,433	3,361	3,069	2,874	2,373	5,001	3,406	947	2,510
	30-35	6,433	3,361	3,069	6,433	3,361	3,069	2,874	2,373	5,001	3,406	947	2,510
	35-40	6,433	3,361	3,069	6,433	3,361	3,069	2,874	2,373	5,001	3,406	947	2,510
	40 and over	6,433	3,361	3,069	6,433	3,361	3,069	2,874	2,373	5,001	3,406	947	2,510

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—concluded

District	Age	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
MUSALMAN	1	3	4	7	6	7	13	9	10	19	13	11	24
	0-5	64,533	29,628	94,161	29,437	47,933	77,370	30,700	51,208	81,908	4,730	5,890	10,620
	5-10	9,033	4,700	13,733	4,517	4,117	8,634	1,893	1,700	3,593	10	13	23
	10-15	20,133	8,017	28,150	8,577	6,117	14,694	2,893	2,000	4,893	10	13	23
	15-20	7,233	3,117	10,350	2,893	2,000	4,893	1,893	1,700	3,593	10	13	23
	20-25	27,033	10,117	37,150	10,577	7,117	17,694	3,893	2,700	6,593	10	13	23
	25-30	18,133	7,017	25,150	7,577	5,117	12,694	2,893	2,000	4,893	10	13	23
	30-35	10,133	4,017	14,150	4,577	3,117	7,694	1,893	1,700	3,593	10	13	23
	35-40	5,133	2,017	7,150	2,577	1,117	3,694	993	400	1,393	10	13	23
	40 and over	5,133	2,017	7,150	2,577	1,117	3,694	993	400	1,393	10	13	23
HINDU	1	3	4	7	6	7	13	9	10	19	13	11	24
	0-5	37,000	47,801	84,801	49,500	53,217	102,717	40,700	51,208	91,908	4,000	5,890	9,890
	5-10	13,133	6,017	19,150	6,577	6,117	12,694	1,893	1,700	3,593	10	13	23
	10-15	20,133	8,017	28,150	8,577	6,117	14,694	2,893	2,000	4,893	10	13	23
	15-20	7,233	3,117	10,350	2,893	2,000	4,893	1,893	1,700	3,593	10	13	23
	20-25	27,033	10,117	37,150	10,577	7,117	17,694	3,893	2,700	6,593	10	13	23
	25-30	18,133	7,017	25,150	7,577	5,117	12,694	2,893	2,000	4,893	10	13	23
	30-35	10,133	4,017	14,150	4,577	3,117	7,694	1,893	1,700	3,593	10	13	23
	35-40	5,133	2,017	7,150	2,577	1,117	3,694	993	400	1,393	10	13	23
	40 and over	5,133	2,017	7,150	2,577	1,117	3,694	993	400	1,393	10	13	23
BUDDHIST	1	3	4	7	6	7	13	9	10	19	13	11	24
	0-5	29,915	11,033	40,948	13,033	7,717	20,750	13,833	8,017	21,850	2,837	1,218	4,055
	5-10	3,111	1,833	4,944	1,033	601	1,634	700	400	1,100	10	13	23
	10-15	3,533	1,809	5,342	1,247	1,000	2,247	500	400	900	10	13	23
	15-20	3,033	1,100	4,133	1,000	600	1,600	400	300	700	10	13	23
	20-25	4,033	1,611	5,644	1,637	1,000	2,637	700	400	1,100	10	13	23
	25-30	4,700	1,833	6,533	1,833	1,000	2,833	700	400	1,100	10	13	23
	30-35	5,033	1,833	6,866	2,117	1,000	3,117	700	400	1,100	10	13	23
	35-40	5,033	1,833	6,866	2,117	1,000	3,117	700	400	1,100	10	13	23
	40 and over	5,033	1,833	6,866	2,117	1,000	3,117	700	400	1,100	10	13	23

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES.

CITY.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
HOWAH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS.	179,006	111,566	64,440	56,116	40,155	15,961	101,461	69,083	32,378	21,429	5,328	16,101
	0-5	14,085	7,073	6,013	14,633	7,655	6,978	52	17	35	"	8	44
	5-10	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	762	140	556	"	38	118
	10-15	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	4,377	1,296	3,111	154	111	404
	15-20	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	8,766	3,533	5,233	515	2,231	4,988
	20-25	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	62,183	43,390	18,893	7,209	2,631	7,254
	25-30	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	21,096	17,765	4,331	9,285	2,631	3,393
	30-35	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	3,375	2,066	469	4,214	981	1,082
	35-40	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	73,467	50,826	22,641	17,686	4,090	13,496
	40-45	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	37	14	13	"	7	33
	45-50	14,367	7,090	6,930	13,875	7,030	6,290	453	94	344	"	28	88
COSSIPUR-CHITPUR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS.	48,178	30,793	17,385	14,433	10,314	4,919	27,580	18,950	8,630	6,065	1,529	4,536
	0-5	3,938	2,080	1,858	3,916	2,072	1,844	22	8	14	"	3	7
	5-10	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	253	50	160	"	10	31
	10-15	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	1,139	307	832	39	23	121
	15-20	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	2,157	872	1,285	1,444	668	1,432
	20-25	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	16,954	11,873	5,081	2,000	583	1,463
	25-30	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	5,763	4,945	1,123	2,545	583	1,463
	30-35	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	1,124	980	138	1,527	345	682
	35-40	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	10,309	13,453	5,756	4,939	1,190	3,740
	40-45	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	13	5	8	"	4	4
	45-50	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,897	2,111	1,776	123	25	98	"	6	20
HOWAH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS.	44,007	28,102	15,905	13,990	9,416	4,274	26,759	17,493	9,266	3,558	1,193	3,365
	0-5	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	25	3	23	"	1	11
	5-10	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	264	53	213	"	8	20
	10-15	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	1,123	444	678	12	33	88
	15-20	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	2,257	961	1,296	79	28	357
	20-25	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	16,111	10,301	5,810	1,128	33	666
	25-30	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	6,896	4,983	1,913	1,477	378	1,090
	30-35	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	1,684	859	125	834	201	633
	35-40	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	976	556	420	171	37	134
	40-45	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	"	"	"	"	"	"
	45-50	4,047	2,095	1,952	4,723	2,802	1,930	3	3	"	"	"	"
COSSIPUR-CHITPUR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS.	34,433	22,749	12,290	10,284	7,499	2,785	19,309	13,453	5,756	4,939	1,190	3,740
	0-5	2,038	1,384	1,254	2,925	1,379	1,246	13	5	8	"	4	4
	5-10	2,717	1,403	1,315	2,590	1,377	1,213	123	25	98	"	6	20
	10-15	2,717	1,403	1,315	2,590	1,377	1,213	759	165	594	"	15	38
	15-20	2,934	1,766	1,640	1,516	1,137	961	1,535	633	902	125	16	41
	20-25	2,934	1,766	1,640	1,516	1,137	961	12,016	8,031	3,985	1,668	410	1,268
	25-30	2,934	1,766	1,640	1,516	1,137	961	4,023	3,332	693	2,066	474	1,082
	30-35	2,934	1,766	1,640	1,516	1,137	961	735	603	75	1,044	270	765
	35-40	2,934	1,766	1,640	1,516	1,137	961	"	"	"	"	"	"
	40-45	2,934	1,766	1,640	1,516	1,137	961	"	"	"	"	"	"
	45-50	2,934	1,766	1,640	1,516	1,137	961	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE VII — AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART C — DETAILS FOR CITIES—continued

CITY	AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
COGNAC	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	26
	MUSLIMAN	13 037	8 254	21 291	3 818	3 515	7 333	2 081	6 379	8 460	2 102	230	2 332
	0-4	1 310	651	1 961	1 251	651	1 902	6	14	20	4	0	4
	5-9	1 331	758	2 089	2 520	77	2 597	185	14	200	10	0	10
	10-14	1 644	654	2 298	2 520	77	2 597	185	14	200	10	0	10
	15-19	1 644	654	2 298	2 520	77	2 597	185	14	200	10	0	10
	20-24	1 644	654	2 298	2 520	77	2 597	185	14	200	10	0	10
	25-29	1 644	654	2 298	2 520	77	2 597	185	14	200	10	0	10
	30-34	1 644	654	2 298	2 520	77	2 597	185	14	200	10	0	10
	35-39	1 644	654	2 298	2 520	77	2 597	185	14	200	10	0	10
MAHARAJA	ALL RELIGIONS	23 767	31 753	55 520	28 834	21 437	50 271	28 834	21 437	50 271	2 222	2 222	4 444
	0-4	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
	5-9	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
	10-14	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
	15-19	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
	20-24	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
	25-29	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
	30-34	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
	35-39	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
	40-44	3 767	3 753	7 520	4 716	3 753	8 469	13	44	57	0	0	57
GARDEY BEACH	ALL RELIGIONS	27 063	27 063	54 126	27 063	27 063	54 126	27 063	27 063	54 126	2 067	2 067	4 134
	0-4	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268
	5-9	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268
	10-14	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268
	15-19	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268
	20-24	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268
	25-29	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268
	30-34	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268
	35-39	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268
	40-44	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	4 134	4 134	8 268	0	0	8 268

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES—concluded.

CITY.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
GARDEN BEACH—condid.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13
	MUSALMAN	33,706	13,404	10,302	9,000	5,698	3,303	13,536	7,180	5,356	2,170	526	1,644
	0-5	2,681	1,365	1,336	2,073	1,353	1,221	8	2	5	1	...	1
	6-10	2,763	1,301	1,369	2,405	1,299	1,206	57	5	53	...	...	15
	11-15	2,319	1,378	1,341	1,745	1,275	1,200	151	7	450	21	...	21
	16-20	2,916	1,674	1,015	1,735	1,078	470	553	381	335	35	0	21
	21-25	3,916	2,074	1,015	1,735	1,078	470	1,577	4,498	3,167	634	230	415
	26-30	2,916	1,674	1,015	1,735	1,078	470	7,573	1,831	685	832	163	789
	31-35	2,916	1,674	1,015	1,735	1,078	470	2,536	1,831	685	507	164	403
	36 and over	1,013	680	463	14	10	4	492	436	68	...	...	...
DAGLA.	ALL RELIGIONS...	108,557	63,091	45,400	44,427	29,216	15,181	59,308	31,848	20,550	11,726	1,997	9,729
	0-5	12,691	6,313	4,378	12,535	6,281	4,254	44	20	24	12	2	10
	6-10	12,691	6,313	4,378	12,535	6,281	4,254	365	160	240	53	2	27
	11-15	13,687	6,843	4,844	13,532	6,803	4,729	2,409	1,209	1,200	70	9	71
	16-20	13,687	6,843	4,844	13,532	6,803	4,729	2,409	1,209	1,200	293	30	293
	21-25	13,687	6,843	4,844	13,532	6,803	4,729	5,007	1,803	1,191	4,173	600	2,531
	26-30	13,687	6,843	4,844	13,532	6,803	4,729	13,896	18,693	11,901	4,873	760	4,111
	31-35	13,687	6,843	4,844	13,532	6,803	4,729	14,032	8,977	2,975	4,873	760	4,111
	36 and over	5,133	2,709	2,424	100	84	10	2,505	2,090	278	2,967	635	2,432
	HINDU	59,994	36,249	23,745	23,572	16,130	7,442	29,722	18,849	10,873	6,700	1,270	5,430
DAGLA.	0-5	6,423	3,244	3,179	6,408	3,247	3,171	11	5	6	3	2	1
	6-10	6,390	3,245	3,145	6,170	3,207	2,963	204	35	108	16	2	14
	11-15	5,507	3,294	2,723	3,987	3,065	2,903	1,522	201	1,321	58	8	50
	16-20	6,448	3,697	3,451	3,094	3,011	83	3,178	680	2,200	178	17	150
	21-25	23,472	14,973	7,400	3,563	3,308	255	16,807	11,293	5,675	2,042	373	1,690
	26-30	5,733	6,960	3,743	275	216	50	6,706	1,231	1,455	2,751	522	2,239
	31-35	2,963	1,507	1,450	75	60	0	1,231	1,085	130	1,651	346	1,308
	36 and over	47,295	26,119	21,176	20,104	12,680	7,424	22,230	12,730	9,500	4,961	700	4,959
	MUSALMAN	6,057	3,006	3,051	6,016	2,991	3,025	33	15	17	9	...	0
	0-5	6,293	3,211	3,083	6,183	3,191	2,993	58	20	78	13	...	13
	6-10	4,868	2,613	2,056	3,876	2,713	1,163	972	86	674	81	...	20
DAGLA.	11-15	4,517	2,387	2,130	2,022	1,901	121	2,378	473	1,005	117	1	104
	16-20	16,116	9,683	6,533	1,891	1,770	103	12,854	7,623	5,302	1,411	282	1,150
	21-25	6,295	3,027	3,068	1,023	67	15	4,709	3,613	1,186	2,094	237	1,907
	26-30	2,449	1,103	1,256	25	18	7	1,157	689	138	1,297	180	1,111
	31-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

T A B L E VIII.

EDUCATION.

THIS table, like Table VII, is divided into three parts. *Part A* shows the extent of literacy in the Province as a whole amongst the total population and for each religion returned. *Part B* gives details for Districts for the total district population and for each main religion. *Part C* gives similar details for Cities.

The table shows the number of persons literate in any language as well as those literate in English, the figures in columns 11 to 13 being included in those in columns 5 to 7. The test of literacy adopted at the census was the ability to *both* read and write a letter, persons of whatever age who could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it being entered as literate, and those who could not do so as illiterate.

The following statement shows the number of literate persons among Indian Christians and other Christians such as Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians :—

Race.	Population.									Literate in English.		
	Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Indian Christians (including Feringis).	84,462	43,641	40,821	20,508	12,487	8,021	63,954	31,154	32,800	7,307	4,923	2,384
(2) Other Christians ...	45,284	26,619	18,665	40,005	24,120	15,885	5,279	2,499	2,780	39,555	23,855	15,700
Total ...	129,746	70,260	69,486	60,513	36,607	23,906	69,233	33,653	35,580	46,862	28,778	18,084

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART A—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

RELIGION AND AGE	POPULATION						LITERATE						LITERATE IN ENGLISH						LITERATE IN ENGLISH					
	TOTAL			LITERATE			LITERATE IN ENGLISH			LITERATE			LITERATE IN ENGLISH			LITERATE			LITERATE IN ENGLISH					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
ALL RELIGIONS	46 305 649	23 803 203	22 502 649	3 475 237	3 373 105	253 036	4 750 411	29 180 389	22 250 015	459 139	459 654	26 452	4 750 411	29 180 389	22 250 015	459 139	459 654	26 452						
0-10	13 771 070	6 940 096	6 830 974	625 722	609 207	16 515	13 531 917	6 704 500	6 827 417	11 903	11 906	2 536	13 531 917	6 704 500	6 827 417	11 903	11 906	2 536						
10-15	6 023 372	3 016 639	3 006 732	289 781	289 781	0	5 732 136	2 866 059	2 866 077	6 188	6 188	2 870	5 732 136	2 866 059	2 866 077	6 188	6 188	2 870						
15-20	2 370 428	1 185 214	1 185 214	110 664	110 664	0	2 259 764	1 129 882	1 129 882	2 378	2 378	4 870	2 259 764	1 129 882	1 129 882	2 378	2 378	4 870						
20 and over	25 170 428	13 072 187	12 098 245	2 549 426	2 454 104	195 322	20 848 414	10 800 907	10 039 508	237 910	237 910	17 612	20 848 414	10 800 907	10 039 508	237 910	237 910	17 612						
HINDU	20 941 379	10 848 217	10 093 162	2 475 236	2 373 001	102 235	19 470 143	8 270 113	0 209 910	253 109	253 111	5 017	19 470 143	8 270 113	0 209 910	253 109	253 111	5 017						
0-10	9 554 970	4 785 041	4 769 929	173 001	169 146	3 855	9 381 969	4 810 967	4 571 002	9 089	9 089	690	9 381 969	4 810 967	4 571 002	9 089	9 089	690						
10-15	3 945 070	1 972 535	1 972 535	200 184	200 184	0	3 744 886	1 810 783	1 934 103	41 223	41 223	4 000	3 744 886	1 810 783	1 934 103	41 223	41 223	4 000						
15-20	1 365 428	682 714	682 714	50 476	50 476	0	1 314 952	664 307	650 645	15 645	15 645	4 652	1 314 952	664 307	650 645	15 645	15 645	4 652						
20 and over	11 620 901	5 889 499	5 731 413	1 145 619	1 093 907	111 712	10 485 143	4 207 052	6 278 091	241 976	241 976	6 652	10 485 143	4 207 052	6 278 091	241 976	241 976	6 652						
MUSLIM	2 028	1 270	1 428	2 313	1 234	1 079	613	286	337	1 729	1 039	730	2 313	1 234	1 079	613	286	337						
0-10	716	366	350	239	146	93	468	219	146	146	47	47	468	219	146	146	47	47						
10-15	308	154	154	213	113	100	191	113	113	146	146	146	308	154	154	213	113	100						
15-20	332	166	166	177	100	77	154	34	34	146	146	146	332	166	166	177	100	77						
20 and over	5 844	3 010	2 832	1 805	1 000	805	4 030	1 952	2 078	1 802	1 802	1 802	5 844	3 010	2 832	1 805	1 000	805						
ARAB	20	10	10	11	4	7	6	2	7	6	4	-	20	10	10	11	4	7						
0-10	5	2	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	-	-	5	2	3	3	2	1						
10-15	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	0						
15-20	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	1	2	2	1	1						
20 and over	51	26	25	5	0	5	3	1	2	3	3	-	51	26	25	5	0	5						
SIKH	2 001	1 775	1 468	471	537	37	1 529	639	889	896	22	4	2 001	1 775	1 468	471	537	37						
0-10	251	138	113	12	9	3	239	129	110	1	1	1	251	138	113	12	9	3						
10-15	108	54	54	11	11	0	97	47	50	1	1	1	108	54	54	11	11	0						
15-20	72	36	36	11	11	0	61	34	27	1	1	1	72	36	36	11	11	0						
20 and over	1 569	1 396	1 264	427	407	34	1 288	527	764	882	20	2	1 569	1 396	1 264	427	407	34						
JAIN	6 789	3 335	3 454	1 036	4 012	133	2 510	1 039	1 471	360	352	6	6 789	3 335	3 454	1 036	4 012	133						
0-10	808	404	404	96	96	0	712	294	418	11	10	1	808	404	404	96	96	0						
10-15	648	324	324	61	61	0	587	237	350	313	30	1	648	324	324	61	61	0						
15-20	448	224	224	41	41	0	407	166	241	213	19	1	448	224	224	41	41	0						
20 and over	5 085	2 541	2 544	3 041	2 062	979	1 729	749	980	522	416	4	5 085	2 541	2 544	3 041	2 062	979						
BUDHIST	240 866	125 388	115 478	4 418	21 314	1 134	224 448	101 078	170 364	1 533	1 309	49	240 866	125 388	115 478	4 418	21 314	1 134						
0-10	72 008	36 004	36 004	699	430	269	71 309	32 648	38 661	151	123	2	72 008	36 004	36 004	699	430	269						
10-15	24 478	12 239	12 239	14 478	7 239	7 239	14 478	7 239	7 239	213	174	2	24 478	12 239	12 239	14 478	7 239	7 239						
15-20	11 870	5 935	5 935	1 448	724	724	11 870	5 935	5 935	213	174	2	11 870	5 935	5 935	1 448	724	724						
20 and over	310 944	155 472	155 472	27 726	13 067	14 659	102 203	41 113	61 090	927	790	21	310 944	155 472	155 472	27 726	13 067	14 659						

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART A—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concluded.

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.					LITERATE.					ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
PARSI	611	403	208	491	337	154	120	66	54	398	288	110	
0-10	96	42	54	30	10	20	66	32	34	19	6	13	
10-15	51	25	26	42	23	19	9	6	4	39	20	19	
15-20	27	13	14	45	26	10	3	1	2	32	22	17	
20 and over	416	300	110	374	278	96	42	28	11	301	210	61	
MUSLIMAN	21,237,228	12,377,215	11,860,013	1,003,725	976,190	27,535	23,233,503	11,401,025	11,832,478	62,779	61,924	855	
0-10	7,877,955	3,017,008	3,520,989	39,591	35,886	3,705	7,838,364	3,882,090	3,950,281	1,486	1,389	97	
10-15	2,712,398	1,380,241	1,200,131	112,769	107,736	5,013	2,629,629	1,423,528	1,201,101	8,759	8,685	164	
15-20	2,224,948	1,034,472	1,160,670	111,099	100,875	4,224	2,120,749	923,297	1,192,452	13,305	13,160	149	
20 and over	11,362,027	6,881,813	5,497,211	737,266	722,093	14,573	10,614,761	5,102,120	6,482,611	39,229	38,781	445	
CHRISTIAN	129,746	70,260	59,486	60,513	36,607	23,906	69,233	33,653	35,580	46,862	23,778	18,084	
0-10	32,879	16,594	10,285	5,234	2,739	2,485	27,055	13,835	13,800	3,912	2,141	1,771	
10-15	14,063	7,457	6,604	6,940	3,637	3,303	7,123	3,820	3,303	4,551	2,458	2,123	
15-20	11,643	5,727	5,910	6,360	3,354	3,007	5,083	2,871	2,909	4,389	2,311	2,078	
20 and over	71,161	40,182	29,679	41,383	26,878	15,111	29,172	13,601	16,569	34,010	21,898	12,112	
JEW	1,993	982	1,011	1,377	731	616	616	231	365	1,195	638	547	
0-10	414	212	202	102	56	46	312	166	156	85	51	34	
10-15	237	125	117	215	105	110	22	16	7	193	93	98	
15-20	180	88	92	169	78	83	20	10	10	148	71	74	
20 and over	1,163	562	609	993	402	408	262	70	192	759	118	341	
ANIMIST	750,780	371,581	359,199	3,337	3,392	145	737,243	368,189	359,054	68	66	2	
0-10	241,097	119,231	122,570	186	123	33	241,831	119,238	122,663	...	...	...
10-15	70,837	34,127	36,029	301	271	13	70,043	34,130	36,907	4	4	...	
15-20	61,265	27,811	31,014	357	337	20	60,903	27,461	30,343	9	9	...	
20 and over	318,181	181,002	160,219	2,720	2,611	70	318,181	170,321	100,140	55	53	...	
CONFUCIAN	1,058	907	751	378	358	20	680	549	731	46	38	8	
0-10	75	29	16	4	2	3	71	27	41	3	1	2	
10-15	22	13	10	6	7	3	14	0	8	2	...	2	
15-20	41	35	14	13	10	3	28	25	3	2	...	2	
20 and over	919	830	89	352	339	13	567	491	70	39	37	...	

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS

District	Age	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Total					LITERATE					LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females
MIRJAPUR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	ALL RELIGIONS	2,535,473	770,374	789,047	353,539	123,591	9,971	2,381,934	624,743	755,076	25,256	21,311	1,032	25,256	1,032
	0-10	578,017	187,840	198,640	9,646	4,165	4,481	483,371	173,675	194,695	134,455	124,220	170	134,455	124,220
	10-15	348,912	108,501	110,491	27,691	20,919	7,772	321,221	107,761	113,450	20,555	19,049	110	20,555	110
	15-20	158,012	70,501	70,501	18,411	17,741	6,670	140,601	62,760	77,841	10,000	9,000	114	10,000	114
	20 and over	842,518	411,011	431,506	163,913	64,879	6,000	678,605	357,983	376,525	118,100	111,291	404	118,100	404
MIRJAPUR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	ALL RELIGIONS	2,270,521	609,432	671,086	729,264	150,837	9,077	2,091,257	438,748	602,039	19,633	19,439	112	19,633	112
	0-10	291,812	137,214	147,623	7,257	3,021	4,236	284,555	134,793	149,762	238,000	131,700	7	238,000	7
	10-15	134,621	71,842	62,779	18,600	17,021	1,579	116,021	64,771	51,250	10,000	9,000	7	10,000	7
	15-20	67,992	31,001	36,991	8,000	7,000	1,000	59,992	28,000	31,992	10,000	9,000	7	10,000	7
	20 and over	819,992	381,000	438,992	80,000	36,816	3,267	739,192	151,957	202,000	118,000	112,000	101	118,000	101
MIRJAPUR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	ALL RELIGIONS	2,000,391	1,168,874	1,133,517	99,019	91,839	9,180	2,001,372	1,177,935	1,123,437	3,670	1,621	16	3,670	16
	0-10	79,704	36,611	43,093	3,617	1,641	1,976	76,087	35,070	41,017	14,000	13,000	1	14,000	1
	10-15	37,851	17,791	19,060	1,600	1,000	600	36,251	16,791	19,460	5,000	4,000	1	5,000	1
	15-20	27,853	12,900	14,953	6,223	3,000	3,223	21,630	10,000	11,630	3,000	2,000	1	3,000	1
	20 and over	355,638	179,000	176,424	25,119	16,007	9,112	329,519	163,932	165,587	1,000	1,000	11	1,000	11
MIRJAPUR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	ALL RELIGIONS	23,583	11,021	11,562	61	32	29	23,552	11,000	12,552	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1
	0-10	9,688	5,223	5,465	8	4	4	9,680	5,200	5,480	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1
	10-15	3,838	1,900	1,938	8	4	4	3,830	1,896	1,934	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1
	15-20	1,000	500	500	31	15	16	969	485	484	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1
	20 and over	12,055	6,000	6,055	31	15	16	12,024	5,995	6,039	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1
MIRJAPUR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	ALL RELIGIONS	523,473	463,428	871,633	92,501	70,598	2,984	430,972	388,340	723,582	7,137	7,033	99	7,137	99
	0-10	140,283	115,704	124,907	8,571	4,309	4,262	131,712	111,435	120,277	118,100	118,100	118,100	118,100	118,100
	10-15	108,011	61,923	46,088	14,124	10,000	4,124	93,887	51,923	41,964	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	15-20	89,012	47,000	42,012	14,511	8,000	6,511	74,501	39,000	35,501	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	20 and over	425,118	361,800	709,726	68,319	58,289	1,601	356,800	310,311	646,489	6,037	6,037	6,037	6,037	6,037
MIRJAPUR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	ALL RELIGIONS	637,053	395,364	521,689	63,991	62,889	2,379	574,062	332,475	441,587	6,317	6,286	31	6,317	31
	0-10	148	8,397	8,407	2,896	3,400	776	145	8,397	8,407	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10-15	72	3,803	3,803	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	3,803	3,803	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15-20	66,194	30,000	36,194	1,000	1,000	1,000	65,194	29,000	36,194	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	20 and over	365,587	174,000	191,587	60,191	59,489	1,700	305,396	152,475	152,912	4,317	4,286	20	4,317	20

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						ILLITERATE.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
	1	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
BIRNHOUM Cencl.	MUSALMAN ..	222,787	110,336	112,451	12,737	15,296	441	207,050	95,040	112,010	657	655	2			
	0-10 ..	65,924	32,601	33,323	880	821	59	64,044	31,780	33,164	14	13	1			
	10-15 ..	24,038	11,313	12,725	2,058	1,981	77	22,880	11,644	11,236	102	102	..			
	15-20 ..	20,829	9,768	11,061	1,913	1,845	67	18,916	7,913	11,003	141	141	..			
	20 and over...	111,196	54,352	56,844	10,887	10,649	238	100,309	43,703	56,606	400	389	1			
BIRNHOUM Cencl.	ANIMIST ..	54,503	27,250	27,049	326	292	34	54,177	27,258	27,008	3	3	..			
	0-10 ..	17,359	8,030	9,329	68	43	25	17,291	8,687	8,704	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	6,449	3,392	3,057	97	68	1	6,352	3,326	3,026	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	4,082	2,179	2,603	31	31	..	4,051	2,148	2,603	1	1	..			
	20 and over...	20,102	13,319	12,763	100	162	8	25,012	13,107	12,745	2	2	..			
BIRNHOUM Cencl.	ALL RELIGIONS	1,138,670	563,585	576,085	107,385	103,296	4,099	1,031,285	469,999	571,986	7,444	7,343	101			
	0-10 ..	310,504	153,928	156,576	5,487	5,177	310	305,017	148,751	156,266	89	85	4			
	10-15 ..	131,930	73,337	88,593	14,104	13,019	615	117,826	60,318	69,018	902	855	7			
	15-20 ..	116,653	55,878	60,775	10,097	14,298	805	106,556	41,588	64,968	1,547	1,520	27			
	20 and over...	580,553	279,412	301,141	72,607	70,108	2,430	507,946	209,274	298,672	4,816	4,783	63			
BIRNHOUM Cencl.	HINDU ..	990,101	488,848	501,253	102,195	98,511	3,034	887,906	390,337	497,629	7,113	7,071	47			
	0-10 ..	295,710	131,477	134,233	5,158	4,925	293	290,552	130,552	131,000	80	70	1			
	10-15 ..	114,820	63,081	71,739	13,521	12,031	414	101,299	50,588	60,711	929	920	3			
	15-20 ..	101,171	48,081	53,090	14,466	13,023	711	86,711	35,389	61,322	1,406	1,406	7			
	20 and over...	508,451	211,651	236,803	69,110	60,553	2,267	439,344	177,808	261,536	4,043	4,007	36			
BIRNHOUM Cencl.	MUSALMAN ..	51,707	25,845	25,862	4,104	3,978	216	47,603	21,867	25,646	174	171	3			
	0-10 ..	14,436	7,205	7,231	227	198	31	14,209	7,109	7,040	2	2	..			
	10-15 ..	5,723	3,290	2,433	470	419	31	5,253	2,839	2,414	17	11	..			
	15-20 ..	5,132	2,636	2,496	523	479	40	4,609	2,127	2,482	30	30	..			
	20 and over...	20,417	12,613	13,800	2,963	2,555	108	17,454	9,663	13,791	123	110	3			
BIRNHOUM Cencl.	ANIM ..	95,777	47,356	48,421	565	549	15,853	1,302,683	610,487	48,405	2	2	..			
	0-10 ..	30,138	14,641	15,497	28	10,548	1,231	335,407	159,097	156,160	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	11,253	6,318	4,935	82	2,303	2,206	128,608	65,658	4,933	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	6,410	4,279	2,131	307	2,603	2,769	122,513	49,633	5,228	1	1	..			
	20 and over...	44,970	21,808	23,163	..	119,425	9,671	667,125	311,470	3,168	..	..	..

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B.—DETAILS FOR D.—continued.

District	Age	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Total					Literate					Persons	Males	Females	Total
		Percent	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MIDVAPORE	ALL RELIGIONS	2 872 401	2 310 714	2 410 483	281 246	251 310	9 218	2 637 013	8 155 266	3 401 043	33 623	33 018	33 018	600	
	0-10	333 064	279 064	300 979	8 815	3 449	716	737 719	361 400	566 258	225	225	225	60	
	11-15	205 817	173 713	179 112	5 144	1 943	473	473 719	191 143	282 576	135	135	135	30	
	16-20	222 533	178 044	185 717	5 517	2 094	523	551 719	211 143	340 576	135	135	135	30	
	21 and over	1 111 087	726 853	700 681	125 132	126 764	4 702	1 251 625	420 118	834 507	182 718	182 718	182 718	470	
	HINDU	2 477 272	1 940 679	2 038 623	217 856	222 456	7 940	2 259 416	3 000 774	7 229 772	71 256	71 256	71 256	131	
	0-10	451 272	3 679	313 009	1 774	804	402	451 272	191 143	260 129	62	62	62	17	
	11-15	287 216	231 200	237 112	6 517	2 443	623	651 719	211 143	440 576	135	135	135	30	
	16-20	317 216	231 200	237 112	6 517	2 443	623	651 719	211 143	440 576	135	135	135	30	
	21 and over	1 311 518	846 853	810 281	151 217	151 217	4 702	1 311 518	420 118	891 400	2 791	2 791	2 791	27	
MIDVAPORE	MUSLIMAN	125 600	90 000	97 560	23 577	1 627	734	279 955	63 378	216 576	976	902	902	21	
	0-10	16 824	12 000	12 812	411	240	43	16 824	2 772	14 052	19	12	12	6	
	11-15	11 087	8 000	8 414	1 206	1 177	116	11 087	1 177	9 910	11	11	11	6	
	16-20	18 216	13 000	13 712	1 621	1 443	116	18 216	2 772	15 444	11	11	11	6	
	21 and over	90 289	67 000	62 632	10 259	8 799	430	90 289	2 772	87 517	11	11	11	6	
	ANIMIST	145 437	71 131	78 300	331	248	9	216 388	70 339	146 049	3	3	3	1	
	0-10	46 628	22 627	23 905	18	19	1	46 628	11 000	35 628	1	1	1	1	
	11-15	28 828	14 000	15 112	11	11	1	28 828	7 112	21 716	1	1	1	1	
	16-20	30 809	15 000	16 283	201	201	1	30 809	7 112	23 697	1	1	1	1	
	21 and over	39 192	19 000	20 700	201	201	1	39 192	7 112	32 080	1	1	1	1	
MOORULT	ALL RELIGIONS	2 020 007	2 258 774	2 274 774	172 774	110 377	10 937	2 369 551	425 774	2 333 774	77 206	70 698	70 698	608	
	0-10	202 007	171 446	179 587	4 328	8 475	690	202 007	179 587	122 420	425	425	425	14	
	11-15	211 228	171 446	179 587	4 328	8 475	690	211 228	179 587	122 420	425	425	425	14	
	16-20	222 533	178 044	185 717	5 517	2 094	523	222 533	178 044	185 717	523	523	523	14	
	21 and over	1 311 518	846 853	810 281	151 217	151 217	4 702	1 311 518	420 118	891 400	2 791	2 791	2 791	27	
	HINDU	2 020 007	1 940 679	2 038 623	217 856	222 456	7 940	2 259 416	3 000 774	7 229 772	71 256	71 256	71 256	131	
	0-10	333 064	279 064	300 979	8 815	3 449	716	333 064	361 400	566 258	225	225	225	60	
	11-15	205 817	173 713	179 112	5 144	1 943	473	205 817	191 143	282 576	135	135	135	30	
	16-20	222 533	178 044	185 717	5 517	2 094	523	222 533	211 143	340 576	135	135	135	30	
	21 and over	1 111 087	726 853	700 681	125 132	126 764	4 702	1 111 087	420 118	691 400	182 718	182 718	182 718	470	

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

District	Sex.	POPULATION						LITERATE						LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		Total.			Literate.											
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
MUSLIMAN	1	8	8		8	7		8	10		11	13		13		
	0-10	279 547	413 037	692 584	72 848	1 674	74 522	305 370	411 583	710 953	3 108	3 066	6 174	3 108	3 066	6 174
	10-15	254 049	224 413	478 462	2 438	171	2 609	250 815	344 077	594 892	27	82	109	27	82	109
	15-20	85 818	74 808	160 626	7 837	4 103	11 940	88 805	104 468	193 273	350	581	931	350	581	931
	20 and over	446 082	405 818	851 900	7 689	508	8 197	334 700	411 583	746 283	2 519	9 147	11 666	2 519	9 147	11 666
ALL RELIGIONS		808 067	607 074	1 415 141	287 867	47 433	335 300	608 800	740 953	1 349 753	327 934	311 238	639 172	327 934	311 238	639 172
	0-10	279 837	413 037	692 874	15 044	4 874	19 918	314 859	474 548	789 407	5 062	4 819	9 881	5 062	4 819	9 881
	10-15	87 743	74 808	162 551	25 337	13 509	38 846	104 801	124 377	229 178	12 558	10 407	23 065	12 558	10 407	23 065
	15-20	28 848	24 413	53 261	8 809	4 103	12 912	33 612	41 571	75 183	15 043	13 043	28 086	15 043	13 043	28 086
	20 and over	610 847	580 818	1 191 665	513 684	29 023	532 707	402 415	411 583	813 998	95 861	83 974	179 835	95 861	83 974	179 835
HINDU		604 813	404 323	1 009 136	208 072	30 841	238 913	328 581	411 583	740 464	278 087	270 914	549 001	278 087	270 914	549 001
	0-10	88 944	45 644	134 588	11 156	9 248	20 404	77 748	46 540	124 288	3 868	2 388	6 256	3 868	2 388	6 256
	10-15	28 848	24 413	53 261	8 809	4 103	12 912	33 612	41 571	75 183	15 043	13 043	28 086	15 043	13 043	28 086
	15-20	8 848	7 413	16 261	2 809	1 103	3 912	10 612	12 571	23 183	2 043	1 743	3 786	2 043	1 743	3 786
	20 and over	410 172	380 818	790 990	253 284	17 617	270 901	264 892	338 913	603 805	23 223	21 223	44 446	23 223	21 223	44 446
MUHAMMADAN		211 517	173 785	385 302	41 120	2 477	43 597	500 467	68 325	608 792	9 378	9 378	18 756	9 378	9 378	18 756
	0-10	27 953	18 430	46 383	1 081	316	1 397	31 692	18 071	49 763	1 241	1 241	2 482	1 241	1 241	2 482
	10-15	18 553	18 043	36 596	2 712	304	3 016	31 692	18 071	49 763	1 241	1 241	2 482	1 241	1 241	2 482
	15-20	22 241	18 570	40 811	4 425	4 008	8 433	37 831	18 335	56 166	1 531	1 531	3 062	1 531	1 531	3 062
	20 and over	150 258	127 995	278 253	32 869	1 640	34 509	135 029	50 413	85 442	7 481	7 481	14 962	7 481	7 481	14 962
CHRISTIAN		39 531	27 472	67 003	37 092	13 221	50 313	7 429	6 001	13 430	3 528	3 528	7 056	3 528	3 528	7 056
	0-10	9 979	3 846	13 825	2 715	1 379	4 094	4 842	1 379	6 221	1 241	1 241	2 482	1 241	1 241	2 482
	10-15	12 172	11 103	23 275	1 841	1 046	2 887	3 889	1 841	5 730	1 241	1 241	2 482	1 241	1 241	2 482
	15-20	3 555	3 174	6 729	527	273	800	1 000	527	1 527	273	273	546	273	273	546
	20 and over	25 866	15 200	41 066	22 712	35 063	57 775	27 000	25 063	52 063	2 723	2 723	5 446	2 723	2 723	5 446
ALL RELIGIONS		2 617 816	2 172 530	4 790 346	805 468	130 822	936 290	1 740 760	2 172 530	3 913 290	135 517	135 517	271 034	135 517	135 517	271 034
	0-10	444 848	278 618	723 466	46 856	4 879	51 735	108 614	167 277	275 891	3 910	3 910	7 820	3 910	3 910	7 820
	10-15	147 043	127 043	274 086	17 656	1 046	18 702	40 801	49 763	90 564	1 241	1 241	2 482	1 241	1 241	2 482
	15-20	44 837	38 837	83 674	5 277	2 843	8 120	10 612	12 571	23 183	2 043	2 043	4 086	2 043	2 043	4 086
	20 and over	2 466 528	2 107 811	4 574 339	694 113	67 250	760 363	1 632 146	2 107 811	3 845 290	130 273	130 273	260 546	130 273	130 273	260 546

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		Total.			LITERATE.			LITERATE.			Persons.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NADIA--donol.	HINDU ..	642,621	323,018	330,633	67,360	57,757	9,603	575,291	261,261	311,030	13,575	13,404	171
	0-10 ..	160,509	80,881	79,628	3,560	2,220	1,340	150,949	72,101	78,848	170	170	0
	10-15 ..	66,541	37,499	29,041	8,939	6,633	2,306	57,902	29,455	28,447	1,407	1,444	11
	15-20 ..	59,910	30,811	29,101	8,412	6,779	1,633	51,491	22,734	28,757	2,258	2,222	34
	20 and over..	335,961	174,101	191,860	40,749	40,654	9,093	309,212	131,607	177,605	6,644	6,559	118
MUSALMAN ..	0-10 ..	963,119	484,355	478,764	21,754	21,217	537	941,365	463,138	478,227	1,518	1,507	11
	10-15 ..	280,568	142,883	137,675	687	622	65	279,881	142,564	137,317	14	12	2
	15-20 ..	110,980	64,220	46,761	2,417	2,215	202	108,563	61,931	46,632	134	133	1
	20 and over..	484,718	231,753	250,963	10,303	15,923	311	463,415	218,201	245,214	1,070	1,070	6
MURSHIDABAD.	ALL RELIGIONS ..	1,372,274	678,392	693,882	79,490	73,497	6,003	1,298,784	604,865	693,919	10,565	10,291	274
	0-10 ..	402,550	200,777	201,773	3,861	3,252	609	398,689	197,615	201,074	189	173	8
	10-15 ..	151,770	81,357	70,413	3,872	3,252	620	147,918	78,666	69,252	1,264	1,219	22
	15-20 ..	123,261	62,953	60,308	10,124	9,140	984	113,117	63,977	49,140	2,299	2,223	47
	20 and over..	683,677	330,535	352,143	55,633	52,953	2,680	635,044	318,602	316,440	8,822	8,635	107
HINDU ..	0-10 ..	613,291	310,270	323,021	50,313	51,187	826	562,978	289,083	317,865	8,844	8,696	148
	10-15 ..	171,850	84,633	87,217	2,897	2,338	559	168,953	86,749	82,204	142	138	3
	15-20 ..	87,233	45,064	42,169	7,656	6,644	1,012	79,577	40,933	38,644	1,037	1,020	17
	20 and over..	342,460	167,565	174,895	39,171	39,073	998	303,289	151,423	151,866	5,725	5,629	66
MUSALMAN ..	0-10 ..	713,122	350,132	363,050	22,392	21,710	682	690,730	328,322	362,408	1,421	1,389	32
	10-15 ..	225,623	113,718	111,905	1,001	911	190	224,622	112,411	112,211	20	24	2
	15-20 ..	82,733	45,064	37,669	2,770	2,635	135	79,963	42,279	37,684	204	204	6
	20 and over..	338,806	167,351	171,455	15,923	15,679	313	322,884	153,620	169,264	857	832	25
JESSORE.	ALL RELIGIONS ..	1,758,264	901,092	857,172	122,078	114,437	8,241	1,635,286	786,655	848,631	14,201	13,978	223
	0-10 ..	459,248	232,052	227,196	5,594	5,019	575	453,654	227,635	225,919	308	296	12
	10-15 ..	199,088	112,815	86,273	15,453	14,287	1,166	183,635	98,610	85,025	2,092	2,065	27
	15-20 ..	167,545	81,354	86,191	14,193	12,687	1,506	153,352	78,647	74,705	2,528	2,493	35
	20 and over..	592,383	275,091	317,176	87,433	82,497	4,063	564,894	278,334	286,712	9,273	9,124	149

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District	Age	POPULATION						LITERATE						LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOTAL						LITERATE						Males	Females	Totals
		Pe rank	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JESSORE—continued	HINDU	667 936	336 433	331 503	27 963	70 818	7 083	590 633	265 615	324 418	12 017	11 814	273			
	6-10	165 812	82 712	83 100	4 018	3 784	418	161 682	79 117	87 088	2 051	1 755	454			
	10-15	79 418	40 718	38 700	18 417	8 808	1 609	61 035	31 284	29 746	1 755	1 755	354			
	15-20	64 258	33 807	30 451	8 553	5 155	3 398	54 633	28 132	26 503	2 087	2 087	800			
	20 and over	363 673	181 095	182 578	83 981	40 566	4 326	311 712	126 103	155 609	7 914	7 914	1 777			
	MUSLIMAN	2 087 854	1 063 327	1 024 527	41 663	48 433	3 633	1 043 690	519 855	523 835	2 083	2 068	15			
	6-10	521 712	261 417	260 300	1 852	1 677	115	521 702	261 417	260 300	35	35	1			
	10-15	214 364	107 182	107 182	4 712	4 712	181	214 364	107 182	107 182	352	352	3			
	15-20	164 364	82 182	82 182	4 712	4 712	181	164 364	82 182	82 182	352	352	3			
	20 and over	843 317	411 653	432 667	33 377	37 954	5 423	843 317	411 653	432 667	1,363	1,363	10			
BHULNA	ALL RELIGIONS	1 360 760	709 879	650 881	215 448	208 452	7 000	2 227 378	601 127	626 167	11 837	11 716	211			
	6-10	414 633	207 316	207 317	6 874	6 377	697	408 081	100 944	207 077	252	245	7			
	10-15	149 873	84 436	65 437	13 028	14 515	1 175	136 348	69 669	66 683	852	816	14			
	15-20	117 873	61 436	56 437	10 028	11 515	1 175	106 348	54 669	51 683	652	616	14			
	20 and over	698 180	356 696	343 067	76 693	76 696	1 175	691 693	336 572	336 117	7 089	6 972	17			
	HINDU	677 117	331 122	326 023	80 633	73 963	6 680	627 693	217 139	310 556	16,172	16 065	107			
	6-10	264 812	132 406	132 406	4 877	4 877	638	260 000	90 074	169 926	300	294	6			
	10-15	117 873	61 436	56 437	10 028	11 515	1 175	106 348	54 669	51 683	652	616	14			
	15-20	87 873	43 936	43 937	7 028	7 515	1 175	80 848	40 669	40 183	452	416	8			
	20 and over	334 418	176 012	166 414	53 639	47 346	3 344	331 409	126 388	205 131	7 089	6 972	17			
BHARSUKH	MUSLIMAN	686 417	356 745	329 672	31 807	34 061	748	652 621	322 688	326 984	1 061	1 051	10			
	6-10	219 255	109 627	109 628	1 867	1 867	108	217 388	107 821	109 567	48	48	1			
	10-15	78 818	40 409	38 409	4 028	3 566	114	74 790	37 261	37 529	300	294	6			
	15-20	57 818	29 409	28 409	3 528	3 066	114	54 290	26 721	27 569	300	294	6			
	20 and over	393 334	196 899	196 435	23 002	25 004	367	367 831	178 106	189 747	613	613	7			
	ALL RELIGIONS	1,150 287	725 906	725 381	68 629	65 013	3 679	1 411 805	606 193	731 763	6 009	6 003	27			
	6-10	457 169	230 031	227 137	2 092	2 092	296	455 077	217 500	237 577	65	65	1			
	10-15	164 090	82 045	72 045	6 523	5 561	114	157 529	78 721	78 808	300	294	6			
	15-20	123 121	61 560	51 560	3 528	3 066	114	119 593	60 721	58 872	300	294	6			
	20 and over	737 316	376 361	367 244	23 008	25 004	367	732 808	358 072	374 736	613	613	7			

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

POPULATION.				ILLITERATE.				LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
TOTAL.		LITERATE.		Females.		Males.		Persons.		Males.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Females.
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13
315,610	164,998	150,612	31,795	28,697	3,098	283,815	136,301	147,514	4,756	4,692	61
85,520	42,750	42,770	1,179	668	511	81,047	41,798	42,250	45	43	2
30,508	17,498	13,010	3,360	2,827	473	27,298	14,581	12,717	483	474	0
27,825	13,701	14,124	3,601	3,071	530	24,224	10,631	13,603	877	894	13
171,991	91,132	80,859	23,715	21,831	1,884	148,276	69,301	78,975	3,351	3,311	40
1,148,314	781,669	566,645	36,676	36,143	533	1,111,638	545,526	566,112	1,201	1,256	5
365,774	184,289	181,486	1,110	1,037	73	364,664	183,251	181,413	16	16	1
122,067	70,394	51,673	3,607	3,405	102	119,160	60,893	58,272	150	159	1
102,093	46,722	55,371	3,698	3,598	100	98,395	43,131	55,271	330	320	1
531,780	289,368	242,412	23,361	23,103	258	508,419	266,265	242,154	763	762	3
1,687,863	889,870	797,987	99,088	96,106	2,982	1,588,775	793,770	795,005	4,750	4,634	86
559,850	278,490	281,360	5,406	5,047	410	554,393	273,113	280,280	116	111	5
100,156	62,172	37,984	9,914	9,199	416	160,313	82,073	78,240	601	589	12
147,194	89,910	57,284	10,254	9,773	481	136,940	69,149	67,791	682	655	17
830,654	449,295	381,359	73,451	71,787	1,664	747,200	377,509	369,692	3,351	3,280	63
765,309	406,872	358,437	43,766	41,915	1,851	715,543	364,927	350,586	3,484	3,459	55
311,819	159,318	152,501	2,337	2,182	105	239,512	118,176	121,336	87	64	3
69,533	39,100	30,433	4,030	3,703	27	64,203	35,307	28,896	419	409	10
41,631	22,134	19,497	4,433	4,111	312	37,128	20,000	17,128	469	457	12
384,316	216,316	168,000	32,946	31,839	1,107	351,400	183,177	168,223	2,529	2,490	30
821,315	429,916	391,399	54,866	53,795	1,071	769,470	376,151	393,328	1,129	1,123	6
138,488	70,001	68,487	2,413	2,304	219	274,340	135,631	138,709	45	45	1
47,007	25,003	22,004	5,832	5,681	151	70,362	35,307	35,055	179	178	1
31,564	16,290	15,274	5,718	5,583	135	69,105	35,063	34,042	263	262	1
200,257	101,528	98,729	40,162	39,631	531	350,663	183,177	167,486	702	699	4
81,866	41,866	40,000	107	106	1	101,921	51,700	50,221	8	8	1
10,390	5,390	5,000	213	212	1	39,780	19,390	20,390	...	...	...
6,197	3,197	3,000	11	11	...	10,390	5,195	5,195	...	...	...
4,151	2,151	2,000	11	11	...	7,267	3,136	4,131	...	...	...
2,395	1,395	1,000	62	62	...	4,131	2,000	2,131	1	1	...

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age	POPULATION						LITERATE IN ENGLISH					
		Total			Males			LITERATE			LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JALPAIGURI	ALL RELIGIONS	503 000	490 222	419 423	20 793	48 457	2 212	832 377	811 702	410 210	3 722	3 680	212
	0-10	508 540	132 064	117 874	5 211	1 062	750	264 098	120 571	132 508	12	45	16
	10-15	28 761	4 712	4 348	370	540	159	25 248	5 577	5 700	238	200	38
	15-20	20 343	3 364	3 040	326	454	146	17 917	3 670	3 247	238	194	44
	20 and over	415 898	397 662	306 129	25 242	37 413	1 667	70 644	67 909	261 046	2 111	2 058	85
	HINDU	847 351	300 227	247 100	33 012	30 472	1 229	515 311	269 349	215 939	2 284	2 240	44
	0-10	120 040	74 607	74 770	1 221	1 160	165	325 025	17 112	27 008	22	20	2
	10-15	22 240	3 215	3 174	250	267	129	46 432	4 717	5 700	177	160	17
	15-20	22 240	3 215	3 174	250	267	129	46 432	4 717	5 700	177	160	17
	20 and over	205 239	129 806	121 456	22 545	21 547	600	94 129	13 609	12 200	2 104	2 004	25
JALPAIGURI	MUSLIMAN	287 420	122 123	109 262	10 921	25 227	214	271 222	212 700	208 212	724	729	5
	0-10	79 129	24 624	27 772	622	973	79	72 229	17 674	27 229	2	2	—
	10-15	14 708	2 024	1 920	1 077	1 073	79	25 021	15 024	15 024	2	2	—
	15-20	14 708	2 024	1 920	1 077	1 073	79	25 021	15 024	15 024	2	2	—
	20 and over	315 992	100 672	80 672	21 702	11 529	226	324 227	23 024	22 700	322	273	5
	ANIMIST	104 005	51 421	48 224	212	273	12	103 164	23 229	29 206	21	21	—
	0-10	22 425	12 024	12 024	2	2	2	22 425	12 024	12 024	—	—	—
	10-15	22 425	12 024	12 024	2	2	2	22 425	12 024	12 024	—	—	—
	15-20	22 425	12 024	12 024	2	2	2	22 425	12 024	12 024	—	—	—
	20 and over	22 425	12 024	12 024	2	2	2	22 425	12 024	12 024	—	—	—
DARJEELING	ALL RELIGIONS	265 200	117 024	122 423	29 412	24 027	2 221	222 122	212 027	221 025	2 602	4 224	2 222
	0-10	70 722	22 121	22 121	242	674	6 4	69 742	34 221	34 221	427	202	144
	10-15	22 121	3 121	3 121	242	242	242	22 121	10 242	10 242	242	242	242
	15-20	22 121	3 121	3 121	242	242	242	22 121	10 242	10 242	242	242	242
	20 and over	140 354	77 710	72 690	22 424	19 211	1 226	222 027	20 242	20 242	2 602	2 602	2 602
	HINDU	259 017	101 240	87 772	27 272	26 472	622	272 240	20 242	27 221	2 402	2 222	25
	0-10	22 121	22 121	22 121	242	242	242	22 121	10 242	10 242	242	242	242
	10-15	22 121	3 121	3 121	242	242	242	22 121	10 242	10 242	242	242	242
	15-20	22 121	3 121	3 121	242	242	242	22 121	10 242	10 242	242	242	242
	20 and over	100 229	66 027	64 224	22 424	12 424	242	22 424	2 424	2 424	1 211	1 104	7

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
		TOTAL.					LITERATE.					* IN LITERATE.			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
DURGEE.	BUDDHIST ..	47,905	24,339	23,516	3,331	3,379	109	44,524	21,110	23,414	282	274	8		
	0-10 ..	12,078	6,412	6,266	46	41	6	12,632	6,371	6,261	6	5	1		
	10-15 ..	4,384	2,303	2,881	236	256	11	5,645	2,813	2,832	27	26	1		
	15-20 ..	4,386	2,313	3,311	343	361	13	4,043	2,064	2,111	36	35	1		
	20 and over ..	25,560	12,613	12,945	2,756	2,662	71	22,220	9,064	13,210	213	208	5		
	MUSALMAN ..	9,450	5,775	3,675	1,079	1,029	50	8,371	4,746	3,625	155	155	..		
	0-10 ..	2,264	1,151	1,110	10	18	1	2,215	1,136	1,079	3	3	..		
	10-15 ..	880	508	372	42	70	9	931	438	493	0	0	..		
	15-20 ..	672	376	296	83	76	31	587	300	287	10	10	..		
	20 and over ..	5,634	3,737	1,897	896	886	31	4,738	2,872	1,866	122	122	..		
DURGEE.	CHRISTIAN ..	7,689	4,377	3,312	4,624	3,074	1,550	3,065	1,303	1,762	3,721	2,505	1,216		
	0-10 ..	1,879	660	620	561	313	249	1,318	647	671	469	270	103		
	10-15 ..	1,267	737	530	967	500	371	1,367	611	756	776	397	200		
	15-20 ..	746	389	357	539	307	223	297	83	125	397	207	161		
	20 and over ..	3,797	2,202	1,595	2,557	1,860	698	1,240	433	807	2,070	1,610	660		
	ANIMIST ..	10,778	5,632	5,146	136	135	1	10,642	5,487	5,155	..	..	..
	0-10 ..	3,514	1,762	1,752	..	..	..	3,514	1,762	1,752	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	1,099	587	512	..	..	..	1,099	587	512	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	1,271	631	640	8	6	..	710	323	386	..	..	..
	20 and over ..	5,247	2,013	2,605	123	127	1	5,319	2,815	2,501	..	..	..
DURGEE.	ALL RELIGIONS ..	2,335,330	1,254,717	1,130,613	99,546	95,983	3,565	2,285,782	1,158,734	1,127,048	6,800	6,530	270		
	0-10 ..	768,173	383,460	384,718	3,811	3,309	412	764,367	380,001	384,370	151	139	12		
	10-15 ..	236,738	130,139	106,599	9,162	6,601	608	217,576	121,415	96,161	758	723	30		
	15-20 ..	250,726	130,330	120,396	9,822	6,231	623	190,904	94,676	96,228	1,059	1,014	42		
	20 and over ..	1,189,625	611,782	544,810	76,813	71,720	2,003	1,112,315	573,053	539,263	4,835	4,516	180		
	HINDU ..	803,784	435,136	368,648	49,954	47,472	2,482	753,830	387,664	366,166	4,742	4,661	81		
	0-10 ..	224,582	110,797	113,835	1,654	1,631	290	222,928	109,133	113,795	86	83	4		
	10-15 ..	67,493	39,167	28,326	4,215	3,880	336	63,278	36,287	26,991	493	481	6		
	15-20 ..	63,317	32,710	30,607	4,838	4,621	301	58,479	28,216	30,263	664	617	17		
	20 and over ..	446,592	235,562	193,880	39,097	37,471	1,623	407,595	216,028	191,367	3,566	3,148	52		

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Dist. or C.	Age	Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
		Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MUSALIM	0-10	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	10-15	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	15-20	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
ALL RELIGIONS	0-10	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	10-15	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	15-20	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
HINDU	0-10	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	10-15	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	15-20	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
MUSALIM	0-10	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	10-15	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	15-20	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
ALL RELIGIONS	0-10	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	10-15	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	15-20	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
HINDU	0-10	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	10-15	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	15-20	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27
	20 and over	2,262,090	312,402	760,638	43,248	47,249	899	1,060,949	763,153	733,759	1,642	1,623	27

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			PERSONS.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
P. J. B. N. I.—contd.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13
	MUSALMAN ..	1,073,078	543,016	531,062	32,229	31,496	803	1,040,779	510,530	530,259	2,989	2,976	13
	0-10 ..	351,019	174,571	176,445	1,322	1,230	150	349,627	173,338	176,289	71	71	..
	10-15 ..	112,083	61,175	60,908	3,600	3,411	185	108,483	61,001	60,482	509	509	..
	15-20 ..	63,164	33,101	33,063	2,713	2,613	117	60,451	30,713	30,738	771	768	3
P. J. B. N. I.—contd.	20 and over...	516,862	259,770	257,118	23,714	23,513	371	453,148	230,433	230,715	1,638	1,639	0
	ALL RELIGIONS	1,004,359	498,547	505,812	45,904	44,243	1,601	958,255	454,304	503,961	2,793	2,767	26
	0-10 ..	330,077	163,672	166,145	2,213	2,027	180	327,864	161,005	166,869	32	32	..
	10-15 ..	108,330	58,690	59,640	6,338	6,099	299	102,232	53,101	54,131	317	315	2
	15-20 ..	99,217	53,108	47,019	6,396	6,115	261	93,831	48,718	45,113	575	573	2
HINDU	20 and over...	475,535	252,787	242,748	32,897	31,672	625	442,638	200,815	211,823	1,869	1,848	21
	..	405,521	233,847	231,674	27,705	26,584	1,131	437,816	207,563	230,253	2,074	2,057	17
	0-10 ..	145,481	72,081	73,399	1,413	1,381	122	144,068	70,800	73,268	23	22	..
	10-15 ..	46,351	25,400	20,951	3,181	2,993	180	43,163	22,408	20,755	236	234	2
	15-20 ..	40,675	16,781	20,894	3,108	3,011	165	37,069	10,840	20,729	386	383	3
MUSALMAN	20 and over...	233,051	116,675	116,400	20,065	16,360	645	213,536	87,216	116,321	1,430	1,418	12
	..	505,306	247,840	257,466	18,054	17,535	519	487,349	230,305	257,037	682	682	..
	0-10 ..	179,048	85,643	83,405	797	733	61	171,251	81,009	80,242	10	10	..
	10-15 ..	53,090	21,218	21,872	929	908	102	52,161	23,120	29,047	78	78	..
	15-20 ..	47,162	22,273	24,889	2,283	2,198	82	44,869	20,075	24,794	188	188	..
ANIMIST	20 and over...	223,090	108,707	114,380	12,771	12,603	205	210,315	60,201	110,114	406	406	..
	..	32,780	16,653	16,127	55	49	6	32,725	16,574	16,151	4	4	..
	0-10 ..	12,412	6,142	6,270	..	..	..	12,412	6,142	6,270	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	3,888	2,011	1,867	5	1	4	3,883	2,010	1,863	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	2,346	1,067	1,279	2	1	1	2,344	1,096	1,248	..	..	..
D. J. C. I.	20 and over...	14,154	7,373	6,781	48	47	1	14,106	7,320	6,780	4	4	..
	..	2,060,402	1,477,690	1,482,712	221,555	197,309	21,216	2,738,847	1,280,381	1,458,466	35,565	34,442	1,123
	0-10 ..	950,081	468,560	481,498	11,726	9,874	1,852	938,353	458,712	479,640	918	810	73
	10-15 ..	337,068	160,121	156,947	31,861	27,840	4,016	305,207	158,575	146,632	6,172	4,960	203
	15-20 ..	268,248	121,139	147,109	29,101	24,883	4,318	239,147	90,250	148,897	7,604	7,402	202
D. J. C. I.	20 and over...	1,405,003	701,514	703,438	143,867	131,706	14,101	1,256,135	500,838	656,297	21,871	21,235	616

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Acz.	POPULATION						LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
	Totals			LITERATE			LITERATE			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MULV	1 057 356	523 060	534 297	352 908	237 593	27 213	693 350	385 476	507 374	28 350
0-10	104 018	51 502	52 516	8 892	7 597	1 295	287 418	198 008	149 748	710
10-15	104 018	51 502	52 516	8 892	7 597	1 295	287 418	198 008	149 748	675
15-20	104 018	51 502	52 516	8 892	7 597	1 295	287 418	198 008	149 748	8 002
20 and over	548 331	270 308	278 086	106 030	80 862	12 568	410 581	176 475	208 279	17 259
MULLMAN	1 853 470	917 437	936 033	60 667	38 470	22 197	1 832 863	888 967	943 896	6 006
0-10	618 278	310 311	307 967	2 901	2 809	92	646 409	317 240	329 169	259
10-15	618 278	310 311	307 967	2 901	2 809	92	646 409	317 240	329 169	133
15-20	618 278	310 311	307 967	2 901	2 809	92	646 409	317 240	329 169	1 032
20 and over	621 909	316 815	305 088	41 453	26 861	14 592	310 478	168 317	186 557	3 948
ALL RELIGIONS	4 576 479	2 353 063	2 223 416	219 574	198 085	21 489	4 310 768	2 211 218	2 271 950	23 667
0-10	1 022 029	510 790	511 239	16 608	15 313	1 295	1 015 421	509 807	505 614	437
10-15	1 022 029	510 790	511 239	16 608	15 313	1 295	1 015 421	509 807	505 614	8 002
15-20	1 022 029	510 790	511 239	16 608	15 313	1 295	1 015 421	509 807	505 614	1 032
20 and over	2 524 420	1 231 483	1 292 937	147 358	107 669	39 689	2 377 037	1 191 411	1 186 336	2 885
HINDU	1 161 883	612 770	549 113	127 988	718 186	9 802	1 033 897	535 619	637 983	17 253
0-10	310 723	150 345	160 378	8 812	8 094	718	309 910	151 521	158 389	259
10-15	310 723	150 345	160 378	8 812	8 094	718	309 910	151 521	158 389	675
15-20	310 723	150 345	160 378	8 812	8 094	718	309 910	151 521	158 389	8 002
20 and over	627 193	311 671	315 735	82 359	51 177	11 182	627 438	307 497	309 048	11 311
MULLMAN	3 377 110	1 661 293	1 615 817	80 577	70 388	1 791	3 243 169	1 625 913	1 617 270	6 009
0-10	1 181 258	590 310	590 948	2 546	2 546	0	1 178 712	588 164	590 548	233
10-15	1 181 258	590 310	590 948	2 546	2 546	0	1 178 712	588 164	590 548	675
15-20	1 181 258	590 310	590 948	2 546	2 546	0	1 178 712	588 164	590 548	8 002
20 and over	1 451 133	700 673	750 460	60 720	38 598	22 122	1 404 457	711 909	696 551	11 311
ANIMIST	37 907	19 216	18 691	278	273	5	37 724	18 963	18 761	3
0-10	23 813	11 906	11 907	11	11	0	23 802	11 895	11 907	0
10-15	23 813	11 906	11 907	11	11	0	23 802	11 895	11 907	13
15-20	23 813	11 906	11 907	11	11	0	23 802	11 895	11 907	6
20 and over	10 281	5 303	4 984	251	222	29	10 032	5 268	4 774	1

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
		TOTAL.					LITERATE.					ILLITERATE.			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Females.
FARIDPUR.	1	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	ALL RELIGIONS	2,121,914	1,074,059	1,046,955	130,795	130,001	10,704	1,091,110	954,868	1,036,551	12,916	12,645	301		
	0-10	837,960	317,295	320,605	6,771	5,937	834	631,189	311,358	310,831	372	301	11		
	10-15	240,357	132,592	107,555	18,100	10,428	1,072	225,257	110,371	105,883	2,820	2,783	37		
	15-20	197,151	92,073	104,178	16,708	14,752	2,016	180,383	77,921	102,462	3,249	3,181	68		
	20 and over...	1,046,416	523,180	514,257	89,156	82,974	6,182	557,520	410,216	608,075	9,565	9,350	183		
	HINDU	774,979	386,442	383,537	99,189	89,627	9,532	675,790	296,755	379,005	13,742	13,530	212		
	0-10	210,401	103,870	100,531	5,781	5,090	655	204,680	98,774	105,900	266	231	5		
	10-15	83,009	40,118	30,351	14,424	12,961	1,463	68,573	33,107	35,466	2,483	2,450	33		
	15-20	75,313	30,263	30,018	13,022	11,181	1,841	62,291	25,074	37,217	2,183	2,142	33		
BACHKURGUNG.	0-10	405,695	212,595	213,100	912	784	128	423,753	211,721	212,032	35	34	1		
	10-15	156,546	80,201	70,255	3,522	3,350	164	153,023	82,032	70,991	328	323	5		
	15-20	197,241	90,120	95,115	3,562	3,453	113	117,678	53,074	64,602	426	424	2		
	20 and over ..	637,638	330,650	307,982	23,499	22,085	414	615,139	308,471	306,568	1,158	1,182	0		
	ALL RELIGIONS	2,429,911	1,244,835	1,184,076	207,929	194,330	13,539	2,220,982	1,050,445	1,170,537	13,735	13,399	336		
	0-10	722,242	354,425	367,818	3,893	3,304	580	718,350	351,121	367,229	152	144	8		
	10-15	287,678	150,432	137,240	28,025	23,557	2,463	260,653	128,575	132,078	1,903	1,912	17		
	15-20	238,592	108,760	120,760	23,090	23,304	2,026	215,502	84,492	131,010	2,948	2,875	73		
	20 and over ..	1,189,398	625,212	587,183	153,921	144,106	7,850	1,030,377	481,017	549,330	8,536	8,438	108		
	HINDU	719,557	368,903	351,354	117,442	106,901	11,151	603,115	261,912	340,203	11,638	11,421	214		
BACHKURGUNG.	0-10	186,144	90,490	95,648	2,753	2,335	418	183,391	88,161	95,230	126	122	4		
	10-15	77,629	43,065	33,064	15,979	13,003	1,071	61,760	29,757	32,003	1,582	1,640	42		
	15-20	71,041	34,530	37,511	15,536	13,290	2,246	56,405	21,140	35,265	2,464	2,415	41		
	20 and over...	383,843	169,012	184,221	83,274	70,768	6,516	300,569	122,854	177,715	7,386	7,217	119		
	MUSALMAN	1,693,905	868,659	825,246	37,294	35,614	1,680	1,606,611	783,045	823,566	1,743	1,799	14		
	0-10	531,432	251,013	280,810	1,060	946	114	530,372	250,907	279,705	18	18	1		
	10-15	208,120	111,792	96,334	9,754	9,423	331	198,372	102,393	96,003	277	270	2		
	15-20	163,121	73,697	80,621	9,752	9,752	270	153,099	68,845	84,254	430	429	2		
	20 and over...	701,256	421,667	390,569	68,458	65,483	905	723,768	350,104	368,661	1,018	1,007	11		

TABLE VIII -- EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B -- DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS -- continued

District	Age	POPULATION						LITERATE				LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Total			Males			Females			Totals	Males		Totals	Females
		Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals		Males	Females		
KIPPA	1	2	4		5	7		9			10	11	12	13	
	ALL RELIGIONS	2 430 238	2 187 057	4 617 295	2 432 227	2 022	4 454 454	2 432 227	2 022	4 454 454	2 432 227	2 022	4 454 454	2 432 227	2 022
	0-10	248 909	218 312	467 221	248 909	218 312	467 221	248 909	218 312	467 221	248 909	218 312	467 221	248 909	218 312
	10-15	134 175	118 175	252 350	134 175	118 175	252 350	134 175	118 175	252 350	134 175	118 175	252 350	134 175	118 175
	15-20	524 414	458 414	982 828	524 414	458 414	982 828	524 414	458 414	982 828	524 414	458 414	982 828	524 414	458 414
	20 and over	1 114 349	1 050 256	2 164 605	1 114 349	1 050 256	2 164 605	1 114 349	1 050 256	2 164 605	1 114 349	1 050 256	2 164 605	1 114 349	1 050 256
	HINDU	472 679	399 149	871 828	472 679	399 149	871 828	472 679	399 149	871 828	472 679	399 149	871 828	472 679	399 149
	0-10	210 525	181 401	391 926	210 525	181 401	391 926	210 525	181 401	391 926	210 525	181 401	391 926	210 525	181 401
	10-15	113 062	98 075	211 137	113 062	98 075	211 137	113 062	98 075	211 137	113 062	98 075	211 137	113 062	98 075
	15-20	435 252	361 284	796 536	435 252	361 284	796 536	435 252	361 284	796 536	435 252	361 284	796 536	435 252	361 284
NARAHITI	1	2	4		5	7		9			10	11	12	13	
	ALL RELIGIONS	2 500 000	2 187 057	4 687 057	2 500 000	2 187 057	4 687 057	2 500 000	2 187 057	4 687 057	2 500 000	2 187 057	4 687 057	2 500 000	2 187 057
	0-10	248 909	218 312	467 221	248 909	218 312	467 221	248 909	218 312	467 221	248 909	218 312	467 221	248 909	218 312
	10-15	134 175	118 175	252 350	134 175	118 175	252 350	134 175	118 175	252 350	134 175	118 175	252 350	134 175	118 175
	15-20	524 414	458 414	982 828	524 414	458 414	982 828	524 414	458 414	982 828	524 414	458 414	982 828	524 414	458 414
	20 and over	1 114 349	1 050 256	2 164 605	1 114 349	1 050 256	2 164 605	1 114 349	1 050 256	2 164 605	1 114 349	1 050 256	2 164 605	1 114 349	1 050 256
	HINDU	472 679	399 149	871 828	472 679	399 149	871 828	472 679	399 149	871 828	472 679	399 149	871 828	472 679	399 149
	0-10	210 525	181 401	391 926	210 525	181 401	391 926	210 525	181 401	391 926	210 525	181 401	391 926	210 525	181 401
	10-15	113 062	98 075	211 137	113 062	98 075	211 137	113 062	98 075	211 137	113 062	98 075	211 137	113 062	98 075
	15-20	435 252	361 284	796 536	435 252	361 284	796 536	435 252	361 284	796 536	435 252	361 284	796 536	435 252	361 284

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
CHITTAGONG.	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS	1,508,423	792,837	785,596	101,792	96,081	5,711	1,406,611	626,756	770,865	11,209	10,704	505
	0-10	479,004	240,704	238,310	4,017	3,934	620	471,987	230,800	239,181	319	299	50
	10-15	157,605	102,314	81,821	11,941	11,084	857	146,664	91,230	84,043	1,432	1,353	70
	15-20	137,698	69,462	81,130	12,400	11,032	859	135,378	61,800	69,678	2,122	2,040	300
	20 and over...	655,526	313,297	350,629	72,774	69,107	3,307	621,052	210,500	377,102	7,356	7,030	
	HINDU	317,189	169,772	177,417	50,215	46,698	3,517	296,914	123,074	173,870	6,871	6,755	116
	0-10	99,206	49,698	49,608	3,241	2,809	432	95,965	46,780	49,230	189	180	9
	10-15	39,676	22,075	17,601	6,779	6,204	575	32,897	16,571	17,060	904	870	25
	15-20	31,700	16,210	18,650	6,468	5,829	653	25,332	10,351	11,093	1,274	1,252	23
	20 and over	175,487	91,889	91,593	33,817	31,829	1,988	139,670	60,000	69,030	4,504	4,414	60
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	BUDDHIST	70,010	32,449	37,561	7,139	6,953	486	62,871	25,496	37,075	552	545	7
	0-10	26,740	10,495	10,215	318	281	34	26,422	10,211	10,211	11	11	
	10-15	8,717	4,801	4,120	987	820	61	7,730	3,655	4,065	12	12	
	15-20	6,758	3,309	3,221	949	869	72	5,789	2,131	3,040	121	123	
	20 and over	33,833	14,304	15,460	5,151	4,876	310	28,680	9,189	10,160	325	329	
	MUSALMAN	1,089,924	519,413	569,611	43,101	41,823	1,278	1,045,923	477,590	568,333	2,930	2,904	26
	0-10	359,068	189,430	179,632	971	860	111	358,097	179,576	179,521	57	54	3
	10-15	118,567	75,672	62,963	4,675	3,907	168	131,492	71,605	62,827	344	342	3
	15-20	108,151	47,101	59,040	5,000	4,817	183	101,161	42,284	58,877	625	622	3
	20 and over	493,233	210,304	268,924	33,055	32,239	810	452,173	184,065	268,108	1,904	1,896	18
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	ALL RELIGIONS	157,930	82,695	71,135	9,825	9,509	316	144,005	73,186	70,819	330	323	7
	0-10	46,196	23,353	22,713	143	122	21	45,083	23,201	22,722	...	...	...
	10-15	18,151	9,807	8,781	470	439	47	18,115	9,378	8,737	33	31	1
	15-20	15,679	8,070	7,603	663	600	67	14,710	7,170	7,546	62	61	1
	20 and over	73,434	41,129	32,005	8,213	8,022	191	65,191	33,377	31,814	230	231	5
	HINDU	14,229	8,592	5,847	1,313	1,290	22	12,926	7,102	5,824	146	146	...
	0-10	3,901	2,093	1,908	19	14	5	3,972	2,009	1,963	...	...	...
	10-15	1,432	765	607	50	47	5	1,382	718	681	9	6	...
	15-20	1,432	765	607	136	131	3	1,256	629	630	23	22	...
	20 and over...	7,421	4,811	2,850	1,108	1,086	13	6,316	3,719	2,597	117	117	...

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District	Age	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		TOTAL					LITERATE					ILLITERATE			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	1	8	8	4	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	10	15
CHITTEGOO HILL TRACTS	EUROPEAN	202,277	53,264	47,973	7,583	7,346	247	93,584	45,858	37,296	252	252	12	13	1
	6-10	31,686	10,151	10,898	623	64	8	25,087	18,040	19,517	28	19,517	18,040	19,517	2
	10-15	18,976	6,290	6,864	378	398	40	15,578	5,292	5,880	27	15,578	5,292	5,880	3
	15-20	18,976	6,290	6,864	378	398	40	15,578	5,292	5,880	27	15,578	5,292	5,880	3
	20 and over	44,211	20,047	21,211	8,289	8,500	154	40,681	18,101	21,130	83	40,681	18,101	21,130	1
CHITTEGOO HILL TRACTS	AMERICAN	33,244	10,940	10,107	433	405	29	39,709	16,543	10,168	1	39,709	16,543	10,168	1
	6-10	8,709	4,071	4,001	37	33	4	9,743	4,810	4,814	6	9,743	4,810	4,814	6
	10-15	3,948	1,348	1,014	20	20	4	3,928	1,348	1,014	1	3,928	1,348	1,014	1
	15-20	3,433	1,051	1,014	41	37	3	3,392	1,051	1,014	1	3,392	1,051	1,014	1
	20 and over	15,892	8,523	7,510	337	300	17	15,585	8,113	7,129	15	15,585	8,113	7,129	15
ALL RELIGIONS	6-10	299,028	318,248	376,404	43,225	42,566	7,639	249,077	274,989	374,748	28,475	28,475	28,475	28,475	01
	10-15	171,745	60,014	60,857	2,088	1,860	236	172,823	60,150	60,857	79	172,823	60,150	60,857	9
	15-20	171,745	60,014	60,857	2,088	1,860	236	172,823	60,150	60,857	79	172,823	60,150	60,857	9
	20 and over	506,732	170,600	178,532	4,522	4,755	513	512,706	170,600	178,532	1,094	512,706	170,600	178,532	30
COCHIN DEHAL	EUROPEAN	468,483	218,463	100,622	33,293	31,680	1,313	376,709	187,482	188,709	2,008	376,709	187,482	188,709	37
	6-10	313,878	68,615	60,757	1,488	1,318	166	312,490	68,615	60,757	64	312,490	68,615	60,757	6
	10-15	28,450	21,177	18,659	3,688	3,000	108	28,450	21,177	18,659	10	28,450	21,177	18,659	10
	15-20	28,450	21,177	18,659	3,688	3,000	108	28,450	21,177	18,659	10	28,450	21,177	18,659	10
	20 and over	211,928	121,661	60,977	25,518	24,333	776	211,928	121,661	60,977	1,233	211,928	121,661	60,977	10
MUSLIMAN	6-10	167,556	96,378	86,178	10,177	9,805	319	173,459	80,673	85,860	356	173,459	80,673	85,860	6
	10-15	28,822	20,251	18,501	2,877	2,800	61	28,822	20,251	18,501	12	28,822	20,251	18,501	2
	15-20	28,822	20,251	18,501	2,877	2,800	61	28,822	20,251	18,501	12	28,822	20,251	18,501	2
	20 and over	89,878	44,611	40,180	7,297	7,043	145	89,878	44,611	40,180	213	89,878	44,611	40,180	6
HILL TRIPPERA	ALL RELIGIONS	979,015	151,870	101,793	9,764	8,438	836	220,349	113,389	106,967	1,208	220,349	113,389	106,967	21
	6-10	74,548	26,103	26,700	837	803	68	73,711	26,103	26,700	38	73,711	26,103	26,700	2
	10-15	24,718	10,451	10,451	2,052	2,052	173	22,666	10,451	10,451	38	22,666	10,451	10,451	2
	15-20	24,718	10,451	10,451	2,052	2,052	173	22,666	10,451	10,451	38	22,666	10,451	10,451	2
	20 and over	111,538	67,663	49,187	8,622	8,330	504	108,872	67,663	49,187	748	108,872	67,663	49,187	13

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—concluded.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						ILLITERATE.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
		Total.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.							
	1	3	3	4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
HILL TIPPERA.—contd.	HINDU	158,101	83,040	75,061	7,005	0,330	725	151,096	76,760	74,336	1,063	1,017	16				
	0-10	59,910	25,363	24,547	348	270	69	59,562	25,093	25,478	31	31	...				
	10-15	16,820	8,935	8,885	744	633	112	16,076	8,303	7,773	163	159	...				
	15-20	13,308	6,367	7,160	787	400	109	12,520	6,238	7,051	190	190	...				
	20 and over	77,065	42,633	34,470	5,126	4,000	436	71,939	37,945	31,631	674	667	...				
	MUSLIMAN	64,923	35,295	29,628	2,057	1,930	77	62,866	33,315	29,531	122	120	...				
	0-10	19,433	9,608	9,765	84	73	12	19,349	9,530	9,753	7	5	...				
	10-15	7,332	4,215	3,117	183	178	10	7,144	4,037	3,107	23	23	...				
	15-20	6,333	2,959	3,181	253	250	8	6,125	2,709	3,410	37	37	...				
	20 and over	31,805	18,453	13,362	1,637	1,480	47	30,278	19,973	13,305	55	55	...				
SIRSA.	ALL RELIGIONS	87,930	45,059	42,861	3,631	3,522	109	84,299	41,537	42,752	164	160	...				
	0-10	21,744	12,583	12,161	24	23	1	21,720	12,559	12,160	...	...	...	
	10-15	10,537	5,581	5,000	174	162	12	10,413	5,419	4,994	9	9	...				
	15-20	7,506	3,837	3,670	293	281	12	7,213	3,540	3,667	32	32	...				
	20 and over	45,083	23,068	22,016	3,140	2,956	84	41,943	20,012	21,031	123	110	...				
	HINDU	58,675	30,035	28,640	2,370	2,305	65	56,105	27,530	28,575	71	71	...				
	0-10	17,927	9,073	8,854	14	14	...	17,913	9,059	8,854	...	...	...	
	10-15	7,531	3,977	3,551	107	105	2	7,424	3,872	3,552	4	4	...				
	15-20	5,183	2,639	2,560	192	187	6	4,997	2,532	2,545	12	12	...				
	20 and over	28,058	14,346	13,682	2,257	2,169	68	25,771	12,147	13,624	55	55	...				
SIRSA.	BUDDHIST	28,215	14,830	14,085	919	902	17	27,296	13,928	14,068	48	48	...				
	0-10	6,749	3,473	3,270	3	3	...	6,746	3,470	3,276	...	...	...	
	10-15	3,012	1,579	1,431	44	43	1	2,968	1,538	1,432	4	4	...				
	15-20	2,274	1,168	1,100	81	80	15	2,193	1,083	1,106	16	16	...				
	20 and over	16,860	8,610	8,270	791	770	...	16,069	7,831	8,255	23	23	...				

TABLE VIII—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART C—DETAILS FOR CITIES.

City	Age	POPULATION						LITERATE				LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Total			LITERATE			LITERATE				LITERATE			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females
1	1	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALL RELIGIONS	0-10	379 006	214 566	64 410	48 708	60 533	6 173	153 501	74 034	53 267	21,493	10 580	2 013		
	10-14	29 314	18 008	11 805	3 008	2 869	617	55 888	12 835	13 035	1 848	1 202	517		
	15-19	18 207	8 123	5 184	4 776	4 524	1 193	30 431	6 500	4 613	2 214	1 707	417		
	20 and over	118 209	10 206	8 043	8 338	4 171	3 167	20 411	10 006	4 706	2 811	1 701	519		
	0 and over	113 116	78 718	39 401	33 845	39 168	6 617	20 431	40 097	20 413	10 259	14 500	599		
HINDU	0-10	339 800	215 545	67 404	38 703	133 818	4 884	93 617	51 697	43 580	37 078	10 765	2 173		
	10-14	25 450	16 014	9 816	2 854	2 861	665	37 718	6 835	9 161	1 218	990	218		
	15-19	13 347	6 524	4 007	3 071	3 000	823	6 340	3 604	2 836	1 617	1 413	304		
	20 and over	89 079	7 532	4 478	4 775	2 802	2 091	7 155	4 173	2 403	2 240	1 090	299		
	0 and over	89 079	67 018	20 293	27 831	28 893	2 391	61 608	10 775	27 491	12 944	11,111	301		
MUSLIMAN	0-10	41 007	28 100	23 903	0 135	2 585	650	37 472	22 217	25 323	1 076	1,818	100		
	10-14	4 167	4 397	3 777	223	446	77	7 445	5 518	3 700	173	166	27		
	15-19	2 845	1 401	1 105	360	300	165	3 270	2 010	1 940	183	179	64		
	20 and over	53 448	13 018	8 415	4 511	4 396	109	25 619	11,668	1 100	1 100	1 100	58		
	0 and over	53 448	13 018	8 415	4 511	4 396	109	25 619	11,668	1 100	1 100	1 100	58		
CHRISTIAN	0-10	9 000	2 237	600	1 101	900	719	209	245	227	1 039	979	607		
	10-14	417	297	171	121	76	45	538	314	153	154	78	61		
	15-19	1 123	60	187	60	87	6	206	30	16	100	23	47		
	20 and over	1 450	856	544	1,290	778	511	1 390	57	103	1 394	776	461		
	0 and over	1 450	856	544	1,290	778	511	1 390	57	103	1 394	776	461		
ALL RELIGIONS	0-10	48 176	30 703	17 358	8 506	7 314	1 159	30 882	23 849	20 233	2 830	9 322	208		
	10-14	8 471	4 941	3 616	1 116	1 008	170	7 755	4 264	3 770	64	20	14		
	15-19	5 471	2 107	1 114	711	608	106	3 270	1 010	1 103	267	106	31		
	20 and over	37 182	2 108	10 764	6,286	5 500	1 154	20 411	10 006	10 006	2 011	1,818	133		
	0 and over	37 182	2 108	10 764	6,286	5 500	1 154	20 411	10 006	10 006	2 011	1,818	133		
HINDU	0-10	33 436	23 146	12 830	7 070	6 187	839	37 408	23 958	21 431	1 083	1,053	37		
	10-14	2 845	1 401	1 105	360	300	165	3 270	2 010	1 940	183	179	64		
	15-19	1 807	1 118	671	468	465	40	2 412	1 010	770	21	131	13		
	20 and over	23 813	10 158	1 961	3 666	4,004	828	18 476	11,201	7 509	2 047	1,568	115		
	0 and over	23 813	10 158	1 961	3 666	4,004	828	18 476	11,201	7 509	2 047	1,568	115		
MUSLIMAN	0-10	23 087	8 704	4 713	940	893	67	26 097	7 401	4 690	140	130	4		
	10-14	2 841	1 514	1 135	35	30	7	2 007	1 078	1 138	140	10	10		
	15-19	1 644	644	244	78	68	4	1 007	311	307	18	10	10		
	20 and over	8 551	5 702	3 523	708	779	30	7 772	6 073	2 792	117	114	1		
	0 and over	8 551	5 702	3 523	708	779	30	7 772	6 073	2 792	117	114	1		

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES—continued.

POPULATION.													LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
TOTAL.				LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	10	11	12	13			
53,767	31,735	22,033	9,427	8,063	1,364	11,310	23,079	20,608	3,205	3,072	193				
9,828	5,099	4,780	566	467	150	9,263	4,832	4,420	41	75	10				
4,320	2,620	1,700	273	723	107	3,317	1,839	1,659	340	311	22				
4,464	2,644	1,820	1,159	5,051	219	3,305	1,671	1,071	469	438	31				
35,149	21,633	13,517	6,723	5,654	759	28,426	15,563	12,554	2,331	2,210	121				
32,021	19,797	13,124	7,697	6,585	1,112	25,434	13,972	12,012	2,838	2,690	118				
5,291	2,675	2,016	478	353	146	4,813	2,313	2,471	78	61	17				
2,463	1,337	920	786	632	151	1,677	845	722	391	305	16				
2,847	1,680	1,163	953	4,502	103	1,894	931	603	416	292	24				
22,320	13,586	8,731	5,480	4,502	619	10,810	6,031	7,503	2,023	1,922	91				
20,656	11,800	8,856	1,617	1,397	220	19,039	10,103	8,636	345	324	21				
4,497	2,332	2,165	83	63	14	4,412	2,354	2,151	10	8	2				
1,831	1,054	777	176	136	29	1,655	918	737	43	33	5				
1,006	849	500	200	119	62	1,106	701	503	49	44	6				
12,722	7,585	5,137	1,159	1,015	111	11,563	6,650	6,043	243	222	11				
45,295	27,665	17,630	5,175	4,806	369	40,120	22,859	17,961	1,167	1,123	44				
9,710	4,457	4,253	170	115	25	8,549	4,592	4,257	13	13	...				
3,873	2,376	1,498	451	407	41	3,452	1,869	1,584	89	76	...				
4,053	2,310	1,743	488	425	63	3,628	1,855	1,691	162	109	...				
23,656	19,643	10,167	4,006	3,529	237	21,624	11,711	9,970	669	931	...				
21,286	14,022	7,964	2,800	2,616	181	18,486	11,406	7,080	828	845	12				
3,263	1,670	1,591	101	84	16	3,163	1,701	1,609	11	11	...				
1,661	894	657	227	203	21	1,324	701	633	4	63	...				
1,225	1,048	723	265	220	59	1,083	609	654	74	76	...				
14,524	10,124	4,400	2,207	2,101	103	12,317	8,023	1,291	708	701	...				
23,706	13,404	10,302	2,722	1,976	116	21,584	11,428	10,156	168	167	1				
5,251	2,749	2,085	65	56	9	5,369	2,693	2,676	1	1	...				
2,267	1,278	911	233	203	20	2,098	1,175	921	17	17	...				
18,288	10,203	6,085	207	189	19	1,880	856	904	24	24	...				
			1,627	1,629	93	12,250	6,971	5,065	126	125	...				
63,091	45,460	28,997	28,997	24,479	4,518	79,554	38,612	40,942	11,408	10,714	694				
12,824	12,573	12,573	1,497	1,070	427	23,010	11,751	12,146	301	342	49				
6,774	4,413	4,413	3,018	2,261	767	7,559	3,013	4,657	1,245	1,089	166				
6,417	4,413	4,413	4,310	3,678	732	6,783	2,859	3,924	2,210	2,093	116				
37,080	23,528	23,528	20,172	17,070	2,602	41,292	20,660	21,229	7,562	7,101	371				

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES—concluded.

Race.	Sex.	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH				
		Totals				Literate.				Illiterate.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
INDIAN	—	20,215	20,215	23,715	21,769	18,284	5,505	28,703	17,005	20,210	8,707	8,409	303	11	13	13
	—	12,012	6,400	6,772	1,361	700	371	13,711	1,700	8,002	570	251	36	—	—	—
	—	12,012	5,990	5,772	2,163	1,018	573	5,223	1,608	1,700	604	343	64	—	—	—
	—	12,012	5,990	5,772	7,223	2,600	1,600	5,183	1,311	1,600	1,071	1,017	54	—	—	—
	—	25,595	22,640	21,000	15,513	13,700	2,003	19,418	6,553	10,000	8,302	5,711	111	—	—	—
MALAYAN	—	47,295	26,719	21,776	6,219	5,050	299	41,076	20,409	20,277	1,810	1,799	20	—	—	—
	—	22,308	4,117	8,170	203	700	65	18,038	8,001	9,000	85	61	7	—	—	—
	—	6,848	2,612	2,612	238	678	100	4,378	2,296	1,944	218	218	7	—	—	—
	—	4,517	2,700	2,700	591	1,600	258	2,578	1,269	1,094	430	430	13	—	—	—
	—	25,596	14,700	10,807	8,288	3,703	338	21,872	10,711	10,531	4,330	4,300	13	—	—	—

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION

BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

THIS table repeats the information given in Table VIII in respect of education, with this difference that, whereas in that table the population is distributed by age and religion, it is here arranged according to caste or tribe. Moreover, in Table VIII, the whole population is dealt with, but this table refers only to selected castes and tribes; the minor castes and tribes have been left out of account altogether, and even those selected for inclusion have been taken only for the districts where they were specially numerous. To save space, figures have been given, not for each district separately, but for groups of districts, the local conditions of which may be presumed to be fairly uniform.

It may be explained that the total district strength of a caste in this table does not necessarily tally with that in Table XIII, as the latter includes figures added in the course of classification, which the present table does not. The strength of some castes also is not the same as in Table XIV owing to the fact that figures have been compiled for different local areas.

professional courses are characterised by annual examinations dealing with the subjects prescribed for each stage

Honorary degrees

129 Honorary degrees are conferred on eminent persons who are recommended by the Vice Chancellor and at least two thirds of the other members of the syndicate, the recommendation is made to the senate, and, if two-thirds of those present are in favour of it, it is referred for confirmation by the Chancellor

Modification of courses

(a) In arts

130 Looking broadly at the changes effected during the quinquennium, we see that the tendency is towards concentration of study and the crystallisation of alternatives into groups or schools of subjects which are more or less correlated with each other. The course for the B A now consists in all universities of English plus either two subjects or one subject or one group of subjects chosen from a list (in the case of Calcutta vernacular composition forms a second compulsory subject). Bombay has recently reduced its degree course from four to two subjects—a change regarding which the principal of the Elphinstone College remarks that the danger is that the B A degree will in future be gained much too cheaply and that the graduate will emerge no longer with a general smattering of four subjects, but with an equally superficial knowledge of two only. Nevertheless the change is suggestive of at least a potential improvement in attainment. Looked at from the point of view of combination the courses at Bombay and Madras present a strict grouping at Calcutta and Allahabad a freer choice of combinations has been adopted (and at Allahabad the power of selection has recently been increased), but limited within general groups and in the latter case by a narrow field of alternatives the Punjab offers unrestricted choice. From the point of view of specialisation in arts or science subjects Allahabad is the only university which excludes science wholly from its B A course, Madras, though the nomenclature of science courses has not been adopted, in reality distinguishes rigidly between arts and science by correlation between the intermediate and degree courses and by prescribing, for the B A, English with either an arts or a science group at Calcutta both of the elective subjects may, and one must, be an arts subject. Bombay and the Punjab permit the combination of English with wholly science subjects—an arrangement which, however, does not stultify the distinction between arts and science courses for the reasons that at the former university English is not studied for the B Sc, at both the choice of science groups or subjects is more limited than in the B Sc, and in the Punjab it is restricted to three subjects one of which must be astronomy, a branch of study which will disappear from the B Sc course in 1914. Symptomatic of the same tendency are the complete removal of science subjects from the M A at Bombay, and the institution of a M Sc degree and, in the Punjab University the recognition of history and economics as two separate subjects the changes in the curricula to emphasise practical work in science the insistence on two laboratory subjects for the B Sc, and the abolition of English poetry as a subject for the same examination.

(b) In law

131 The most notable change in the law courses has been the prolongation of the course at Calcutta to (ordinarily) three years, the general stiffening up of conditions and the concentration of law classes at large centres. Another is the abolition in the Punjab of the lower grade examinations qualifying for a certificate and a licentiate in English or vernacular.

(c) In medicine

132 There have been two great reforms in the faculty of medicine. One is the continued tendency to do away with the lower grade courses leading to the licentiate in medicine and surgery. These are retained only at Bombay and Madras and are now in process of abolition at Bombay. The second is the specialisation which increasingly marks the courses subsequent to graduation, these now lead to different degrees, such as the M D, M S, and (at Bombay) bachelor of hygiene—a degree which is now necessary before the candidate proceeds to the M D in sanitation. (It is to be observed that before the commencement of the quinquennium Calcutta already possessed four degrees at this stage—the M D, the M S, the master of obstetrics, and the diploma of public health.)

(d) In engineering

133 Similar changes are taking place at Bombay in the engineering courses. Those leading up to the licentiate are being abolished and replaced

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

In this table the languages returned at the census are arranged under the following headings :—

A. Languages of India	...	{	(1) Aryan	languages.
			(2) Tibeto-Burman	"
			(3) Siamese-Chinese	"
			(4) Mon-Khmer	"
			(5) Munda	"
			(6) Dravidian	"
B. Asiatic and African languages foreign to India.				
C. European languages.				

Languages which are either numerically insignificant or too localized for separate entry are grouped together under the head "Others" in each part. Details of these minor languages are given in the appendix printed at the end of the table, in which also will be found a statement of the number of persons speaking different dialects. A classification of languages by linguistic families will be found in Part I of the Report.

TABLE X—

Serial No.	District or State	POPULATION			A.—LANGUAGES		
					1.—ARIAN		
					Assamese		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	DENGAL	66,303 642	23 803 393	22,509 049	1 195	1 040	155
	(1) British Territory	63 483,077	23 363,293	22,117 652	737	605	109
	BURDWAN DIVISION	6 407 311	4,261,923	4,203 389	12		12
1	Burdwan	1,536,371	770 374	766 047			
2	Hubbun	838 473	463,658	444 633			
3	Bankura	1 138 870	661 465	500 085			
4	Mdnapore	1 471,201	1,410 714	1 419 487			
5	Hooghly	1 406 027	633 823	632 174	12		12
6	Howrah	942,502	620 641	441,861			
	PREACIDENCE DIVISION	9 415 371	5 611 917	4,630 403	80	64	26
7	24-Parganas	2,431 104	1,308 700	1 119 404	13	8	1
8	Calcutta	296 067	157 474	138 593	86	30	10
9	Nadga	1 817 816	974 890	842 926	21	17	4
10	Barisal	1 372,874	678 292	694 582			
11	Jessore	1 758 261	901,093	857 172	1		
12	Khulna	1,366 768	709 518	657 157	2	1	1
	RAJSHAH DIVISION	10 138 303	5,256 783	4,681 517	417	379	38
13	Rajshahi	1 480,587	758 206	722,381	69	41	8
14	Dhaka	1 837 863	969 879	867 987	23	18	4
15	Jalgaon	900 600	480 229	419 43	77	74	3
16	Jalgaon	805 530	414 084	391 446	2	8	
17	Rangpur	1,385 339	1,254,717	1 130,615	213	200	23
18	Dogra	283 587	169 220	114,367	39	28	8
19	Patna	1 428 586	723 591	704,995	7		
20	Maida	1 091,139	609 647	606 613			
	DACCA DIVISION	10 037 649	6 131 087	5 900 569	129	116	13
21	Dacca	2 966 402	1 477 699	1 488 712	85	80	8
22	Mirzapur	2 276 425	1 230 409	1 046 015	21	15	6
23	Faipur	2 121 518	1 074 499	1,046 015	8	3	1
24	Backergunge	2 428 911	1 211 835	1,214,976	19	18	1
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	5 394 491	2 694 511	2 699 980	09	69	30
25	Chittagong	2 430 138	1,243 081	1 187 057	16	13	3
26	Chittagong	1,300 000	642 498	657 502	1	1	
27	Chittagong	1,508 433	727 837	780 596	7	6	2
28	Chittagong II Tracts	151 430	81,090	70 340	75	60	20
	(2) Feudatory States	802 565	438 368	354 197	408	410	46
29	Cooch Behar	591,832	3 846	378 401	358	365	4
30	Hill Tracts	229 613	121,830	107 783	90	57	4
	SIKKIM	87 200	45 039	80 561			

LANGUAGE.

OF INDIA.

LANGUAGES.

BENGALI.			GUJARATI.			HINDI AND URDU.*			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
42,565,828	21,529,278	21,036,550	4,344	3,103	1,241	1,917,390	1,273,802	643,588	
41,899,210	21,180,083	20,719,127	4,195	3,013	1,183	1,889,779	1,252,454	637,325	
7,409,241	3,675,108	3,734,133	926	682	344	387,816	234,630	153,186	
1,588,656	685,730	702,926	58	87	21	70,162	42,650	27,512	1
843,450	416,111	427,339	19	16	3	28,016	16,299	13,018	2
1,032,864	510,007	522,857	47	20	18	4,639	2,743	1,890	3
2,337,699	1,169,453	1,171,241	577	377	200	111,732	55,571	56,161	4
1,002,733	495,866	506,867	85	7	73	62,270	30,010	15,330	5
803,739	400,849	402,890	140	110	24	120,097	81,429	38,660	6
8,513,361	4,357,818	4,155,543	3,008	2,198	810	738,994	517,574	221,420	
2,116,155	1,081,020	1,034,236	100	62	39	242,761	167,760	75,001	7
439,467	261,993	177,474	2,784	2,033	751	367,042	275,444	92,498	8
1,598,439	796,477	799,962	39	27	11	17,602	13,115	4,457	9
1,219,918	613,677	606,241	62	53	9	101,335	53,691	47,644	10
1,751,339	827,652	923,687	21	21	...	5,662	4,143	1,210	11
1,360,993	705,030	655,963	3	2	1	3,692	3,101	591	12
8,886,678	4,536,099	4,350,579	151	131	20	592,163	371,951	220,912	
1,413,123	716,235	697,888	1	1	...	30,894	20,813	10,081	13
1,473,835	761,932	709,903	2	2	...	75,571	53,760	21,811	14
610,199	325,444	284,755	50	46	13	110,825	65,009	45,816	15
45,085	25,059	20,027	37	32	5	17,438	12,277	5,161	16
2,287,610	1,176,039	1,112,561	33	31	2	82,059	60,091	12,099	17
942,358	477,213	465,145	1	1	...	32,662	21,052	11,510	18
1,393,019	697,753	695,266	18	18	...	24,373	16,439	8,935	19
710,935	355,311	354,624	...	...	...	218,441	109,591	109,550	20
11,827,868	5,988,113	5,839,755	68	64	4	154,085	116,609	37,476	
2,901,320	1,435,245	1,466,075	41	37	4	51,427	37,850	13,471	21
4,403,719	2,253,597	2,150,123	27	27	...	84,061	61,071	20,890	22
2,108,800	1,064,084	1,044,716	...	...	...	12,435	10,912	2,123	23
2,414,029	1,235,104	1,178,925	...	...	...	5,262	4,270	992	24
5,262,062	2,622,945	2,639,117	42	37	5	16,721	12,390	4,331	
2,418,069	1,233,916	1,184,153	7	5	2	10,018	7,078	2,040	25
1,301,289	615,291	686,008	...	...	...	663	502	161	26
1,477,181	706,050	770,601	32	29	3	5,074	3,854	2,120	27
65,623	37,093	28,530	3	3	...	66	50	10	28
666,618	349,195	317,423	149	91	58	27,611	21,348	6,263	
568,760	293,144	275,616	1	1	...	21,327	17,981	3,346	29
97,858	59,051	44,807	148	90	59	6,284	3,367	2,917	30
20	14	6	1	1	...	394	353	41	

* Details of the distribution of Urdu will be found in the appendix.

TABLE X.—

A.—LANGUAGES

L.—ARYAN

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	MARATHI.					
		MARATHI.			NASTALI (KHAMETRA)		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	17	18	19	20	21	22
	BENGAL	2,437	1,819	625	90,811	51,264	39,530
	(1) British Territory	2,403	1,479	923	90,338	50,907	39,431
	BURDWAN DIVISION	1,060	968	753	90	69	21
1	Burdwan	2	—	—	31	27	4
2	Bishnupur	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bankura	9	7	2	—	—	—
4	Midnapore	1,899	855	710	1	—	1
5	Hooberly	34	19	15	8	8	—
6	Howrah	11	5	2	63	36	13
	PRESIDENT DIVISION	632	509	140	539	432	107
7	14-Parganas	100	90	23	80	19	11
8	Calcutta	614	463	111	807	365	114
9	Madras	4	2	2	18	18	—
10	Madras dabad	15	7	8	—	—	—
11	Jessore	10	—	—	—	—	—
12	Khulna	—	—	—	—	—	—
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION	39	39	—	89,365	80,141	99,221
13	Rajshahi	2	2	—	19	15	5
14	D. Rajpur	3	3	—	19	17	2
15	Dalpur gird	12	19	—	32,536	20,792	12,061
16	Darjeeling	3	3	—	56,768	29,827	17,111
17	Rangpur	1	1	—	160	125	55
18	Dogra	1	1	—	—	—	—
19	Pabna	8	8	—	61	26	9
20	Malda	—	—	—	—	—	—
	DACCA DIVISION	19	19	7	208	161	41
21	Dacca	9	1	2	168	138	60
22	Mymensingh	—	11	4	18	7	7
23	Fatpur	15	—	—	18	7	1
24	Backergunge	—	—	—	8	—	—
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	33	19	14	173	104	68
25	T. Pura	23	12	10	7	4	3
26	Nakhal	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Chittagong	19	1	4	35	25	10
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts	—	—	—	139	74	54
	(2) Feudatory States	34	34	—	436	357	99
29	Cooch Behar	—	34	—	294	272	14
30	H. & T. Pura	—	—	—	176	65	65
	SIKKIM	228	229	—	29,078	14,324	13,753

TABLE X—

A—LANGUAGES

2.—TIBETO-

Serial No	District or State	2.—TIBETO-								
		TOTAL BROTLA			SHASSA BROTLA			BROTLA OF SIKKIM		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BENGAL	13,384	7,314	6,040	4,217	2,221	1,996	1,152	552	570
	(1) British Territory	13,373	7,318	6,033	4,217	2,221	1,996	1,151	551	570
	BURDWAN DIVISION									
1	Burdwan									
2	Birbhum									
3	Bachchan									
4	Malda									
5	Hooghly									
6	Howrah									
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION	73	41	23						
7	24-Parganas	73	41	23						
8	Calcutta									
9	Medinipur									
10	Bankura									
11	Jessore									
12	Malda									
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION	13,900	7,293	6,007	4,217	2,221	1,996	1,151	551	570
13	Rajshahi									
14	Dinajpur	3,104	1,500	1,107	29	16	13	5	1	570
15	Malda	10,773	5,793	4,900	4,188	2,205	1,983	1,146	550	
16	Barisal	13	6	7						
17	Rangpur									
18	Dogra	6	3	3						
19	Falga									
20	Malda									
	DACCA DIVISION	1	1							
21	Dacca	1	1							
22	Mymensingh									
23	Fardpur									
24	Backergunge									
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION									
25	Chittagong									
26	Nakhla									
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts									
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts									
	(2) Feudal States	11	6	5						
29	Cooch Behar	11	6	5						
30	Hill Tracts									
	SIKKIM	1,433	645	605	1,579	790	789	1,041	535	509

TABLE X-

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE	A.—LANGUAGES								
		2.—TIBETO-BURMAN								
		BREMWAH			THAKI			TIVRA OR MURGA		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		118	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
	BEVAL	3 636	2 808	1 638	209	187	103	128 269	63 369	60,900
	(1) British Territory	3,538	1 898	1 638	202	187	103	39 289	18 639	15 637
	BURDWAY DIVISION									
1	Burdwan				"					
2	B. rohm				"					
3	Bankura				"					
4	M. dnapore				"					
5	Hoghty				"					
6	Howrah				"					
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION									
7	24-Parganas				"					
8	Calcutta				"					
9	Radia				"					
10	Murshidabad				"					
11	Jessore				"					
12	Khulna				"					
	RAJSHARI DIVISION	3 853	1 895	1 658	293	187	103			
13	Rajshahi				"					
14	D. Bager	48	21	23	"					
15	Jalpaiguri	5 011	1 676	1 636	202	187	103			
16	Darjeeling									
17	Rangpur									
18	Booga									
19	Pabna									
20	Malda									
	DACCA DIVISION	2	3					20	15	8
21	Dacca	3	3					20	15	8
22	Myrmensingh									
23	Tarapur									
24	Bakergunge									
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION							39 269	18 637	15 637
25	Tynga							1,468	741	719
26	Nankhali							1 826	991	633
27	Ch. ttageong							23 978	14,808	14,061
28	Ch ttageong II II Tracts									
	(2) Prudatory States							93 980	48 717	45,265
29	Cooch Behar									
30	II II T ppara							43 950	48 717	48 563
	SUKKIM	208	293	278						

LANGUAGE—continued.

OF INDIA—continued.

LANGUAGES—continued.

5.—MUNDA LANGUAGES.

Toro.			YAKHA.			ASURI.			BIRUMI.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	
256	146	110	1,311	634	677	700	443	347	21,263	10,593	10,670	
256	146	110	1,311	634	677	700	443	347	21,246	10,585	10,661	
...	15,946	7,791	8,155	
...	195	93	102	1
...	2
...	15,705	7,665	8,040	3
...	40	53	13	4
...	5
...	4,359	2,263	2,096	6
...	4,359	2,263	2,096	7
...	8
...	9
...	10
...	11
...	12
332	122	110	1,291	617	674	700	443	347	915	515	400	
...	116	96	20	13
...	6	3	3	14
232	122	110	1,168	526	640	502	330	202	25	14	11	15
...	193	113	83	...	...	...	16
...	1	1	...	17
...	767	401	366	18
...	19
...	20
24	24	...	20	17	3	...	...	...	26	16	10	
24	24	...	20	17	3	...	...	...	26	16	10	21
...	22
...	23
...	24
...	
...	25
...	26
...	27
...	28
...	17	8	9	
...	17	8	9	29
...	30
...	24	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X—LANGUAGES—concluded

Serial No.	Language or Name	B—INDIAN AND (OTHER) IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN THE INDIAN—continued			C—LANGUAGES OF EUROPE														
		D—SEX (For sex see Appendix Table 10)			E—SEX			F—SEX (For sex see Appendix Table 10)			G—SEX (For sex see Appendix Table 10)								
		Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female						
		101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112						
	HYDRABAD	451	996	155	21 451	96 540	11 451	1 145	900	945									
	(1) British Territory	451	996	155	48 802	96 540	17 451	1 179	893	945									
	RAJAWAD DIVISION	8	4	4	0 352	3 037	8 700	71	20	23									
1	English	8	4	4	2 310	1 000	900	2	3	1									
2	Malay	8	4	4	110	40	20												
3	Malay	8	4	4	40	20	10												
4	Malay	8	4	4	1 310	70	10	20	40	10									
5	Malay	8	4	4	1 310	70	10	20	40	10									
6	Malay	8	4	4	2 310	1 000	900	2	3	1									
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION	419	900	135	21 773	10 713	17 180	970	710	770									
1	English	419	900	135	9 970	1 713	1 713	970	710	770									
2	Malay	419	900	135	21 773	10 713	17 180	970	710	770									
3	Malay	419	900	135	130	70	10	20	40	10									
4	Malay	419	900	135	40	20	10	20	40	10									
5	Malay	419	900	135	40	20	10	20	40	10									
6	Malay	419	900	135	40	20	10	20	40	10									
	RAJAWAD DIVISION	4	2	2	4 897	2 710	1 700	33	20	2									
1	English	4	2	2	40	20	10	1	1	1									
2	Malay	4	2	2	4 897	2 710	1 700	33	20	2									
3	Malay	4	2	2	40	20	10	1	1	1									
4	Malay	4	2	2	40	20	10	1	1	1									
5	Malay	4	2	2	40	20	10	1	1	1									
6	Malay	4	2	2	40	20	10	1	1	1									
	DECCA DIVISION	43	92	21	1 108	721	827	37	19	19									
1	English	43	92	21	1 108	721	827	37	19	19									
2	Malay	43	92	21	1 108	721	827	37	19	19									
3	Malay	43	92	21	1 108	721	827	37	19	19									
4	Malay	43	92	21	1 108	721	827	37	19	19									
5	Malay	43	92	21	1 108	721	827	37	19	19									
6	Malay	43	92	21	1 108	721	827	37	19	19									
	CHITTAGOON DIVISION	13	4	9	919	518	872	60	23	17									
1	English	13	4	9	150	90	6	1	1	1									
2	Malay	13	4	9	42	31	17	50	47	11									
3	Malay	13	4	9	129	57	117	50	47	11									
4	Malay	13	4	9	11	0	0												
	(2) Feudatory States				20	17	19	8	5	3									
1	English				20	17	19	8	5	3									
2	Malay				20	17	19	8	5	3									
3	Malay				20	17	19	8	5	3									
4	Malay				20	17	19	8	5	3									
5	Malay				20	17	19	8	5	3									
6	Malay				20	17	19	8	5	3									
	CHITRA				17	10	1	2	0										

APPENDIX TO TABLE X.

PART I.—DIALECTS.

(a) *BENGALI.*

The following dialects have been included in Bengali :—

(1) <i>Chakma</i>	22,287	Chittagong Hill Tracts (22,066), Hill Tippera (221).
(2) <i>Mal Pataria</i>	3,982	Bardwan (7), Rajshahi (1,770), Dinajpur (458), Jalpaiguri (1,259), Rangpur (11), Bogra (62), Malda (409).

Gujarati includes :—

Sinhalese 232 All in Midnapore.

The following dialects have been included in Hindi :—

(1) <i>Bikari</i>	8,995	Rajshahi (8,915), Dinajpur (4), Jalpaiguri (1), Rangpur (1), Bogra (1), Pabna (1), Malda (43).
(2) <i>Bajpuri</i>	1	In Jalpaiguri.
(3) <i>Kurmali</i>	3,557	24-Parganas (1,812), Rajshahi (1,713), Pabna (2).
(4) <i>Magahi</i>	43	All in Jalpaiguri.
(5) <i>Maitthili</i>	5,390	Rajshahi (3), Dinajpur (140), Jalpaiguri (40), Rangpur (17), Bogra (8), Pabna (35), Malda (5,147).
(6) <i>Nagpuria</i>	2,099	Dinajpur (2), Jalpaiguri (2,095), Bogra (2).
(7) <i>Sadan or Sadri</i>	1,773	All in Jalpaiguri.
(8) <i>Tharu</i>	10	All in Darjeeling.

The following entries of Urdu are included in Hindi and Urdu :—

164,439	Bardwan (1,632), Birbhum (2,323), Bankura (177), Midnapore (60,157), Hooghly (1,196), Howrah (4,658), 24-Parganas (8,985), Calcutta (63,166), Nadia (504), Murshidabad (3,596), Jessore (70), Khulna (51), Rajshahi (269), Dinajpur (322), Jalpaiguri (465), Darjeeling (3), Rangpur (298), Bogra (160), Pabna (513), Malda (6,057), Cooch Behar (36).
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The following dialects have been included in Marathi :—

(1) <i>Gowari (Konkani)</i>	375	Bardwan (1), Midnapore (41), 24-Parganas (1), Calcutta (298), Dinajpur (2), Bogra (2), Pabna (7), Cooch Behar (23).
(2) <i>Singhalese</i>	7	24-Parganas (2), Calcutta (4), Chittagong (1).

Oron includes :—

<i>Kura</i>	191	All in Jalpaiguri.
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Burmese includes :—

<i>Magh</i>	65,859	Dacca (22), Mymensingh (1), Backergunge (903), Tippera (6), Noakhali (36), Chittagong (20,917), Chittagong Hill Tracts (42,344), Hill Tippera (1,610).
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Sharpa Bhotia includes :—

<i>Kagate Bhotia</i>	523	All in Darjeeling.
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Jindar includes the following dialects :—

(1) <i>Dungmali</i>	2	All in Darjeeling.
(2) <i>Thulung</i>	90	Ditto.
(3) <i>Lohorong</i>	58	Ditto.
(4) <i>Chauranga</i>	2	Ditto.
(5) <i>Kelung</i>	69	Ditto.

The following dialects have been included in Santali :—

(1) <i>Karmali</i>	8,570	Bardwan (78), Midnapore (400), Hooghly (8), Howrah (8), Jalpaiguri (309), Pabna (3,067).
(2) <i>Mahli</i>	3,200	Bardwan (28), Birbhum (132), Bankura (77), Midnapore (1,258), Hooghly (2), Nadia (16), Murshidabad (7), Rajshahi (91), Dinajpur (968), Jalpaiguri (456), Darjeeling (8), Rangpur (82), Bogra (76).

Under the head " Gipsy Languages " are included :—

(1) <i>Gulgulia</i>	5	All in 24-Parganas.
(2) <i>Naton ki boli</i>	4	All in Jalpaiguri.

(b) *SIKKIM.*

Hindi includes :—

<i>Bikari</i>	3	
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Sharpa Bhotia includes :—

<i>Kagate Bhotia</i>	63	
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PART II.—DETAILS OF LANGUAGES INCLUDED IN THE HEADS "OTHERS"

Language	Provincial Total			Distribution
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5

(a) HINDOOSTANI.

A.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA	1,033	739	293	
I.—ARYAN LANGUAGES	333	233	77	
Baloch	28	21	7	Rangpur (20 + 6) Dogra (1 + 1)
Central Pahari (Garhwali)	6	6	0	Jaipur (7 + 0) Hooghly (3 + 0) Calcutta (2 + 0) Mysore (11 + 0)
Kashmiri	114	80	34	Bardwan (2 + 2) Chittagong (1 + 0) Hooghly (11 + 1)
	61	40	21	Calcutta (28 + 0) Jessore (11 + 0) Darjeeling (13 + 0) Rangpur (1 + 0)
Lahnda or Western Panjabi	3	3	—	Jaipur (11 + 1) Rangpur (2 + 0)
Sindhi	29	17	12	24-Parganna (17 + 0) Calcutta (43 + 2) Madras (10 + 0) Rangpur (15 + 0) Patna (15 + 0)
Chittagong (1 + 1)				
II.—INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES	379	299	73	
Drami	103	25	78	Il H T ppara.
Arvi	64	43	21	Jaipur (11 + 0)
Miri	1	1	—	Patna (10 + 1) Dacca (6 + 1)
Naga (unspecified)	2	—	—	
III.—STAN-CHINA LANGUAGES	6	6	—	
Sansar	6	6	—	Calcutta.
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS LANGUAGES	70	44	26	
Khasi	70	44	26	Calcutta (12 + 0) Rajshahi (2 + 1) Jaipur (10 + 4) Dacca (11 + 12) Mysore (10 + 1)
V.—MISCELLANEOUS LANGUAGES	214	163	83	
Agri	36	23	13	Tiptura (1 + 0) Il H T ppara (7 + 1)
Patna	25	25	—	24-Parganna (15 + 0) Jaipur (2 + 0) Darjeeling (1 + 0)
Barwa	151	109	42	Jaipur (2 + 1) Darjeeling (1 + 0)
VI.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	258	207	21	
Gond	9	9	—	Jaipur (1 + 0) Dacca (2 + 0)
Kanarese	9	7	—	Calcutta (1 + 0) Chittagong (2 + 2) Cooch Behar (1 + 0)
Malayalam	155	141	14	Bardwan (1 + 0) Midnapore (0 + 1) 24-Parganna (7 + 0) Calcutta (11 + 0) Jaipur (0 + 1)
Malhar	11	10	1	Patna (1 + 0) Dacca (1 + 0)
Unclassified Languages	16	11	5	24-Parganna (1 + 1) Jaipur (2 + 0) Tiptura (1 + 0)
Audamari	7	4	3	Calcutta.
Ojpy Languages	8	7	1	24-Parganna (5 + 0) Jaipur (2 + 1)
B.—ASIATIC AND AFRICAN LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.	491	296	293	
Armenian	354	244	100	Bardwan (2 + 2) Hooghly (2 + 1) 24-Parganna (10 + 4) Calcutta (216 + 50) March dabad (1 + 0) Rangpur (1 + 0) Dacca (10 + 11) Faridpur (1 + 1) Chittagong (1 + 0)
Japanese	118	25	90	Calcutta (2 + 0) Madras (0 + 1) Darjeeling (1 + 0) Dacca (5 + 2) Chittagong (2 + 0)
Swahili (Zanzibar)	9	6	3	Calcutta.
Turkish	6	6	—	Calcutta (3 + 2) Chittagong (1 + 0)
C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	1,297	900	267	
Dutch	1	1	—	Calcutta.
Dutch	30	24	6	Howrah (1 + 1) Howrah (2 + 1) 24-Parganna (4 + 4) Calcutta (50 + 40) March dabad (8 + 1)
French	156	79	77	Darjeeling (1 + 0) Patna (3 + 0) Dacca (2 + 2) Tiptura (1 + 0) Chittagong (10 + 0)
German	3	3	—	Jaipur (2 + 0) Chittagong (1 + 0)
German	323	201	122	Bardwan (2 + 1) Midnapore (1 + 0) Howrah (1 + 0) 24-Parganna (0 + 1) Calcutta (257 + 45) Jessore (1 + 0) Rangpur (2 + 0) Darjeeling (2 + 0)
Greek	101	83	18	Hooghly (1 + 1) 24-Parganna (12 + 3) Calcutta (80 + 4) Patna (1 + 0) Dacca (4 + 4) Mysore (1 + 0) Cooch Behar (4 + 3)
Italian	3	1	—	Patna (1 + 0)
Italian	107	79	28	Calcutta (55 + 17) Madras (3 + 0) Jessore (2 + 2) Khairat (1 + 1) Jaipur (1 + 0) Darjeeling (1 + 0) Rangpur (2 + 0) Chittagong (1 + 0)
Norwegian	5	2	—	Calcutta.
Portuguese	393	325	68	Bardwan (2 + 0) Midnapore (1 + 1) Hooghly (1 + 0) Howrah (1 + 0) 24-Parganna (1 + 0) Calcutta (12 + 4 + 19) Madras (2 + 0) Rajshahi (1 + 0) Jaipur (11 + 0) Darjeeling (1 + 1) Patna (2 + 0) Dacca (13 + 4) Chittagong (44 + 7) Cooch Behar (1 + 0)
Romanian	7	3	—	Calcutta.
Russian	63	35	28	24-Parganna (1 + 0) Calcutta (13 + 35) March dabad (1 + 0)
Spanish	4	3	—	Calcutta.
Swedish	24	15	9	Calcutta (3 + 2) Darjeeling (0 + 2)

(b) SIKHIM.

A.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA	14	13	9	
I.—ARYAN LANGUAGES	13	11	9	
Central Pahari (Oa bwal)	13	11	9	
II.—INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES	1	1	—	
Vayu (Haya)	1	1	—	
C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	2	2	—	
German	2	2	—	

TABLE XI.

BIRTHPLACE.

THIS table is divided into two parts. Part A contains the statistics of birthplace for the Province as a whole and for each district and State comprised in it. Part B contains similar information for certain towns, which were treated at the census as cities.

The birthplace statistics for Calcutta are given in Part A, and are therefore not repeated in Part B, but they are included in the figures showing the total for all cities (columns 2, 3 and 4 of Part B).

A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

BOMBAY.			BOMBAY.			MIDNAPUR.			HOOGLY.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
933,433	463,838	471,635	1,138,670	562,333	576,337	2,821,201	1,410,711	1,410,487	1,090,097	555,833	534,274	
933,357	463,785	471,571	1,138,595	562,279	576,316	2,820,878	1,410,393	1,410,485	1,089,758	555,539	534,199	
900,723	446,409	454,314	1,124,738	556,923	567,815	2,779,629	1,382,345	1,397,284	1,021,220	502,817	518,373	
900,718	446,405	454,313	1,124,732	556,916	567,816	2,779,606	1,382,330	1,397,276	1,021,060	502,707	518,353	
886,743	440,632	446,091	1,123,916	556,536	567,380	2,769,031	1,380,205	1,388,826	1,001,989	493,531	508,458	
13,833	6,877	6,956	18,620	9,310	9,310	1,931	1,141	890	17,377	6,600	10,777	1
871,794	434,801	436,993	1,092,485	547,220	545,265	1,931	1,141	890	17,377	6,600	10,777	2
1,001	501	500	1,001	501	500	1,001	501	500	1,001	501	500	3
87	43	44	87	43	44	87	43	44	87	43	44	4
503	251	252	503	251	252	503	251	252	503	251	252	5
62	31	31	62	31	31	62	31	31	62	31	31	6
15,374	7,403	7,971	615	294	321	2,062	1,123	1,239	16,690	7,766	8,924	
421	210	211	421	210	211	1,610	805	805	6,536	3,279	3,257	7
154	77	77	154	77	77	841	421	420	1,015	508	507	8
12,226	6,113	6,113	121	60	61	421	210	211	6,033	3,016	3,017	9
72	36	36	72	36	36	121	60	61	747	370	377	10
16	8	8	11	6	5	162	81	81	1,155	575	580	11
325	162	163	100	50	50	61	30	31	254	127	127	12
48	24	24	2	1	1	16	8	8	167	83	84	13
51	25	26	3	1	2	17	8	9	37	18	19	14
12	6	6	5	2	3	12	6	6	10	5	5	15
13	6	7	6	3	3	13	6	7	27	13	14	16
10	5	5	11	5	6	10	5	6	60	30	30	17
509	254	255	73	36	37	19	9	10	330	165	165	18
223	111	112	87	43	44	497	248	249	1,538	769	769	19
125	62	63	38	19	19	226	113	113	659	329	330	20
15	7	8	11	5	6	17	8	9	117	58	59	21
42	21	22	21	10	11	87	43	44	421	210	211	22
41	20	21	20	10	10	147	73	74	341	170	171	23
53	26	27	6	3	3	34	17	18	156	78	79	24
49	24	25	2	1	2	10	5	6	74	37	38	25
1	0	1	4	2	2	22	11	12	32	16	17	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
5	4	1	16	8	7	23	11	8	158	79	79	31
31,631	17,329	17,305	13,857	6,928	6,929	48,249	24,125	24,124	68,538	34,269	34,269	
33,047	16,070	16,968	13,057	6,528	6,529	28,017	14,008	14,009	50,872	25,436	25,436	
33,041	16,073	16,965	13,055	6,527	6,528	28,015	14,006	14,007	50,868	25,432	25,432	
32,977	16,030	16,947	13,018	6,509	6,509	28,008	14,004	14,004	50,835	25,417	25,417	
28,671	12,750	15,921	11,777	5,888	5,889	15,986	7,993	7,993	7,580	3,790	3,790	
26	13	13	3	1	2	13	6	6	135	67	68	
28,282	12,567	15,715	216	108	108	111	55	56	2,000	1,000	1,000	
351	175	176	11,349	5,674	5,675	811	405	406	1,801	900	901	
2	1	1	232	116	116	5,672	2,836	2,837	1,744	872	872	
10	5	5	87	43	44	9,370	4,685	4,685	2,140	1,070	1,070	
4,306	2,153	2,153	1,241	620	621	10,422	5,211	5,211	42,510	21,255	21,255	

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE PART

Serial No	BIRTHPLACE	PROVINCE			DISTRICT OR STATE		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	BIRTHPLACE		
					Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Assam	67 089	33 131	23 958	48	29	19
	(i) Contiguous Districts	59 103	30 117	27 018	16	10	6
	Goalpara	4 709	2 445	2 263			
	Garo Hills	302	163	139			
	Spiti	52 325	25 871	26 454	10	10	4
	Lushai Hills	1,229	601	628			
	(ii) Other Districts	7 986	3 024	1 940	32	19	13
3	Burma	2 600	1 264	1,336	57	37	20
	(i) Contiguous Districts	551	479	479			
	Northern Arakan	31	21	10			
	Akyab	920	411	410			
	(ii) Other Districts	1 619	785	837	57	37	20
	(3) Feudatory States	7 545	4 019	3 406	109	63	46
	1 Bham and Orissa States	3 970	2 239	1 683	100	63	40
	Mayurbhanj (Contiguous)	2,566	1,746	1,026	67	60	37
	Other States	1,304	643	661	12	3	9
	2 Assam State	221	134	83			
	3 Sikkim	3 354	1 000	1 725			
	(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	610 914	370 033	110 982	13 600	9 416	4 200
	(1) British Territory	463 196	333 734	197 460	79 077	5 453	3 603
	Ajmer-Merwara	633	306	141	39	17	23
	Andaman and Nicobars	89	41	27	1	1	
	Bachchan (Districts and Administered Territories)	97	63	29	15	15	
	Bombay (including Alen)	5 919	4 709	1 940	170	100	70
	Central Provinces and Berar	19 379	11 094	8 284	432	213	189
	Coorg	3	2	1			
	Madras (including Laccadive)	14,510	7 894	6 616	168	97	73
	North West Frontier Provinces (Districts and Administered Territories)	1 631	898	133	63	44	14
	Punjab	17 561	11 813	4 011	915	704	714
	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	404,199	227,267	106,901	10 270	7 733	3 035
	(2) Feudatory States	47 713	34 009	13 210	1 520	994	593
	Delhi (Agency Tracts)	39	7	31			
	Bandha	121	64	31			
	Bombay States	2,573	1 965	601	13	8	5
	Central India Agency	3 191	2 405	786	71	41	21
	Central Provinces States	1 409	709	699	2	2	2
	Hydrabad	254	114	139	19	3	17
	Kashmir	273	21	31	19	16	16
	Madras States (including Cochin and Travancore)	103	7	31	3	3	
	Cochin	49	26	17	2	2	
	Travancore	54	37	17			
	Minor	403	207	191	21	11	8
	Punjab States	1 013	605	407	9	4	4
	Alipur and Agency	26 639	16 465	10 173	1 427	86	231
	United Provinces States	1,429	1 013	413	3	3	1
	(c) PARSIS AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	2 361	1,404	937	43	20	23
	(d) India unsorted	308	80	40			

A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

VIRGINIA.

DISTRICT.			COUNTY.			CITY.			TOWNSHIP.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
61	43	18	32	20	12	52	21	31	128	86	42	1
11	10	1	5	5		8	6	2	16	11	5	2
4	4		2	2					7	7		3
7	6	1	3	3		8	6	2	9	4	5	4
50	33	17	27	15	12	21	13	8	112	75	37	
3			3	3		12	7	5	255	31	224	
3			3	3		12	7	5	255	31	224	5
6	6		2	2		1,500	801	700	81	55	26	6
			2	2		1,500	801	700	81	55	26	7
6	6		2	2		1,073	540	533	65	42	23	8
						231	110	121	18	3	15	
						1		1				
1,552	1,216	336	291	601	193	20,176	12,658	7,518	17,910	12,174	5,736	
1,769	1,075	694	378	475	123	12,610	11,128	6,482	15,378	11,220	4,158	
5		2	7	2	1	41	2	1	8	7	1	9
						3	2	1	2	2		10
16	10	6	22	12	10	756	140	180	127	102	25	11
11	6	5	21	12	9	6,083	3,040	3,043	209	77	132	12
7	2	4	12	1	4	3,112	1,711	1,401	1	1	1	13
5	2	1	1	1		40	1	6	401	270	131	14
40	22	18	62	33	29	1,117	571	546	163	118	45	15
1,215	1,075	140	425	250	175	7,935	4,557	3,378	13,885	10,415	3,470	16
213	171	42	210	146	64	2,506	1,560	1,000	1,832	1,251	581	
13	12	1	25	23	6	6	7	1	1	1		19
5	5		17	17		221	111	110	7	6	1	20
1	1					661	450	211	20	25	5	21
1	1					575	401	174	2	1	1	22
						78	1	1	22	1	21	23
						4			1	1		24
6	6		1	1		120	81	39	11	11		25
166	115	51	105	104	1	183	114	69	169	109	60	26
1	1		1	1		762	503	259	465	319	146	27
5	4	1	6	6		26	29	6	750	285	465	28

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE PART

No. and Sex	Birthplace	Province			District or State		
		Persons	Males	Females	Burman		
					Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	B—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	117 364	68 576	48 788	239	205	34
1	Afghanistan	2 710	2 600	83	180	159	1
2	Arabia	474	329	120	1	1	—
3	Armenia	175	3	12	1	1	—
4	Bhutan	1 739	803	936	—	—	—
5	Ceylon	124	91	33	2	2	—
6	China	3 087	2 694	393	7	7	—
7	Chinese Tartary	2	2	—	—	—	—
8	Hongkong	38	31	7	—	—	—
9	Japan	146	34	108	—	—	—
10	Islands	22	23	—	—	—	—
11	Nepal	106 797	60 230	46 467	30	31	—
12	Persia	430	352	78	26	23	—
13	Russian Turkestan	8	8	—	1	1	—
14	Siam	102	53	—	1	—	—
15	Straits Settlements and Malaya	1 532	1 056	476	—	—	—
16	Tibet	188	66	60	—	—	—
17	Turkey in Asia	7	6	—	1	—	—
18	Asia, not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
	C—BORN IN EUROPE	13 500	10 231	3 261	430	300	130
	Unidentified	12 170	9 335	2 835	405	270	130
19	England and Wales	2 909	2 000	909	265	166	99
20	Scotland	2 203	1 876	327	91	58	33
21	Ireland	214	155	59	49	35	14
22	Channel Islands and Isle of Man	2	1	—	—	—	—
23	Austria-Hungary	156	103	53	1	1	—
24	Belgium	65	40	25	—	—	—
25	Denmark	11	8	3	—	—	—
26	France	175	104	71	7	6	—
27	Germany	305	245	60	3	3	—
28	Greece	85	69	17	2	2	—
29	Holland	34	24	10	—	—	—
30	Italy	139	78	61	2	2	—
31	Malta	21	13	8	—	—	—
32	Norway	7	4	3	—	—	—
33	Sweden	36	24	12	—	—	—
34	Portugal	16	10	6	—	—	—
35	Romania	8	5	3	—	—	—
36	Russia	120	91	29	2	2	—
37	Rumania	31	13	18	—	—	—
38	Switzerland	30	20	10	2	2	—
39	Turkey in Europe	64	40	24	—	—	—
40	Europe, not specified	2	2	—	—	—	—
	D—BORN IN AFRICA	232	167	75	3	2	1
41	Algeria	1	—	—	—	—	—
42	Cape Colony	2	2	—	—	—	—
43	Egypt	28	15	13	1	1	—
44	Madagascar	49	32	17	—	—	—
45	Natal	48	32	16	—	—	—
46	Sierra Leone	2	2	—	—	—	—
47	Tanganyika	4	1	3	—	—	—
48	Zanzibar	18	7	11	—	—	—
49	Africa, not specified	15	11	4	—	—	—
	E—BORN IN AMERICA	319	176	143	19	9	10
50	British Guiana	11	4	7	1	1	—
51	Canada	47	24	23	—	—	—
52	West India Islands	29	17	12	—	—	—
53	Newfoundland	3	2	1	—	—	—
54	United States	34	13	21	3	1	—
55	America, not specified	291	14	277	—	—	—
	F—BORN IN AUSTRALASIA	306	194	112	8	7	1
56	Australia	225	124	101	—	—	—
57	British New Guinea	1	1	—	—	—	—
58	Java	32	8	24	—	—	—
59	Madagascar	30	1	29	—	—	—
60	New Zealand	30	24	6	—	—	—
61	Philippines	8	4	4	—	—	—
62	Tasmania	2	1	—	—	—	—
	G—BORN AT SEA	46	28	20	4	2	2

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE PART

Serial No	Birthplace	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		HOWRAH			24-PARGANAS		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	20	21	22	23	24	25
	TOTAL POPULATION	943 402	498 641	444 861	2 434 103	1 305 700	1 128 403
	A—BORN IN INDIA	942 633	497 906	444 645	2 431 690	1 303 676	1 128 023
	1—BORN IN BENGAL	831 198	419 205	411 993	2 180 912	1 120 401	1 069 511
	(1) British Territory	834 169	419 190	414 979	2 180 717	1 120 261	1 069 453
	BURDWAN DIVISION	808 666	405 611	403 055	79 375	46 625	32 700
1	Burdwan	2,278	1,073	1,004	4,288	2,028	1,994
2	Burdwan	272	270	61	1,150	699	602
3	Burdwan	2,007	1,311	705	3,917	1,718	1,714
4	Al dunpore	10 418	6 447	3 972	44 038	27 328	26 704
5	Hooghly	23,283	12 61	17 10	19 687	10 600	9 127
6	Howrah	753,618	3 34 8	390 492	7,161	3 630	3 579
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION	22 924	11 794	11 100	5,102 143	1 066 666	1 034 477
7	24-Parganas	8 748	4 400	6 348	2 832 481	1 030 291	1 008 270
8	Calcutta	16,704	6 640	8 866	37 325	10 306	17 818
9	Medan	1,473	640	8 8	9 219	8 700	8 919
10	Mural dahad	203	168	117	1 460	619	6 1
11	Jaumore	223	200	230	8 000	2 748	2 282
12	Abulna	177	86	19	14,755	7 172	7 688
	RAISHAH DIVISION	377	280	87	1 100	583	370
13	Ra shah	43	18	21	76	40	26
14	Dagpur	29	6	12	35	19	11
15	Jalpa gur	8	8	8	11	11	11
16	Ma jee ng	23	16	5	78	47	31
17	Rangpur	159	129	20	51	32	19
18	Dogra	8	8	8	7	7	7
19	Panna	99	99	1	294	296	126
20	Maina	81	13	8	163	176	32
	DACCA DIVISION	2 061	1 436	825	7 414	8 528	1 698
21	Dacca	1,677	1 189	474	3 494	6 690	918
22	Mirzapore	68	34	24	237	261	359
23	Far ijer	266	173	93	2,168	1 8 4	8 8
24	Backergunge	109	70	39	1,377	821	440
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	141	129	12	673	674	99
25	T ipora	3	3	1	178	175	46
26	Noakhali	97	97	2	231	247	314
27	Ch ittagong	26	60	10	264	236	29
28	Ch ittagong II II Tracts						
	(2) Feudatory States	19	6	11	25	25	10
29	Cooch Behar	19	8	11	25	14	10
30	I II Tippera						
	Bengal unspecified	10	7	3	170	123	48
	B—BORN IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA	108 333	78 701	29 637	241 767	133 275	88 219
	(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BENGAL	88 831	68 929	13 697	141 736	118 376	30 410
	(1) British Territory	58 580	44 697	13 889	141 947	114 723	30 223
	1 Bihar and Orissa	58 076	44 665	13 679	141 793	114 563	30 138
	(2) Contiguous Districts	4 406	3 812	891	13 733	11 594	2 139
31	Furness	23	39	8	203	154	47
32	Howrah Pargana	180	8 0	274	821	602	345
33	Howrah	118	69	49	2,004	1,063	979
34	Howrah	209	140	69	90	43	47
35	Howrah	3 435	2 818	817	10,516	6 774	796
	(4) Other Districts	23 686	40 353	17 735	136 970	102,971	97,999

A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

CALCUTTA.			NADIA.			MURSHIDABAD.			JESSORE.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
896,067	607,674	288,393	1,617,846	812,580	805,266	1,372,274	678,292	693,982	1,758,264	901,092	857,172	
883,063	597,567	285,496	1,617,639	812,412	805,227	1,372,110	678,152	693,958	1,758,189	901,029	857,167	
539,374	319,573	219,801	1,599,943	798,520	801,423	1,342,519	659,736	682,783	1,752,169	895,982	856,187	
535,449	316,979	218,470	1,599,747	798,385	801,362	1,342,491	659,720	682,771	1,752,014	895,889	856,195	
121,489	80,408	41,081	12,366	5,395	6,971	18,705	7,746	10,959	1,156	556	600	
21,368	12,004	8,464	6,877	2,751	4,126	5,421	2,301	3,120	362	115	247	1
1,271	926	645	337	155	182	12,519	4,992	7,527	86	47	20	2
6,454	4,213	2,241	1,117	635	482	200	103	92	188	120	78	3
29,713	18,513	10,200	254	145	109	132	89	43	154	105	48	4
43,632	33,313	14,619	3,632	1,628	2,004	317	201	146	316	131	153	5
15,451	10,439	5,012	149	81	68	86	58	28	50	28	22	6
374,286	204,055	170,231	1,876,749	788,038	788,711	1,313,103	646,268	666,835	1,737,080	889,518	847,562	
89,372	47,793	40,579	4,530	1,799	2,731	627	345	282	4,068	1,957	2,111	7
256,719	138,510	120,170	617	300	317	462	269	193	382	161	201	8
14,925	9,038	5,287	1,544,693	774,070	770,723	14,725	5,927	8,798	21,511	10,821	10,690	9
3,403	2,650	1,817	11,974	4,531	7,443	1,296,703	630,590	657,413	577	405	172	10
7,206	5,631	1,675	14,548	6,135	8,413	411	307	104	1,698,491	671,318	627,173	11
2,661	1,888	773	387	286	101	175	130	45	12,051	4,670	7,375	12
3,572	2,741	831	5,441	2,433	3,008	8,858	4,423	4,435	442	168	274	13
468	201	177	1,299	563	736	1,167	524	643	58	22	31	14
201	222	80	119	63	56	93	39	54	35	16	20	15
43	32	11	43	24	19	8	6	2	16	7	9	16
407	220	181	27	16	12	16	9	7	0	4	5	17
262	167	105	204	104	100	77	41	36	31	8	23	18
108	86	72	92	60	42	37	19	18	6	3	3	19
1,168	951	237	3,539	1,650	1,989	321	178	143	273	103	170	20
835	776	59	118	61	54	7,139	3,607	3,532	14	6	8	21
27,866	22,006	5,860	4,877	2,305	2,572	1,578	1,077	501	13,298	5,616	7,682	22
10,874	13,240	3,334	1,061	630	425	797	533	244	680	504	185	23
2,515	2,105	320	610	269	341	234	135	99	89	67	22	24
6,953	4,673	1,380	2,850	1,177	1,673	392	276	116	11,930	4,694	7,236	25
2,824	1,993	826	356	223	133	155	113	42	584	351	233	26
8,226	7,769	467	314	214	100	247	206	41	38	31	7	27
1,290	1,114	162	107	90	77	110	50	36	12	10	2	28
3,229	3,191	67	49	37	12	68	65	3	12	10	2	29
3,671	3,568	215	98	57	11	63	61	2	14	11	3	30
21	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
199	95	104	44	24	20	5	...	5	9	3	6	32
109	95	101	44	24	20	5	...	5	9	3	6	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
3,726	2,499	1,227	152	111	41	23	16	7	146	90	56	35
343,689	277,994	65,695	17,696	13,892	3,804	29,591	18,416	11,175	6,020	5,040	980	36
210,150	177,319	32,831	9,364	7,494	1,870	23,862	14,008	9,854	3,914	3,315	599	37
210,082	177,262	32,820	9,347	7,481	1,866	23,850	14,000	9,850	3,866	3,270	596	38
204,446	172,612	31,834	8,980	7,282	1,698	23,811	13,978	9,833	3,815	3,245	570	39
15,019	13,434	1,585	896	575	321	15,430	7,569	7,861	596	278	118	40
557	481	71	162	67	75	223	141	62	63	27	36	41
1,613	985	378	332	263	159	14,933	7,278	7,655	45	20	25	42
865	841	320	266	162	157	218	101	117	43	20	23	43
63	42	21	21	7	14	7	4	1	76	2	74	44
12,491	11,676	815	135	129	6	49	43	6	160	121	39	45
189,427	159,178	50,249	8,084	6,707	1,377	8,381	6,409	1,972	3,419	2,927	492	46

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE PART

Serial No	BIRTHPLACE	DISTRICT OF STATE					
		HAWAII			SAMPLING		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	20	21	22	23	24	25
	3. Assam	432	400	39	134	100	34
	(i) Contiguous Districts	348	337	11	69	51	18
	Goalpara	2	—	2	2	2	—
	Goalpara Hills	346	337	9	67	49	18
	(ii) Other Districts	84	63	28	65	49	16
	3. Burma	60	59	1	50	55	5
	(i) Contiguous Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern Arakan	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Other Districts	60	59	1	50	55	5
	(3) Feudatory States	43	49	5	789	608	181
	1. Bihar and Orissa States	41	38	3	783	808	185
	Madhubani (Cool gaut)	41	39	2	477	505	72
	Other States	—	—	—	611	223	38
	3. Assam State	2	2	—	2	2	—
	3. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(i) Orissa Provinces and States in India	49 704	23 768	15 859	83 768	37 638	27 919
	(ii) British Territory	49 943	23 997	15 716	83 338	37 781	27 557
	Almora-Mussoorie	4	2	2	18	17	1
	Almora and Mussoorie	1	1	—	6	6	—
	Baluchistan (Districts and Administrative Territories)	13	10	3	13	7	6
	Bombay (including Aden)	372	399	73	391	233	158
	Central Provinces and Berar	199	453	247	2,082	1,231	851
	Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madras (including Laccadives)	446	381	165	6 009	2,598	3 411
	North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administrative Territories)	784	634	150	2,184	1,798	386
	Punjab	46,644	21 008	14,116	83 528	39 809	23 719
	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(3) Feudatory States	782	623	236	6 496	6 053	372
	Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Banda	19	—	1	6	6	—
	Bombay States	—	—	—	117	97	20
	Central India Agency	103	95	10	474	586	88
	Central Provinces States	—	—	—	53	17	6
	Hyderabad	16	1	0	16	10	6
	Kashmir	1	1	—	12	12	—
	Madras States (including Cochin and Travancore)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cochin	1	1	—	1	1	—
	Travancore	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mysore	4	4	—	11	11	—
	Nizam's States	34	30	4	32	36	6
	Najpura Agency	592	349	210	1 588	1,301	287
	United Provinces States	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(4) POKHRAH AND POKHRAH SETTLEMENTS	19	20	6	257	99	158
	(5) ISLA SETTLEMENTS	—	—	—	56	24	32

A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

CALCUTTA.			NADIA.			HUSHIDAD.			JESSORE.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	
4,986	4,291	695	344	188	156	39	29	17	44	24	20	
2,444	2,221	223	247	121	126	23	9	14	15	13	2	
54	35	19	11	5	6	...	...	...	4	2	2	1
2,300	2,186	204	236	116	120	23	9	14	11	11	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2,542	2,070	472	97	67	30	16	13	3	29	11	18	
650	359	291	23	11	12	...	...	...	7	1	6	
34	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
34	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	5
616	333	281	23	11	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
68	57	11	17	13	4	12	8	4	48	45	3	
38	37	1	16	12	4	2	2	...	47	44	3	
1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	47	44	...	7
37	30	1	15	11	4	1	1	...	47	44	...	8
27	19	8	...	...	...	9	5	4	1	1	...	
3	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
132,449	99,897	32,642	8,294	6,383	1,911	5,719	4,401	1,318	2,106	1,725	381	
107,309	82,528	24,781	7,863	6,118	1,745	5,068	3,981	1,087	2,016	1,659	357	
153	165	43	5	2	3	14	9	5	9	9	...	9
36	20	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	10
20	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3,223	2,223	1,015	138	103	35	99	78	11	29	23	6	12
2,535	1,569	975	378	213	165	23	13	10	76	47	23	13
2,944	1,891	1,053	93	70	23	19	5	11	32	10	16	14
482	321	61	10	6	4	19	16	3	2	1	1	15
8,261	6,418	1,843	199	137	62	157	124	33	51	50	1	17
69,635	69,873	19,762	7,035	5,379	1,656	4,746	3,738	1,008	7,835	1,805	599	18
25,140	17,279	7,861	431	265	166	657	420	237	90	66	24	
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
66	51	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1,887	1,422	465	...	...	...	23	23	7	...	...	...	21
1,234	1,000	174	23	15	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	22
131	70	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
22	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
293	171	22	7	5	2	7	4	3	3	1	...	25
70	47	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
23	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
37	33	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
194	111	81	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
374	318	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
20,888	13,970	6,918	393	222	171	5,345	3,744	1,601	6,111	4,265	1,846	31
60	48	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	32
1,090	568	222	38	15	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	34

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE PART

DISTRICT OR STATE	BIRTHPLACE	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		HAWAIIAN			25-PAGE 186		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	23	24	25	23	24	25
	D—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	35	290	61	616	563	51
1	Afghanistan	194	153	1	318	310	8
2	A. a. a.	5	4	1	8	7	1
3	Armenia	0	3	3	1	1	0
4	Austria	0	3	3	1	1	0
5	Ceylon	21	1	3	213	195	18
6	China						
7	Chinese To Kistan						
8	Hongkong						
9	Japan						
10	Malacca						
11	Malaya						
12	Nepal	319	71	40	60	22	8
13	India	8	3	1	23	10	3
14	Iranian Turkey				1	1	0
15	Iran						
16	Iranian and Malaya	4	1	3	1	1	1
17	Iran				1	1	0
18	Turkey and Asia				1	1	0
19	Asia as specified						
	C—BORN IN EUROPE	27	433	329	1723	1413	414
	England and Wales	258	4	336	1683	1381	308
20	England and Wales	258	146	80	1683	1413	270
21	Scotland	22	32	27	421	421	0
22	Ireland	51	33	18	89	1	87
23	Channel Islands and Isle of Man				1	1	0
24	Austria Hungary				8	1	2
25	Bulgaria	1	1				
26	Danish				1	1	0
27	France	2	2		1	1	0
28	Germany	8	4	2	1	1	0
29	Greece				8	7	1
30	Holland						
31	Italy	1		1	1	1	0
32	Malta						
33	Norway						
34	Sweden	1	1		1	1	0
35	Portugal	1	1		1	1	0
36	Romania						
37	Russia	1	1		1	1	0
38	Russia	1	1		1	1	0
39	Russia						
40	Russia and				10	8	2
41	Turkey in Europe						
42	Europe unspecified						
	D—BORN IN AFRICA	12	3	8	33	29	4
43	Abyssinia						
44	Cap Colony						
45	Egypt						
46	Madagascar	1		1	2	2	0
47	Senegal				19	19	0
48	Sierra Leone				2	1	1
49	Transvaal						
50	Zanzibar						
51	Africa unspecified	10	3	7	7	6	1
	E—BORN IN AMERICA	21	6	5	26	23	11
52	British Guiana						
53	Canada	2	1	1	8	6	3
54	Central and South America				10	10	0
55	Newfoundland				2	2	0
56	United States				2	2	0
57	America unspecified	8	5	4	3	2	1
	F—BORN IN AUSTRALASIA	5	3	2	5	4	1
58	Australia	4	2	2	2	2	0
59	Polynesia	1	1				
60	Malaya						
61	New Zealand				3	2	1
62	Polynesia						
63	Tasmania						
	G—BORN AT SEA						

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE. PART

Serial No	DISTRICT	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		KUTUBA			RAJSHAH		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	23	24	25	26	27	28
	TOTAL POPULATION	1,366,766	709,570	657,187	1,480,587	755,206	725,381
	A.—BORN IN INDIA	1,366,679	709,486	657,184	1,480,410	755,071	725,369
	I.—BORN IN BENGAL	1,367,870	705,670	656,820	1,445,105	731,407	713,698
	(1) British Territory	1,367,511	705,663	656,819	1,445,090	731,401	713,693
	BURDWAN DIVISION	496	310	186	653	507	346
	Burdwan	188	126	62	265	214	151
	Birbhum	5	4	1	274	133	141
	Bankura	23	15	8	67	46	21
	Hatgaon	49	30	19	61	35	26
	Hugli	132	107	25	43	40	3
	Howrah	28	20	8	3	3	—
	PRESDENCY DIVISION	1,337,334	683,557	647,537	67,873	13,530	12,566
	Calcutta	4,901	2,579	2,322	118	59	59
	Chittagong	83	37	46	719	41	48
	Dacca	232	121	111	10,149	5,834	4,315
	Medinipur	82	43	39	16,000	8,780	7,220
	Jessore	17,111	7,864	9,247	631	304	327
	Khulna	1,512,646	673,665	639,511	113	77	36
	RAJSHAH DIVISION	373	211	162	1,400,070	710,367	689,703
	Barisal	21	10	11	1,385,520	694,166	691,354
	Dhaka	6	3	3	2,163	1,079	1,084
	Jaipur	1	1	—	61	36	25
	Darjeeling	11	7	4	4	1	3
	Rangpur	3	2	1	211	154	157
	Bohara	3	2	1	2,204	1,145	1,059
	Patna	21	10	11	2,490	1,145	1,345
	Malda	25	11	14	4,051	1,809	2,242
	DACCA DIVISION	24,409	13,378	9,021	6,781	4,804	1,977
	Dacca	1,490	1,417	73	4,813	2,994	1,819
	Mymensingh	79	73	6	1,402	1,253	119
	Fardiga	5,445	3,794	1,651	2,064	899	1,165
	Meherpur	17,943	10,097	6,946	167	133	34
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	610	378	232	635	374	261
	Tripura	85	43	42	512	329	183
	Noukha	27	15	12	17	14	3
	Chittagong	69	40	29	28	21	7
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) Feudatory States	7	1	1	14	6	8
	Cooch Behar	4	1	1	11	6	5
	Hill Tracts	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bengal unspecified	7	2	1	1	1	1
	B.—BORN IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA	4,133	3,818	234	35,335	20,661	14,674
	(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BENGAL	3,029	2,766	263	28,287	18,479	9,808
	(1) British Territory	307	276	243	28,287	18,479	9,808
	1 Bihar and Orissa	2,912	2,721	193	28,117	18,307	9,810
	(b) Contiguous Districts	385	354	31	14,891	8,379	6,519
	Faridkot	45	37	8	148	106	42
	South Punjab	12	10	2	13,667	7,070	6,597
	Manikpur	150	127	23	1,000	604	396
	Sargodha	3	3	—	—	—	—
	Dalaura	193	186	7	21	14	7
	(c) Other Districts	2,564	2,367	197	13,286	7,078	6,208

A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

DINAJPUR.			JALPAIGURI.			DARJEELING.			RANGPUR.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
41	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
1,687,863	889,876	797,987	902,660	490,228	412,432	265,550	142,004	123,456	2,385,330	1,254,717	1,130,613	
1,687,653	889,691	797,959	866,836	467,918	398,918	191,539	102,329	89,210	2,384,832	1,254,302	1,130,530	
1,544,176	800,943	743,233	695,060	369,544	325,516	154,281	78,743	75,538	2,295,586	1,178,591	1,116,992	
1,541,067	800,864	743,183	668,281	354,930	313,351	154,222	78,692	75,530	2,290,161	1,176,234	1,113,927	
1,321	865	456	727	457	270	410	315	125	967	668	299	
716	331	185	221	127	67	135	100	35	368	210	110	1
371	170	101	118	71	47	32	10	10	102	60	33	2
51	23	12	127	66	71	6	3	2	91	62	29	3
42	23	17	19	11	6	16	12	3	77	69	18	4
130	72	58	200	121	49	212	158	54	271	184	87	5
11	6	3	53	31	8	41	26	16	58	45	13	6
10,392	6,295	4,097	2,379	1,709	670	1,578	1,031	544	5,966	3,813	2,153	
98	51	29	146	61	45	213	150	63	242	138	101	7
109	63	46	110	61	49	254	426	328	228	118	110	8
5,397	3,112	2,285	1,649	781	268	391	281	110	2,874	1,631	993	9
3,957	2,473	1,482	262	136	126	41	30	11	1,234	630	604	10
628	421	166	697	450	141	120	100	20	1,015	785	230	11
203	141	62	115	61	31	59	47	12	373	201	112	12
1,528,154	790,268	737,886	661,823	350,143	311,680	151,893	77,097	74,796	2,246,548	1,149,772	1,096,576	
13,289	7,015	6,274	317	151	166	42	28	14	1,227	601	626	13
1,490,820	770,374	720,446	2,882	1,799	1,083	529	330	103	3,432	1,490	1,042	14
3,628	1,629	2,000	637,532	336,010	301,522	2,758	1,631	1,124	2,245	973	1,272	15
31	17	14	3,484	1,829	1,655	148,202	71,092	73,100	42	31	11	16
6,010	2,615	3,395	10,750	6,016	7,456	105	64	41	2,200,810	1,128,666	1,077,014	17
2,659	1,227	1,432	106	71	25	4	3	1	7,018	4,326	3,593	18
1,808	1,349	489	735	620	216	49	32	17	24,468	13,101	11,067	19
10,230	6,482	4,947	57	49	17	14	8	6	166	114	62	20
4,077	3,074	1,003	2,974	2,290	684	260	201	59	36,491	21,622	14,872	
1,838	1,403	435	1,511	1,161	350	179	137	42	4,637	3,163	874	21
978	723	255	303	224	65	16	10	6	29,879	16,410	13,443	22
986	729	256	767	609	178	43	35	8	1,912	1,506	407	23
276	209	67	393	302	91	22	19	3	666	518	148	24
123	82	41	381	331	50	51	45	6	386	359	27	
55	23	22	107	62	25	6	4	2	127	111	16	25
42	26	16	175	100	6	4	4	..	155	151	4	26
20	21	6	99	60	19	41	37	4	104	97	7	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
108	59	49	26,681	14,553	12,128	19	14	5	5,424	2,369	3,065	
108	59	49	26,681	14,553	12,128	13	9	4	5,420	2,357	3,063	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	4	2	2	30
1	...	1	95	61	34	40	37	3	1	1	...	
143,477	88,761	54,726	171,776	98,374	73,402	37,288	23,586	13,672	80,246	75,708	13,538	
132,794	81,369	51,425	164,837	93,271	71,566	31,705	19,377	12,328	72,355	62,838	9,517	
132,792	81,369	51,425	163,353	92,530	70,823	28,646	17,899	10,747	72,310	62,826	9,514	
132,568	81,175	51,393	162,452	91,856	70,596	28,339	17,700	10,639	70,533	61,670	8,863	
81,750	42,670	39,080	27,553	14,239	13,314	11,290	6,220	5,070	5,681	3,262	2,419	
7,243	3,500	3,677	3,282	1,779	1,503	7,305	4,070	3,220	240	173	65	31
74,381	39,036	35,346	10,630	10,100	9,443	3,641	1,951	1,087	5,371	3,698	2,333	32
115	59	67	162	69	63	207	117	60	45	29	16	33
1	1	...	4,265	2,112	2,209	123	65	63	7	4	2	34
10	10	...	15	13	2	9	8	1	18	16	2	35
50,818	38,505	12,313	134,839	77,617	57,282	17,049	11,480	5,569	61,852	58,408	6,444	

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE. PART

Serial No.	BIRTHPLACE	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		KNULSA			RAJSHAH		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		30	39	45	41	43	45
2	Assam	77	64	13	137	120	17
	(i) Contiguous Districts	64	59	5	68	59	9
	Goalpara	5	4	1	5	1	1
	Garo Hills	29	15	4	43	26	7
	Sibpur				1	1	
	Lachal Hills						
	(ii) Other Districts	13	5	8	29	21	8
3	Burma	3	3	2	3	2	1
	(i) Contiguous Districts						
	Northern Arakan						
	Arakan						
	(ii) Other Districts	3	3	2	3	2	1
	(2) Feudatory States						
	1 Bihar and Orissa States						
	Mayurbhanj (Contiguous)						
	Other States						
	2 Assam State						
	3 Sikkim						
	(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	1,103	1,039	64	7,046	6,334	712
	(1) British Territory	1,061	975	86	6,566	5,900	666
	Ajmer-Merwara	5	4	1	3	3	1
	Aligarh and N. Allahabad	5	3	2	5	3	2
	Bhuchan (Delaware and Almora)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Bombay (including Aden)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Central Provinces and Berar	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Coorg	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madras (including Cochin and	1	1	1	1	1	1
	North West Frontier Province	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(Delaware and Almora) (Delaware)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Punjab	15	10	5	104	70	29
	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,025	913	112	6,399	4,779	1,620
	(2) Feudatory States	42	64	23	480	334	146
	Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)						
	Bawla						
	Bombay States						
	Central India Agency	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Central Provinces and Berar						
	Hyderabad						
	Kashmir						
	Madras States (including Cochin and						
	Tamil Nadu						
	Cochin						
	Travancore						
	Mysore						
	Punjab States	6	4	2	7	3	4
	Rajputana Agency	45	40	5	425	303	122
	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3	2	1	24	14	10
	(c) FAMINE AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS						
	(d) INDIA as provided						

A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued.*

WHERE ENUMERATED.

DINAJPUR.			JALPAIGURI.			DARJEELING.			RANGPUR.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
223	184	39	889	672	217	194	136	58	1,780	1,144	636	
86	73	13	379	231	148	31	24	7	1,176	682	594	
17	8	9	329	169	131	3	...	3	1,036	450	550	1
69	65	4	12	7	5	2	2	...	31	14	17	2
...	...	...	47	35	12	25	22	3	106	61	25	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	4
137	111	26	510	441	69	163	112	51	604	562	42	
1	...	1	12	2	10	113	63	50	27	12	15	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	...	1	12	2	10	113	63	50	27	12	15	
2	...	2	1,484	741	743	3,059	1,478	1,581	15	19	3	
...	...	...	1,106	535	571	64	40	24	14	11	3	
...	...	...	1,053	500	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	53	29	24	64	40	24	14	11	3	8
2	...	2	7	4	3	21	15	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	371	203	169	2,974	1,423	1,551	1	1	...	
10,676	7,387	3,289	6,922	5,092	1,830	5,551	4,207	1,344	16,880	12,863	4,017	
9,857	6,741	3,116	5,155	3,708	1,447	4,033	3,062	971	14,382	10,616	3,766	
17	14	3	9	8	1	10	8	2	216	210	6	9
1	...	1	...	...	...	15	5	10	...	...	...	10
17	10	1	268	215	23	147	117	30	67	54	13	11
1,675	904	771	611	323	289	832	470	373	431	235	193	12
3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
15	15	...	353	211	142	53	37	16	46	25	21	14
...	...	...	39	39	1	23	17	6	17	17	...	15
164	121	43	406	279	127	860	523	137	274	154	62	17
7,965	5,698	2,267	3,466	2,604	834	2,073	1,676	397	13,391	9,921	3,470	19
519	616	173	1,767	1,384	383	1,518	1,145	373	2,498	2,247	251	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
19	16	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
11	8	8	15	11	4	20	15	5	20	6	14	21
...	...	...	91	67	23	8	6	2	26	14	12	22
...	...	...	384	225	156	437	243	191	39	26	13	23
...	...	...	36	33	3	18	9	9	15	15	...	24
...	...	...	10	9	1	13	11	2	3	2	1	25
...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
770	607	163	1,189	1,007	182	855	753	102	2,381	2,015	386	
2	4	6	27	19	6	144	63	51	1	1	...	
7	5	2	5	1	4	2	2	...	4	4	...	
...	...	...	12	10	2	...	...	...	7	3	4	

government rates without affecting admissions. Accordingly proposals for enhanced fees, which were far more moderate than many had suggested and accompanied by reservations in favour of backward districts and promising pupils, were framed and recommended to government. The committee's findings were all accepted, but in spite of its caution and moderation government did not wholly escape disapprobation though the resuscitated cry that it was aiming a blow at secondary education rang unmistakably hollow. The monthly scale of fees now ranges from Re 1 to Rs 3 instead of Re 0 8 0 to Rs 3. It involves an increase of Rs 60 only on the total cost of education or an annual average increase of Rs 7 8 0. The new rates have not been levied *per saltum*, but are being gradually introduced by an annual increment of Re 0 4 0 a month and the old minimum limit of fees chargeable in aided schools has not been simultaneously raised. A more modest scheme it would be difficult to imagine, and government has signified its intention of utilizing the extra income accruing from it on scholarships and special concessions to poor students. In the Punjab an enquiry instituted throughout the province elicited the general opinion that school managers would welcome an enhancement and that it was unlikely in any way to affect school attendance. A revised scale came into force in 1911 increasing the rates by 20 per cent annually for two years in succession. The result is that in publicly managed schools the rate now ranges from Re 1 in the lowest English teaching class to Rs 4 in the highest. This is the only province which now retains grades of fees varying with the incomes of parents. Synchronously with this change the highest of the three grades (for incomes above Rs 200 a month) was abolished and the minimum income for inclusion in the second grade was raised from Rs 100 to Rs 150. Pupils whose parents are classed in this grade have to pay fees at double the rate noticed above. In Burma, where there has been no change, the minimum rate in government schools ranges from Re 1 to Rs 4 or Rs 5. Some privately managed schools however charge an almost uniform fee throughout the school, commencing with Rs 3 a month in the primary classes and rising to Rs 4 in the high classes. In the Central Provinces the scale of fees has been raised from eight annas to Re 1 in middle schools and from Rs 2 to Rs 3 in high schools, a fee of Rs 2 8 0 being especially fixed for high schools in poorer districts. In secondary schools of the North West Frontier Province pupils of the primary departments now read free. The rates have been systematised throughout the province so as to range from Re 1 in the lowest middle class to Rs 3½ in the top high class, sons of agriculturists paying from ten annas to Rs 2½. The condition of affairs in the two Bengals is somewhat peculiar. There is no regular scale of fees. But in government schools the range is generally from Re 1 to Rs 3 and in middle schools from 4 annas to Rs 1½. Similarly there are no rules for fees in aided schools. But in Eastern Bengal an attempt was made to raise them in high schools from Re 1 in the third class to Rs 2½ in the highest or in middle schools to Rs 1½, leaving the managers to fix the rates in the lower classes. The response we are told, has been very cordial. With few exceptions these rates have been adopted and some of them have gone further and brought the maximum up to Rs 3. In Assam, on the other hand, the rate is absolutely fixed both for government and for aided schools and ranges from 12 annas to Rs 3 in a high school and from 2 annas to Re 1 in a middle English school.

The rates now charged in different provinces are shown in appendix XI. The raising of the rates which has taken place has ordinarily been accompanied by some increase of concessions for the children of the poor. In Bombay free studentships are now allowed at the rate of 10 per cent. In the United Provinces the increase from enhanced fee rates will be utilised in founding scholarships and giving concessions to pupils etc. The concessions made in the Punjab have also been increased. And it is noteworthy that in Bombay government has promised that the additional income obtained shall be earmarked for the improvement of the schools.

(b) in privately managed schools

185 The rules and changes mentioned above have reference mainly to publicly managed schools. The amount of control which Local Governments assume over the fee rates in privately managed schools differs considerably. In Madras there is an attempt to impose rates on private managers. But the grant-in-aid code declares that in calculating the grant admissible to a secondary school the expenditure incurred by the management in defraying any difference between fees calculated at standard rates and those actually collected will not be considered as necessary expenditure. The rule in Bombay is that the fee in aided schools should be at least two thirds of that charged in government schools. With the concession now made regarding free students the limit of the free list has been extended in aided schools to 15 per cent. In the United Provinces and the Punjab the minimum scale of fees which must be levied in aided schools is 75 per cent of that prescribed for government schools. In Burma and the Central Provinces, fees are levied in aided institutions at the same rate as in government institutions. In the Punjab

aided secondary schools are required to charge 75 per cent. of the rates imposed in government schools. There is of course no control over privately managed schools which are unaided. The fee in these institutions is about equal to that in aided schools though it has not increased in the same proportion.

186. The result of these changes is that the annual incidence of the fee upon each pupil in a secondary school for boys is, if we exclude European schools, Rs. 14.1 as against Rs. 12.7 in 1907. The incidence in schools of different kinds is as follows:—

	1907.	1912.
Government secondary English schools . . .	19.2	20.2
Board secondary English schools . . .	13.5	11.9
Aided secondary English schools . . .	11.8	13.7
Unaided secondary English schools . . .	13.0	13.5
Average . . .	<u>12.7</u>	<u>14.1</u>

The highest fee incidence is that in Burma (Rs. 26.3), the lowest is that in the North-West Frontier Province (Rs. 7.3). Eastern Bengal and Assam is also remarkable by the lowness of its rate, namely, Rs. 10.7. Bengal and the Punjab vary between Rs. 12 and Rs. 13. The rate in the United Provinces is Rs. 15.5. In Madras, Coorg and Bombay it is from Rs. 17½ to just over Rs. 18. It should be added that the average annual fee of a pupil in a high school is now Rs. 18.3, while that in a middle English school is Rs. 8.3.

187. The average annual cost of maintaining a secondary English school for boys has risen from Rs. 3,563 to Rs. 4,516. The variations are considerable. The province which shows the cheapest schools is Eastern Bengal and Assam where the cost is only Rs. 2,289. Bengal presses this close with Rs. 2,977. Schools are most expensive in the United Provinces and Burma, namely, Rs. 10,244 in the former and Rs. 11,282 in the latter. It is noteworthy that the committee which met in Calcutta in 1908 considered that a privately managed school could hardly be decently maintained under Rs. 6,500 a year. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a secondary English school for boys has risen from Rs. 25.5 to Rs. 26.3, of which Rs. 6.6 is met from public funds, Rs. 14.7 from fees and Rs. 5.0 from subscriptions, etc. Here also the cost is lowest in Eastern Bengal and Assam, namely, Rs. 15.2 against Rs. 38.6 in Bombay, Rs. 43.9 in the United Provinces and Rs. 56.8 in Burma. The variations according to the management of the school are as follows:—

	Rs.
Average annual cost of educating a pupil in a government secondary English school . . .	44.8
Average annual cost of educating a pupil in a board secondary English school . . .	19.6
Average annual cost of educating a pupil in an aided secondary English school . . .	26.4
Average annual cost of educating a pupil in an unaided secondary English school . . .	19.4
Average for all . . .	<u>26.3</u>

Mr. Orange had stated its low cost as one of the main features of secondary education. It was then Rs. 25.5. Though much more is now spent, the inrush of pupils keeps the average still almost as low.

188. The developments which have taken place in secondary education during the quinquennium have proceeded on a fixed plan. In October 1906, the Government of India addressed Local Governments and suggested the lines of a general policy. Most of these points, with some modifications, are restated and amplified in the resolution of the 21st February 1913. It will be convenient in the first place to consider very briefly the progress in each province along the lines indicated in the letter of October 1906 and in paragraphs 22 and 23 of the resolution—namely, as regards government schools, the establishment of these institutions in places which require them, the desirability of employing only graduates or trained teachers, the introduc-

tion of a graded service for anglo vernacular teachers with a minimum of Rs 40 a month and a maximum of Rs 400 the improvement of hostels and the addition of modern sides, manual training and improved science teaching, as regards aided schools, the introduction of a corresponding degree of improvement the increase of grants in aid, and elasticity in grant rules, and (see paragraphs 27 and 60 of the resolution) the strengthening of the superior inspecting staff, particularly for special subjects. The main points among these, as also other matters will likewise be treated separately in greater detail as special topics.

The Government of *Malacca* framed a scheme for increasing the number of government high schools from four to nineteen appointing some of the headmasters in the Indian service in the provincial educational service, and fixing the pay of assistant teachers from Rs 40 to Rs 120. The scheme is still under consideration. Meantime, the introduction of manual training is contemplated and the appointment of two instructors in this subject has been proposed. In *Bombay* there are 20 government high schools. The pay of their headmasters has been raised to a scale of Rs 600 at an annual cost of Rs 16 500 and a large scheme has been approved and partly carried out, of which principal items are the raising of the minimum pay of assistants to Rs 40 (already carried out at a cost of Rs 12 000 a year) the further raising of the minimum for graduates roughly estimated at Rs 72 000 a year the provision of a government high school in each of two districts which previously had none and of a fifth headmaster in the Indian educational service the establishment of additional teachers at a cost of Rs 30 000 a year, increase of aid to the amount of Rs 63 000 a year with the prospect of a still larger increase in the future the appointment of three new inspectors (one for science and one for drawing) and the development of secondary education in Sind. The whole scheme when fully carried out is expected to cost over six lakhs a year, in addition to which heavy capital expenditure is to be incurred. A committee met in Calcutta in 1908 to work out schemes in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India for *Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam*. By reason of the large number of schools situated in these provinces and the deplorable condition of many of them, the sums involved especially for placing privately managed schools upon a proper footing were very large. This fact combined with the inability of the Local Governments to find the money has prevented the financing of the proposals or their approval as a whole though considerable improvement has been effected. In the *United Provinces* a representative committee was summoned at Naini Tal and a scheme was formulated in 1907-08 as a result of its deliberations. This scheme as ultimately unfolded was calculated to cost government over 10 lakhs. Much has already been carried out including the establishment of a training college at Lucknow for under graduates and of three new government schools the appointment of a fourth headmaster in the Indian educational service and of four inspectors in the provincial service for oriental languages science and drawing and manual training the transfer of the district high schools which were under boards and of the expenditure on grants in aid to government and the improvement of the pay of the staff at a cost of Rs 1 20 000. These items were carried through at the cost of provincial revenues and by resumption of grants to boards. Other large items are the improvement of science teaching at the annual cost of over two lakhs and reforms in aided schools. A number of district high schools in the *Punjab* previously managed by municipal committees had been transferred to government during the preceding quinquennium. The reorganisation of the subordinate service at an annual cost of some Rs 91 000 and the appointment of a special instructor in drawing and manual training have been sanctioned. An exhaustive scheme for *Burma* is under consideration and a similar scheme for the *Central Provinces* was sanctioned just after the close of the quinquennium. The latter included the establishment of government schools though in some districts only aided schools were to be maintained the appointment of an Indian educational service headmaster for each division and eventually of one science inspector the enlargement and improvement of the provincial and subordinate services at a cost of some 3½ lakhs, and the introduction of a new grant in aid code and the increase of grants by about a lakh a year. The Chief Commissioner of the *North West Frontier Province* proposed just after the end of the period the provincialisation of municipal schools (the saving to municipalities to be used for spreading primary education) the appointment of an Indian educational service headmaster for *Peshawar* and the increase of grants in aid calculated to permit each high school under private management an expenditure of at least Rs 450 a month.

189 A further description of the condition of secondary education in each province dealing mainly with statistical increase and building operations will be found in appendix X. In the concluding section of this chapter certain salient features are treated. It will be convenient here to summarise the main aspects of the subject and to show the progress that has been made in the last five years. Secondary education is of prime importance. It is the pivot on which depend the progress of collegiate and technical instruction, the formation of the character of those who will exercise influence in

various walks of life, and the tone and intelligence of a small but growing middle class. Mr. Orange noticed among its leading conditions that boys leave school on attaining the age of sixteen or a standard of instruction which ordinary boys can reach by that age, and that the total expenditure averaged in 1907 only Rs. 25·5 annually for each scholar. Doubts may be entertained as to the advisability of fixing so low a limit to the school-leaving age for pupils who do much of their work in a foreign tongue.¹ The total expenditure has increased during the quinquennium from £780,000 to nearly £1,110,000. The contributions from public funds have increased by over £76,000. But the increase from 473,130 to 667,068 pupils still keeps down the average cost to Rs. 26·3 or about £1-15-0 a year. There are other symptoms. In some parts of India the secondary school has been almost totally uncontrolled and has lent itself to exploitation. A system of privately managed institutions has arisen, aiming to pass their pupils through an external examination rendered difficult of conduct by the mere number of candidates. Of these schools, 31·5 per cent. still receive no aid from public funds; and those that are aided receive £66 a year on the average. The condition of things is far more serious in the Bengals than elsewhere. There the number of schools is enormous (there are 1,974 schools with 297,037 pupils, being 68·5 and 58·3, respectively, of the totals for India) and a very small average grant is all that available funds can permit. Of some 88,000 pupils who appear annually to enter the secondary schools only 16,351 pass the final examination and only 2,742 graduate. In 1907 the Government of India took the question in hand and considerable progress has been made in some of the provinces. Government schools have been improved; a few English headmasters have been appointed. The pay of teachers has been raised. In the United Provinces the State has resumed the management of schools and the responsibility for grants which had been handed over to the boards, and in few provinces is secondary education now more carefully fostered, whether in government or in aided institutions—the latter receiving a grant more than three times the average for all India. Buildings and equipment have been greatly improved in several provinces; hostel provision has kept pace with rising numbers; the amount given as grant-in-aid has increased by 30·1 per cent. Fee-rates have been steadily and judiciously raised. In three provinces a rational system of school leaving certificate is now in working order. A commencement has been made with inspectors of special subjects and a modest beginning in the introduction of manual training. Above all, schemes have been prepared which will admit of the pursuance of steady programmes with the help of larger funds. In the two Bengals, owing to the large numbers to be dealt with, qualitative progress has been halting. But liberal grants, and a system of supervision exercised by an increased staff, training of teachers, and more rational methods of instruction and examination have already begun, over large areas of India, to improve the condition of secondary education.

III.—School life.

190. The school-boy who enters a secondary school may find himself in *General conditions.* any class according to his previous attainment. If it is a high school, he will be surrounded by school fellows of widely varying ages, learning letters in the infant class or preparing, at the age of fifteen and upwards, for entrance to the final examination. If it is a collegiate school, college classes also may be housed in the same or a neighbouring building. The school itself, if a government school, is probably a masonry building, fairly commodious, situated in a compound which permits of playing fields. If it is a privately managed school, it may be as good a building as that possessed by the government institution, or, especially if it is a middle school (these exist in their hundreds in the Bengals), it may be a daub and wattle shed. If the boy's parents or relatives are living in the town, he resides with them, and goes daily to the school; or a guardian may be found—a guardian being often interpreted as anyone with whom it is convenient for him to lodge; or he may be placed in the school hostel. He attends the school some five hours a day and has pre-

¹ In Bombay the average age of matriculation is said to be 18.

paration work to do as well. His work is more or less directed towards an examination which it is the duty of the school to make him pass. The curriculum he studies and the methods employed by the teacher are described later. He has holidays in the hot weather—a month or so, a short holiday at Christmas time, and a good many religious holidays during the year. Sun days are also holidays. And in Bengal there is a long autumn holiday, the Durga Puja, which may extend to another month or six weeks. Attendance is 80 per cent. of the number enrolled, varying from 84 per cent. in government to 75 per cent. in unaided schools.

191. The number of pupils per teacher is less than 20 as against 21 in 1902. There are altogether 43,324 teachers, and 14,473 of these are trained. The policy has been laid down that an assistant teacher in a government high school should be either trained or a graduate, that his pay should commence at Rs 40 and that he should be capable of rising, as a headmaster, to Rs 400. Efforts have been made in this direction during the period. The conditions of service have been improved in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North West Frontier Province. But, unless a man is a graduate or trained (and there are many teachers who have only passed the intermediate or matriculation), he is likely to begin his career on lower pay than Rs 40. If he has good qualifications or if he sticks to his work, he is placed in the subordinate service (graded usually from Rs 50 to Rs 250). The school also contains teachers of classical languages who are not usually graduates, but taught in the old school and often ignorant of English. There are likewise a few purely vernacular teachers. In 1907 it was laid down that a few schools in each province should possess a headmaster in the Indian educational service. This policy is being slowly but surely pursued. In aided mission schools the missionaries themselves often take part in the teaching and are able to maintain a staff on respectable pay. Elsewhere, the pay is often deplorable and the teachers of many privately managed schools constitute a discontented and ever changing body. Especially is this so in the two Bengals. The committee which, in 1908, reported on the condition of secondary education in those provinces found that in a number of privately managed high schools no less than 1,317 teachers out of 3,228 teachers of English had not passed even the intermediate examination while training was quite unknown. Again, out of some 4,700 teachers of English and of other subjects in the same kind of high schools, some 4,200 were in receipt of less than Rs 50 a month and of these again some 3,300 were in receipt of less than Rs 30. The Calcutta University is reported to demand no more in a recognised school than that the headmaster should receive Rs 50, the second Rs 40 and the others Rs 25. The case of middle schools is even more deplorable. The report from Eastern Bengal and Assam considers that some improvement has taken place when in one division the number of teachers in middle schools who have passed the intermediate has risen from 23 to 97, and of those who have passed the matriculation from 210 to 488, many English teachers have not even matriculated. With teachers of such qualification and on such salaries little can be hoped for, and it is not surprising that there are complaints as to the depreciated standard of the high school.

192. The reports state that training is having its effect. In Bombay it is considered that the general level of teaching power in government schools has been immensely raised by the institution of the Teachers' College. Burma offers reasonable pay for certificated teachers—a certificated teacher of English in an aided middle school starts on Rs 80 a month and may rise to Rs 140, in an aided high school he starts on Rs 140 a month and may rise to Rs 300, while special allowances are granted to headmasters. In Burma the cost of living is high and these rates are for trained teachers, but these figures contrast startlingly with the minimum pay prescribed in high schools by the Calcutta University. The trouble about trained teachers is that the supply is at present limited. This is shown by the general figures given in the last paragraph. Mr de la Fosse also supplies figures for divisions of the United Provinces. In the Benares division there are 323 teachers, 30 are trained and nine are graduates, and so forth. But it is hopeful that appreciation of the trained teacher is growing. It is recorded that recently

hostels requires no further treatment. These are matters which vary greatly from one school to another according to its character and management. Suffice it to say that 50,481 boys of secondary schools now live in hostels as against 35,575 five years ago. Owing however to the great increase of pupils the percentage of those so housed has not risen. It was 7.6 per cent in both years.

Promotions

196. The subject of final examinations in the secondary course is so important that a separate section is devoted to it. Class promotions are generally made by the teaching staff. Here again the staff of the weaker schools must often seek to please. Sir A. Bourne mentions common complaints of the laxity of headmasters in making promotions and of their accessibility to parental pleas for mercy. Nor are the teachers always to blame.

School managers too often interfere in promotions in this as in other matters they shrink from entrusting the school staff with responsibilities that legitimately belong to it with the result that headmasters are far from having in purely school matters that position of freedom from outside control that experience proves is the best guarantee of efficiency.

Examinations and scholarships

197. Formal examinations save for the final (be it matriculation or some other kind) have been abolished. In some quarters this is bewailed as a cause of deterioration. Mr. Godley says that the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular middle school examination has not been an unmixed benefit since its discontinuance removed a useful check on indiscriminate promotion and is considered to have thereby lowered the standard of instruction in the high classes. Frequent requests are consequently made for its revival. Instances have been reported in which promotions were not merely given too freely but even sold to pupils.* At the same time a considerable body of opinion holds that whatever new evils may have been produced by the disappearance of these tests the general standard of instruction has improved without them. In Bengal an examination called the primary examination is actually retained at the close of the middle stage for those who conclude their school career at that point. Its conduct is entrusted to the school teachers and private gentlemen. The report says that the large number of candidates appearing would lead to the conjecture that it is not limited to those who are definitely ending their education; the percentage of passes is conspicuously large and an opinion is quoted that the abolition of the old middle scholarships examination in Bengal was premature and should have been deferred till schools could be entrusted with the conduct of an *in situ* test and the controlling staff had been strengthened. For scholarship purposes indeed middle examinations are still used. But these are not general examinations. In the Bengalis only selected candidates are permitted to sit—ordinarily two boys nominated by each school. Junior college scholarships are awarded on the result of the matriculation or other final test. Middle scholarships carry a pupil through the high stage and are generally of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month. Junior college scholarships are held for two years till a student passes the intermediate; they are ordinarily of the value of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month. The total amount spent on scholarships tenable in secondary schools has risen from a little over four lakhs to Rs. 5,49,096 of which Rs. 4,38,435 are defrayed from public funds.

II.—The grant-in-aid system

Character of the grant-in-aid system

198. In the case of primary schools the grant-in-aid system has generally broken down. It was initiated and is maintained in the case of secondary education not because its results are in any way better than those attained in government schools but by reason of its cheapness and the devolution of authority it permits to local endeavour which it was expected would supervise these institutions. The weak point in the system is as pointed out in the resolution the fact that its underlying idea, the subvention of local organised effort, has not always been kept in mind. Few secondary schools are endowed says Sir A. Bourne and the absence of endowment makes them too dependent on their fee collections and obliges them to have in mind not so much an ideal of education as the demands of the pupils and their parents.

* The Anglo-Vernacular middle school examination was reintroduced in the North-West Frontier Province in 1911.¹⁹

serve to a very modified extent in Burma. The systems may be grouped into three classes according as the grant depends upon (i) the amount of private income, (ii) the class of school, the attendance, the qualifications of teachers, etc., (iii) the difference between the private income from other sources than grants and the amount required to place the institution on a basis of reasonable efficiency. This classification is not of course a perfect one for the considerations specified under the second head more or less figure as general conditions to grant in other cases while the actual expenditure and private income must always be regarded as factors determining the limit of the aid permissible. It must also be premised that the rules deal with maxima and that a school cannot ordinarily demand the maximum grant as of right.

(i) To the first class belong Madras and (nominally) Bengal. In Madras the grant may equal the income from private sources exclusive of fees which do not count as private income of such expenditure as is required to make up the fee income to what it would be at government rates and of expenditure on scholarships. This scheme has the advantage of insisting on organised local effort and proper fee rates. In Bengal it is laid down that the grant may not exceed one half of the income derived from private sources inclusive of fees save in certain districts, where it may equal two thirds. As a matter of fact the income derived from private sources (and shown as spent upon the schools) is Rs. 14,01,334 and the grant from provincial board and municipal funds is only Rs. 3,82,023. From this it is obvious that the rule is in practice ineffective prescribing as it does a maximum which is not approached. (ii) The majority of provinces fall within the second class. In Bombay, indeed, the maxima are limited to one-half the local assets or one third the expenditure, but the actual grant is assessed upon a general consideration of the school—its buildings and equipment, attendance of pupils, qualifications of staff, quality of education, discipline and provision for physical exercises. Recently certain concessions have been made whereby struggling or incipient schools can obtain temporary grants. In the United Provinces grants are given (within certain maxima) in two ways. There is a fixed grant according to the sections included in the school e.g., in the case of the high section Rs. 750 a year. Also a grant of Rs. 3 a year is given for every pupil in attendance in the high and middle sections. More over special grants are made divided into preliminary and additional. In the Punjab also the main grants are of two kinds. First there is the block grant based on the average attendance of the past three years. The maximum rates are Rs. 2 a year for each pupil in the lower primary section, Rs. 8 in the upper primary, Rs. 16 in the middle and Rs. 24 in the high. But here the question of efficiency of pupils as tested at the annual inspection is taken into consideration while those classed as generally satisfactory earn the full grant, those classed only fairly satisfactory earn 75 per cent. And while grants at a rate below 75 per cent may be given only when the retention of the school as an aided institution is in question instances of exceptional merit may gain grants 20 per cent in excess of the maximum. Secondly there are staff grants equal to one third the salaries paid to certificated teachers and monitors under certain conditions. The report says: "With a view to offering the managing bodies of aided schools more encouragement to improve their staffs and equipment the rates of grants to these schools were considered and revised at the close of the quinquennium. The rates of attendance grant in the lower classes were raised and the scale was made more equitable throughout. The rate of staff grant was raised from one fifth to one third, contributions to provident funds were allowed to count as expenditure on tuition and the condition limiting the maximum grant was relaxed. Under the new rules schools will be able to earn considerably higher grants than before provided that they increase their expenditure and they will have greater inducement to raise teachers' salaries." The rules in the Central Provinces are generally the same as regards both maxima and methods of assessment with those in Bombay. (iii) There are various kinds of grants in Burma, but the system is largely of the third class. Grants are subject to the general efficiency of the school as shown by the results of annual promotion tests (if less than one third of the average attendance pass, the school is liable to be struck off the aided list). First there are what may be called the special grants, salary grants equal to one half (temporarily reduced to three eighths) of the pay of each certificated teacher, but subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 150 a month in each case, results grants for technical subjects payable on the result of annual examinations, and extra grants earned by those who satisfy the inspector in drill and gymnastics. Secondly, there are ordinary grants calculated on the difference between the expenditure and the income as made up of fees, subscriptions, salary and certain other special grants. Finally, in the case of permanent institutions of recognised efficiency the grants which have been earned for three years in the ways specified above may be transmuted into fixed grants tenable (subject to the continuance of efficiency) for five years. It will be observed that the appendix gives no rules of recurring aid for Eastern Bengal and Assam. In theory the system remained as in Bengal and the grants given under that system were continued. But in practice cases of newly aided schools or schools where the grant was to be enhanced, were treated differently. The maximum of about Rs. 540

offered. The science subjects are physics and chemistry, but Bombay substitutes astronomy for the former. No university demands drawing, though the Punjab and Allahabad admit it as an optional subject. None admits hygiene, even as an optional, save the Punjab. And manual training does not figure in any scheme.

(i) *School final courses*

204 The various school final examination or certificate schemes will be described later in this chapter. Something must be said here of those that have attained some measure of popularity—the Madras certificate which has practically ousted the matriculation in that presidency and neighbouring States, and the Bombay and United Provinces final examinations. The Madras scheme admits of infinite variety. There are only three subjects, called A subjects, which it is assumed all schools will take—English, vernacular composition and translation and elementary mathematics. The next, or B group, comprises subjects which it is also expected will be taught in all schools, but which are not regarded as examination subjects—geography, Indian history, science, drawing, physical training, domestic economy and needlework. The C subjects form a list of specialised optionals on which examinations are held. Obviously a course thus constructed offers great scope for originality in schools, and, since examinations play a secondary part in the earning of the certificate, a general and practical training becomes possible for the candidate. The Bombay school final course resembles the course for a matriculation in that it requires four compulsory subjects (English, arithmetic, vernacular and the history of India with general geography) and one optional. Various changes have been introduced into the examination during the period. Questions in history, geography and the classical language may be answered in the vernacular—an option which, says the report, is not likely to be often utilised so long as the matriculation dominates the high school course. A combination has been attempted of Indian and British history including a brief reference to modern conditions in England and the empire and also the British administration of India. To make room for this, the history prior to the Tudors and the Moguls is excluded from the examination, its inclusion in the course being assumed. A geography syllabus has been framed, which includes a portion of physical geography, insists less on memory map drawing and centres on the relation of cause and effect as the really important element in this kind of teaching. Similarly in the United Provinces the school leaving certificate examination is held in four compulsory subjects—English, mathematics, the history of India (including administration) and geography, and a vernacular, and in one optional. The difference between this examination and a university matriculation is rather in method of testing than in subject matter. The effect is thus described in the report—

"Spoken English is decidedly better, all written work is in much better form, habits of neatness and carefulness are being formed, the year's work is better organised, and exercises are more conscientiously corrected. Generally, the work done is more systematic and intelligent. Some old bad things have been put an end to, and common sense methods are taking their place. The schools aim at something higher and are learning to aim better. There is always a tendency in the human mind to expect too much from the invention or modification of machinery, perhaps in India there is a tendency to attach too much importance to 'schemes' as such. It is well to remember that the value of any educational scheme, especially an examination, must depend on the agency it works with and the spirit in which it is worked. In this respect the school leaving certificate has started well. A good deal of very strenuous work has gone to its initiation and development, and a high standard of examining—a matter of the highest importance—has been set up. These things are of good augury for the future and those who know the schools say that it has already begun to tell."

The examinations in Burma and the Central Provinces have appealed to but few pupils and will be noticed elsewhere.

(iii) *Special final courses*

205 Part of the scheme of studies for Bengal published in 1901 was the institution of B and C final classes. They offer a differentiated course during the last two years of school life. The B classes were attached to ten high schools (seven of which were in Eastern Bengal districts) situated in places where technical institutions are also found. The literary part of the course is pursued in the high school, elementary engineering and manual training in the neighbouring technical school. The course was designed as a preparation

The new curriculum in *Eastern Bengal and Assam* is a compromise between the scheme of 1901 and that which was in force before that year. The medium of instruction remains almost altogether the vernacular till the four top classes (i.e., the high classes) are reached. But more English instruction than formerly is permitted in the lower classes. The text books have been altered and book work reduced to a minimum by the prescription of oral teaching in such subjects as history and geography, object lessons and drawing find prominent places, and the conversational method of teaching English has been adopted as the best method of imparting a working knowledge of a foreign language without putting an undue strain on the pupils' memory.

It is satisfactory to note, says the report, that this curriculum has been received favourably and that even the unaided high English schools which formerly ignored the vernacular system of education, have at least professedly adopted it. But the lack of competent teachers renders the giving of oral lessons difficult. Manuals have been produced as a temporary assistance for the teachers. These contain instructions and a certain number of model lessons on which the teacher may base his methods. But so ingrained is the habit of cram that it is reported, the pupils (save where this is strictly forbidden) now possess themselves of the manuals intended for teachers and learn them by heart. The courses have also been recast in the Punjab and Burma. Mr. Godley says of the *Punjab* —

The general scheme of studies for schools in the Punjab has not been materially altered since it was introduced some twenty years ago, although the methods of teaching the various subjects have been improved. During the quinquennium ending in 1907 geometry was substituted for Euclid. Otherwise the old established text books remained virtually unchanged and many of the teachers had become wedded to the idea that all the knowledge of a subject and even of a language which could fairly be expected of them was to be found within the compass of the book which they had been patiently teaching since they entered the profession. Re-arrangement of curricula, revision of syllabuses, and substitution of improved text books seemed to be urgently required. To attempt to recast curricula wholesale without full discussion and careful elaboration would have been a rash undertaking and the policy followed during the period under review has been to prune away acknowledged defects and to accustom the teachers to a wider choice of text books thus preparing the way for the introduction of courses of study arranged on sounder and more modern principles. Such courses were framed and criticised at successive conferences with the result that by the close of the quinquennium a complete new scheme which is now being issued was completed. The main changes effected during the period were the abolition of text books of translation and district geographies, the issue of new syllabuses in English and geometry, the authorisation of a large number of alternative text books, the introduction of 'supplementary' readers for rapid reading, the extended use of the vernacular as a medium of instruction in the lower classes of Anglo-vernacular middle schools, the substitution of a new history of India and other improved text books, the discontinuance of text books of English history in the higher classes, the extension of science teaching and the adoption of the direct method of teaching English. All these were intended to be preliminary steps to the issue of a new scheme of studies and although it is difficult to wean the more conservative teachers from old-fashioned methods, there are signs that progress has been made.

Burma is the only province where the study of English is permitted from the earliest class. Mr. Covernton says —

During the quinquennium the revised Anglo-vernacular curriculum has come into general use. Its most important features are the restriction of English in standards I, II and III to what can be taught by oral methods only, English reading and writing being begun in standard IV, the abolition of an infants' standard and the addition of a third year to the high school stage, standards thus running from I to X instead of from infants to IX. Other features are the adoption of the 'new methods' in teaching English and the emphasis laid upon the extension of object lessons and the principles underlying them. The effect of these changes has been to promote the study of the vernacular which was often neglected previously, especially in the earlier standards, to enable children to study other subjects through the medium of the vernacular in a more thorough and intelligent fashion and to provide for a longer and deeper study of higher English and other advanced subjects than was possible when work in the high school course was compressed into two years. Indirect results have been that children have been kept longer in vernacular schools before proceeding to Anglo-vernacular education and that the value of the seventh standard certificate has been depreciated by the now more obvious necessity of advancing boys to the high stage before withdrawing them from school life—the latter a specially beneficial result from an educational standpoint. At first the new curriculum met with much opposition and was frankly disapproved by many missionaries who did not appreciate the new 'direct' methods.

and relied on the use of English 'readers' *ab initio* as a lure to swell the numbers in their lower primary standards. It was also disliked by not a few Burman and Chinese parents whose main desire was to have their children taught a smattering of English letters as early as possible. Later, as the system became better understood, opposition diminished. Experience, however, has shown that the fourth standard is a less convenient point at which to introduce English reading and writing than standard III, the lower of the two upper primary standards. Hence at the end of the quinquennium permission was granted to managers who so desired to begin the teaching of English reading and writing in the latter standard, at first through oral methods and the use of the black-board and later through printed books. This compromise has given general satisfaction and the practice in Burma will now be similar to that adopted in most British territories and possessions where English is not the mother-tongue. Minor changes in the way of affording more freedom in the distribution of such subjects as geography, geometry and grammar over the middle standards have also been allowed."

207. Owing to the literary character of the courses required for final *Manual training* examinations, manual training has been neglected. It has been observed that no university insists on drawing as a compulsory subject. It is included in the courses framed by the departments, but often little or nothing is done in institutions where the departments have no proper control. Other forms of manual training have been almost non-existent. But the matter is now engaging the attention of certain Local Governments. Sloyd is taught in some of the anglo-vernacular schools of Burma. Madras and the Punjab are procuring trained instructors from Europe. In the United Provinces a promising beginning has been made. "Manual training was introduced during the quinquennium and is in full swing already in a few schools. There are signs that its value is becoming more widely recognized, but until there is a sufficient supply of qualified teachers and schools can be properly equipped, it is not advisable to push the subject too vigorously just yet. The requirements of a standard equipment have been published for general information, lest managers should too lightly undertake to introduce it in their schools. Manual training at the Allahabad Training College is very popular and is producing the best results. For the way in which he has organized the work the principal, Mr. Mackenzie, deserves special commendation. The supply of competent instructors will not be long delayed, for Mr. Kempster, the principal of the Lucknow Training College, not to be outdone, is also about to open a workshop and with most praiseworthy zeal has been devoting a good deal of the leave he has recently taken to acquiring up-to-date methods of work. The few candidates who have presented themselves in this subject at the school leaving certificate examination are reported by the examiner to have acquitted themselves quite creditably."

VI.—Methods.

208. The topic of courses leads to a consideration of the methods employed. *Defects of teaching.* Teaching method in India (as in some other countries too) suffers from the lack of sufficient training facilities and the tyranny of the external examination. Subsidiary causes that tell against improvement are the poor pay attaching to the post of teacher and the particularly unalluring prospects in privately managed schools, the consequent habit of regarding the profession as a stepping-stone to other things; the necessity of attracting pupils to schools that depend mainly on fees by the adoption of methods purely designed for examination results, the slender control exercised by the inspecting staff and their total exclusion from any voice in the final test. A deplorable symptom is the prolific output of 'keys.' In Eastern Bengal and Assam alone 144 keys were produced during the quinquennium. These are not limited to English works, but attempt explanations of vernacular text-books as well—generally a string of synonyms. Their number and their high price indicate their popularity. Even more deplorable is the fact that in many schools of certain provinces the teachers do not suppress the use of these works—nay, it is to be feared, even encourage them. The writer cannot refrain from a personal reminiscence—the shock he received on entering a privately managed school in Eastern Bengal to find that not only all the pupils of a certain class, but the teacher himself, were studying the daily lesson from keys to the text-book; neither teacher nor pupils had ever purchased or probably seen the

original work it was considered sufficient if the key was memorised. This is an extreme instance. But an examination of the pupils' books generally discloses (in ill-controlled schools) almost as many keys as text books. The patent defects are cramming, a failure on the part of the teacher to ask questions or stimulate thought, the habit of lecturing or the delivery of long notes to be learnt by heart, the treatment of subjects like history and geography as ordinary reading lessons, the attempt to impart knowledge through English before the pupils can understand that language, the neglect of practical and manual work (such as drawing) which does not tell in examinations and too often an undesirable slovenliness in written exercises. In well-managed schools (those which possess a levelling of trained teachers and where the inspector is able to exercise some influence) things are very different. The weakness of the organisation lies in the fact that the diploma gained too often has equal value whether the pupil has frequented a school where cram is rampant or one where good method and thoroughness are the order. Systems of school leaving certificates are calculated partially to remedy these defects.

*Improvement
in certain pro-
vinces*

209 It is a matter for congratulation that reports speak of marked improvement during the quinquennium. This has taken place (as was natural) where care has been bestowed on the training of teachers and where rational school leaving tests have been adopted. In Madras a solid advance is recorded. Of course results differ in different circles and schools and the usual defects still linger. One inspector complains that history has nowhere received local treatment, no school has specialised in any short period of Indian history in any particular feature of geography or in any one branch of science. Another says that it is insufficiently realised that English is a foreign language and must be taught as such; reformed methods are only adopted in name and the teachers' preparation is usually inadequate. Another observes that history is still inadequately treated; teachers give notes slavishly, on every point some do not try to prevent the learning of books or notes by heart; the subject gives the teachers too many opportunities to spout and to presuppose too much knowledge in the class without troubling to elicit their ability by questioning. Another remarks that pronunciation leaves much to be desired though attempts are being made to improve it by the use of phonetic script. But Sir A. Bourne says of Madras that the conception of the functions of an inspector has greatly developed during the quinquennium. It is now a commonplace that inspection work should be constructive; the inspectors spare no pains in improving method and despite some inevitable disappointments it is evident that a real reform is in progress. The direct method of teaching English is now almost universally employed and with marked success. Composition is attended to and boys are encouraged to read outside their text books—a reform to which the university has contributed by dispensing with the requirement of a detailed knowledge of prescribed works and the inclusion in the matriculation examination of composition subjects taken from those and other books. In mathematics he continues, practical methods are increasingly employed and the prescription of syllabuses in which the artificial barriers raised between arithmetic, algebra and geometry are broken down has done much to rationalize the treatment of the subject. Science teaching is probably least well done. There are some schools with well equipped laboratories for pupils' work but these are exceptional and outside them it is not surprising if work in physics and chemistry is still little better than text-book study with at best a few demonstration experiments. History and geography teaching have been greatly improved. The making of relief maps and maps to show special features such as climate, distribution of population and trade routes is common. Teachers strive to represent the facts of both history and geography in their causal relations.

210 The Bombay report emphasises the excellent effect which the opening of the training colleges has had on teaching but does not give details. Mr. de la Fosse shows that improvement has taken place in the United Provinces in every subject. In English, though in the inferior class of school the old weary round of reading translation and parsing still continues as ineffectual as it is monotonous, the introduction of more intelligent methods

has worked a great change. The director cites the following passage from Mr. Bilgrami's report:—

“I would like to make mention of an interesting experiment which was carried out last year in the Anglo-Vernacular High School, Deoria. In that school class III where English is begun was divided into two sections. The one section was put in charge of a teacher who taught it by the direct method, while the other section was taught in the ordinary way to read the primer by another teacher. Six months after this experiment had been in progress I examined both sections of the class. The result was very interesting. I found that the section which had been taught by the direct method could understand simple spoken English. For example, if asked in English to get up, sit down, fetch a book or sharpen a pencil the boys would understand and obey, and they could, on their part, make up and speak similar easy sentences. They had not been taught the regular primer used in class III, yet I found that, given the primer, they could read and translate any sentence in it just as readily as the boys of the other section who had been regularly taught the primer, and they had a better pronunciation. They could also construct sentences with the words of the primer. The boys of the second section who had been taught in the usual way were up to the average of class III, so far as proficiency in the primer was concerned, but they could neither make original sentences in English nor understand English when it was spoken. The difference between the two sections was very marked. These results in the use of the direct method were obtained by a teacher who was neither trained nor in any special way qualified to apply the method, except that he had a natural aptitude for teaching. I have no doubt that a trained teacher specially versed in the direct method would have obtained even more striking results.”

Of mathematics it is said, “The raising of the average standard of professional qualification and the undoubted improvement in methods, produced by the system of keeping school records and the insistence on neatness, have certainly brought about a change for the better in the higher classes.” The advance in neatness appears to be due to the abolition of the ‘rough’ book in schools—a volume in which the pupil did all his written work in every kind of subject, and the substitution for it of separate exercise books. Another inspector speaks of the improvement in the teaching of modern geometry; he adds, “With special reference to graphs I note that in the high school scholarship examination one question is always set under this head, and, though formerly the proportion of candidates who got marks for the question was very small, this year it has risen to about 55 per cent. In the case of the school leaving certificate examination the proportion is probably very much greater.”

211. Professor Ward of the Canning College, an experienced educationist, has expressed his surprise as an examiner at the strides made in the schools of the *United Provinces* in mathematics. The teaching of the classical languages is apparently impaired by the obsolete methods of the *pandits* and *maulvis* and their weak discipline. But the most unsatisfactory subject is history. The teacher is generally devoid of real historical training, and, as the medium of study is English, the lesson is apt to become a mere verbal commentary on the text-book. Mr. de la Fosse complains that although the knowledge of history required is simple enough, the school-boy, despite the multitude of keys which support the theory of propensity to cram, appears incapable of cramming historical facts which will give him an elementary groundwork. “Perhaps,” he pertinently remarks, “the parrot-cry against the exercise of the memory has something to do with it. The self-appointed expert never seems to be able to steer a middle course or to carry in his mind more than one idea at a time.” Geography is another ‘fatal’ subject; but its teaching has improved, largely, it is thought, owing to the introduction of excellent text-books in place of a syllabus which led to the use of cram-books. Here also it is observed that good teaching must include the inculcation of facts by heart. The standard of drawing, previously described as hopelessly bad, has risen steadily. Science, especially in its practical aspect, has been converted from an easy option into a subject that requires steady application but continues to attract by reason of its intrinsic interest. This is due to the erection of laboratories, and, above all, to the institution of a practical examination *in situ* for the school leaving certificate. Object-lessons, “a form of instruction to which the Indian teacher does not take kindly,” are still vitiated by formalism and the weariness induced by a persistent inclination to dwell on the obvious. Efforts have not been wanting

to introduce realism. The pupil for instance, draws in colours the animal studied and writes his observations on the opposite side of the page, while occasionally animals are introduced into the class room for study.

212 In reports from other provinces either less is said or the record is less satisfactory. The introduction of the direct method in Bengal has been mentioned as a part of the change in curriculum. Mr Prothero complains of the influence of the matriculation as antagonistic to the laying of the ground work of a good general education. It leads to subjects which are not compulsory for that examination being excluded from those courses which should be common to all high school pupils up to at least the age of 14. In this way, owing to the vicious system encouraged in many schools of regulating the education of their pupils solely with a view to ultimate success in the matriculation examination, such subjects as drawing, history other than Indian and geography (except for those who take it up for the matriculation) have largely fallen into neglect, while science has never been taken at all, except in the depreciated B and C classes. A similar result has followed in the two higher classes as well, from the comparative limitation of the subjects, compulsory or optional, prescribed for the matriculation, and because the inducement to take up a subject which does not pay becomes still less at this stage, both to the managers and the pupils of a school.

213 In the Punjab the direct method of teaching English has been successfully tried, and a monograph on the subject, by Mr Crosse, inspector of schools, will be found as appendix XIV. Improvements are reported in the teaching of science and geography and mathematical training is given on right lines. But teaching here as elsewhere, is prejudiced by its divorce from observation and experience. Mr Wyatt, the inspector of Jullundur, says—

"As the candidate is usually expected to attach dates to events or vice versa, he collects them in pairs miscellaneously, ignoring historical significance or perspective, and in a similar way he gets up accounts of 'acts' attributed to various historical personages. 'Causes' he merely memorises and an inexperienced inspector sometimes suspects him of an intelligence of which on further probing he proves himself innocent. In this division too the map in teaching history is rarely or wrongly used, and much illuminative local history is overlooked. In one town I asked the pupils of a third middle class to mention important buildings that would not have been there a century ago. It took minutes of apparently hard thinking for a single boy to suggest a single building—the dak bungalow. The teacher of history seldom refers to the present in dealing with the past, which is neither explained, as it might be, in high nor described as one might expect in middle classes. This 'unreality' in the teaching is not, of course, confined to history, which I have merely taken as an illustration. The vice is universal. In the teaching of mathematics pupils are not taught to weigh or measure, to estimate heights, distances or areas, or to deal in actual current prices. And if I ask a class how far a ship going in turn five miles due north, due east and due south will be from its starting point, boys stare blankly who know all about the four sides of a square. In geography schools situated on hill tops make no use of the advantages of their position—boys draw maps from the black boards or the wall map of the scene that is spread at their feet—abstractness appears to be a deliberate aim in the teaching. In science, again, the teaching is mainly of set experiments with specially purchased apparatus, performed and described by teacher and pupils. Notes are dictated, and at home a diagram is drawn showing not the process or the principles, but the particular bit of apparatus employed. This teaching of science does not deal with universals, it discourages the pupils from applying principles or observing the experiments of nature for themselves. It is thought necessary for instance for pupils who live within hearing of a Persian wheel to have a special mechanism set before them costing, I am told, Rs 3, that they may learn the lesson that water reaches its own level. Apparatus in schools is indeed both widely abused and ignored. I have just seen a district middle school in which pictures showing the process of glass making and another of an English threshing machine (in section) and a number of 'object-lesson' pictures dealing with natural phenomena have been in the school, and on the walls, for years, and not one of them has been used in the teaching, and in that same school before an upper primary class I saw a teacher begin a lesson on the cow with two models of a cow and a horse quite unlike the real animals that could be seen by any pupil any day in the village. And this is typical of what occurs even in government high schools. Much apparatus in schools weakens the teaching by accustoming teachers and taught to depend on ready made illustrations, and to avoid observing outdoors for themselves, and much that might strengthen the teaching hangs unused on the walls. The teacher will not vary his syllabus to include it."

presented themselves for it in 1901-02. It apparently attracted youths of inferior attainment who felt they had reached the tether of their capabilities, in the year mentioned only 26 per cent passed. In 1904, the department assumed the conduct of the examination and remodelled it. It can now be taken as a modern side test, or with a classical language, according to the optional selected. The University of Allahabad held school final examinations commencing from 1894. These latterly attracted some 400 candidates a year, since they admitted pupils (equally with the matriculation) to the university courses. Most of the students took science, the other and more practical subjects were but little taken, probably because they promised no assistance in the course for the intermediate and the degree. With the institution of the matriculation this examination ceased. The Punjab University instituted science and clerical examinations, the former as an alternative to matriculation. The numbers that competed were very small. Finally, in 1901, the Bengal Government promulgated two modern side courses and examinations—the B course, leading to the technical schools (see paragraphs 205, 356, 413 and 446) and the C course leading to clerical and commercial employ. The former was taken by some of the comparatively few who desired a technical education and the curtailment of the sub-overseer course by a year, the latter failed because it appeared to ensure no certain career which could not be equally attained through the matriculation.

Defects of matriculations

217 This history shows three distinct stages. The first idea was to produce a modern side course and examination which should serve as entry to immediate employment and not necessarily to the university. The second was to frame a course with similar aims but not confined to modern side characteristics. The third phase is the recognition of defects not merely in the matter but also in the manner of examination, resulting in an attempt to substitute records and broad, practical tests for a purely written investigation of the pupil's knowledge carried out by an external authority. Provincial reports speak of the shortcomings of the matriculation. The standard is capricious. Sometimes it results in enormous numbers of failures. The syndicate of the Madras University appointed a committee in 1903 to investigate the causes of this, and their report, while attributing the result mainly to defective staffing, management and equipment, also threw considerable discredit on the examination. In some cases the standard appears to be undergoing a lowering process. The authorities of the Wilson and Dayaram Jethmal Sind Colleges in Bombay mention undue leniency and the passing of unfit candidates. The startling results in the placing of candidates in divisions at the Calcutta matriculation have already been mentioned. One of the inspectors says of them—

"If the matriculation examination is a surer test of ability and intelligence than the old entrance examination, such an inversion of the natural order of success is inexplicable. I invite attention to this feature of the matriculation examination, for I am painfully conscious of the tendency of the quality of teaching in our high schools to deteriorate under such an unhealthy influence. The questions set at the last two examinations, in English particularly, were such as an average boy of the third class could have fairly secured pass marks in. If there were some assurance that the candidates had really intelligently gone through even a fair proportion of the formidable number of books recommended to them, the easy nature of the questions set in English would not matter, for real knowledge of English is better tested by the extent of one's reading than by the chance result of any examination however skilfully devised. But the questions set have been such that any boy who has been properly taught up to the third class of a high English school could pass in them (of course not in the first division), without having read a single book of those recommended to him, and the result is that students in the first two classes have ceased to work hard in order to add to their knowledge of the subject."

Another inspector, in Eastern Bengal, remarks—

"No satisfactory explanation of this unexpected phenomenon can be furnished unless the matriculation is accepted as being a much easier test than the old entrance examination, for it is impossible and absurd to argue that a large proportion of the candidates have suddenly developed higher efficiency than before. That the matriculation is a very easy test is certainly the opinion of the majority of headmasters with whom I have discussed the matter. And, except for a better knowledge of English, I regret to have to add that very few consider the candidates for the matriculation any better in general knowledge than the boys who were formerly sent up for the entrance examination."

Mr. Covernton states that boys who pass high in the matriculation fail in the high school final for Burma, which the university has grudgingly and under hard conditions recognised as the equivalent of matriculation. Mr. Wright complains of the startling variations in the matriculation results both in the Central Provinces and over the whole area of the Allahabad University. Apart from this consideration, Mr. Prothero says that the influence of the matriculation extends through too many classes of the school, that the limited number of subjects prescribed deters schools from offering a sufficient variety of courses, and that no provision is made for *viva voce* or conversational tests. It may be added that the external examination takes no adequate cognisance of the school record, and does not utilise the experience of the teaching or the inspecting staff. "The opinion," says Mr. Prothero, "has been steadily gaining ground that a mere school final examination affords no satisfactory solution of the problem. What is really wanted is the institution of a school leaving certificate, which will contain a record not only of one single examination, but of the whole work of a boy during at least the last three years of his school career. It is only by some such agency that the domination of a school final or of a matriculation examination over the work of our high schools can be avoided; but unfortunately it presupposes a co-operation between teachers and inspectors which is hardly possible so long as the bulk of the secondary schools in Bengal are so inefficiently staffed as they are at present."

218. This is not the place to enter into a general discussion of the merits *Recent schemes* and defects of external examinations or the extent to which their retention is *of school* necessary. The question has recently attracted much attention in England. *leaving certi-* The following is a description of the attempts made in India during the last *ficates.* few years to combat the practical difficulties.

219. In view of the failure of the upper secondary examination in (a) *Madras* *Madras* a committee was constituted consisting of the director and four *school leaving* official and four non-official members to draw up a scheme which should serve *certificate.* as an entrance test to public service, to technical institutions and to university courses, and as evidence of the satisfactory completion of a secondary course. The committee went further than their instructions and decided that what was required was the award of a school leaving certificate giving complete information as to the character and career of the pupil without any statement of his having attained a fixed standard or passed any examination. Any pupil who had gone through the secondary course to the satisfaction of his headmaster could, under this scheme, receive a certificate the value of which for any particular purpose could be estimated by any person of the necessary competence such as an officer of government or the principal of a college. Sir A. Bourne thus describes it:—

"The list of subjects includes all those now studied in schools as well as others which it is thought ought to be provided for, and may be enlarged by any that the department may hereafter approve. The subjects are grouped in three divisions known as A, B and C. The A subjects, English, vernacular composition and translation, and elementary mathematics, will, it is assumed, not ordinarily be omitted in any school and an annual public examination is held in them. The B subjects, geography, Indian history, elementary science, drawing, physical training and, for girls, domestic economy and needlework, should similarly find a place in every school course. Experience shows, however, that the subjection of pupils to a public examination in these subjects prevents variety and originality of treatment, induces cramming and impairs their value as mental training. It is impossible to say moreover what, if any, fixed quantity of knowledge in them is necessary for entrance on any career. There is therefore no public examination in them. The C subjects are indefinitely numerous. They include all those subjects proficiency in one or more of which is plainly necessary for entering the university, a technical institution, or business, or is recognized as forming part of a good school education. Among them are the more specialized parts of elementary mathematics and science, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and botany: English history: classical, foreign and vernacular languages: commercial subjects, shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, practice: and geography, agriculture, music, needlework, dressmaking and lace-making. Since heads of colleges, officers of government and others require precise information as to the progress made by a pupil who claims to have to some extent specialized in any of these subjects a public examination is held in them.

It is to be observed that the scheme makes no subject compulsory. The department expects schools to take up the A and B subjects and a school will not be allowed

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE. PART C.—SIKKIM.

BIRTHPLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL POPULATION	87 920	43 039	47 881
A BORN IN INDIA	61 893	30 820	31 003
I SIKKIM	53 043	28,333	29 592
II PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND SIKKIM	8 808	2 307	1,501
(a) INDIA (ADJACENT PROVINCES)	3 032	1,592	1 400
(1) <i>British Territory</i>	3 032	1 592	1 400
Dumkang (Cont. group)	2 923	1 555	1 423
Other Districts	59	37	35
(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES	736	713	41
(1) <i>British Territory</i>	667	692	30
Ajmer-Merwar	2	2	
Bihar	228	228	
Birma	10	6	4
Bihar and Orissa	189	170	13
Punjab	128	121	13
United Provinces	95	91	7
(*) <i>Feudatory States</i>	61	80	3
Dumkang	1		1
Dumkang	1	1	
Dumkang States	6	4	
Central India Agency	8	3	
Assam State	1		1
Punjab States	8	3	
Rajasthan Agency	73	70	3
B BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	26 013	14 153	11 828
Aghau shau	2	2	
Bhotan	45	20	25
China	15	6	10
Mongolia	3	3	
Nepal	25 610	13 803	11 707
Tibet	339	113	146
C BORN IN EUROPE	74	34	
In England	22	11	
England and Wales	10	10	
Scotland	1	1	
Germany	3	3	

rather than its concentration to a feverish degree prior to the matriculation examination of the old days—these features remain true of 1912, but in common with many other schools we take the opportunity of voicing the request, rising in chorus from school-masters throughout the presidency, that the principals of colleges and those who examine these certificates when appointments depend on the result of the scrutiny, give full weight to the school record and that the public examination result on the last page be not allowed to monopolise their attention. The school record is the result of a much more prolonged and thorough examination of the pupil, and if the school work is done carefully by competent masters and headmasters the estimate should be more reliable than that of the examining board. That such a statement should seem extravagant indicates a regrettable state of affairs."

Some may think that the examinational element has been too fully eliminated.

221. In the course of framing new regulations, the University of Allah-^{(b) United Pro-}abad abolished the school final examination which (as stated above) it had held ^{vinces school} as an alternative to the entrance; both examinations were absorbed into the ^{leaving certifi-}matriculation. In connection with the Naini Tal conference of 1907, a scheme ^{cate examina-}of study was framed, the examination concluding which is conducted by the ^{tion.}department of instruction in the *United Provinces* and accepted as qualifying for employment and by the university as admitting to its courses. It is thus described by Mr. Burrell, the first Registrar of the examination:—

"The plan of the examination consists of four compulsory subjects and eleven optional subjects, and in order to obtain a certificate candidates must pass in the four compulsory subjects, and one optional subject. The compulsory subjects are English, mathematics, the history of India with the outline of the system of administration, geography, and a vernacular. The optional subjects are (1) one of the classical languages—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian with Arabic, and Latin, (2) commerce, (3) physics and chemistry, (4) physiography, (5) a further course in mathematics including mechanics and trigonometry, (6) botany, (7) agriculture, (8) drawing, (9) manual training, (10) a modern European language, and (11) domestic science. The courses are in principle only model courses, and schools are at liberty to propose alternative courses of equal difficulty to suit their requirements. But in practice this liberty has not been exercised and the courses drawn up by the board have, except in one instance, been universally adopted.

New important features of the examination are the following:—First, no particular text-book is prescribed for English, headmasters being allowed to use with the sanction of the department books selected by themselves. The same is the case for the vernacular. But it is the duty of the Text-Book Committee to recommend books suitable for study, and a separate list of such books is published annually for the guidance of headmasters in making their selection. Secondly, number and length of the written papers are reduced to a minimum. Thirdly, to make up for this, the written examination is supplemented by an oral test in English and a modern European language, and by practical tests in physics and chemistry, commerce, further mathematics, and manual training. In the first year there were also oral tests in classical languages and the vernacular, but they were discontinued partly because they were considered less necessary, and partly because it was difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for them. Fourthly, the records of the work done during the course of preparation by the masters and boys are inspected at the school *in situ* by the oral and practical examiners, and the headmasters' recommendations are also considered. The object is to make the examination as thorough and searching as possible and extend its influence over the regular work done in school. It will be observed that, although the co-operation of teachers is sought by taking their opinions of their pupils and the records of their work into consideration, the examination, oral and written, occupies a primary position as the criterion for determining the merits of the candidates. In introducing a scheme of this kind from elsewhere, it was necessary to adapt it carefully to different conditions and there can be no doubt that the circumstances of education in this country require that the centre of gravity shall reside in the examination.

Central Examination Board.—The conduct of the examination is entrusted to a board of ten members, presided over by the director and including two representatives of the university, one of the Thomason College, Roorkee, one of the Chamber of Commerce, two officers of the department, and two non-official members appointed by government, and the assistant director as secretary. The board meets ordinarily twice a year and brings out the examination results. Its first meeting was held in April 1908 and from that time it has been busily engaged in amending the provisional courses and building up the arrangements of the examination. Its proceedings require the confirmation of government.

The machinery of examination.—The actual arrangements for the examination, which are in the hands of the assistant director who is *ex officio* registrar, are somewhat complicated and have had to be built up slowly in the light of experience. In the

first year 1910 the written examination was held in January before the oral and practical tests so that the examiners might look over the written papers first. It was found however that this arrangement unduly curtailed the period of preparation and would be unworkable when the numbers increased. Next year therefore the oral examination was held between December and March and the written examination postponed till February. Last year the arrangements may be said to have reached their final form. It was decided to hold the oral examination between January and March and the written examination early in April. A head examiner is appointed for each subject and he is helped by assistant examiners. In order to produce uniformity of standard careful instructions have been drawn up for their guidance. The machinery of the examination is now complete at least in outline and will probably only require adjustment in detail.

Records of work—Great importance is attached to the maintenance of records of school work as evidence of steady and continuous preparation. One of the greatest difficulties has been to put this matter on a sound basis. The old tradition is to have two standards a daily routine of *kutcha* and an occasional incursion into *pukka* work for the purposes of display at inspection time and the results were inaccuracy and slovenliness. Again the teachers had a constitutional objection to correct work and a singular lack of judgment in assigning marks. The order of the day was to scratch along anyhow during the term and trust to cramming of the worst description just before the examination to pull the boys through. The problem was to break an old tradition and start a new one. At first the schools were left more or less at liberty to systematise their work on their own lines. But experience showed that they required more direct guidance. Certain rules and forms have therefore been prescribed by the department requiring masters to draw up syllabuses of their work to keep a diary of the work done in class and to maintain a mark book showing the progress of their pupils. They are also required to exact neat and carefully written work from the boys to correct it punctually and preserve it for inspection.

The initiation of the scheme was attended with much difficulty and opposition. The recognition of the examination by the university led to the closing of some matriculation classes and an outcry that a blow was being aimed at higher education. To allay suspicion matriculation classes wherever there was a demand were re-opened—to the detriment of school work since provision had to be made for two separate courses. But this arrangement ceased when opposition gave way to embarrassing popularity. Recognition for the examination was sparingly granted in 1910 eighteen schools were recognised and 325 candidates admitted in 1911 the numbers were 39 and 946 in 1912 forty five and 1196. A dilemma was produced in 1909 by the issue of an order closing the lower ranks of government service to holders of the leaving certificate the choice lay between recognising all schools or inflicting hardship on pupils of the less efficient. The operation of the order was postponed.

(c) *Bombay school final examination*

222 The school final examination in *Bombay* is a direct descendant of that instituted in 1889. As already stated its conduct was handed over to the department in 1904 and certain changes have been made. But it remains a written examination with oral tests in English and the vernacular differing from the matriculation less in its method of test than in the subjects of its course the sole passport to government service at that stage of a candidate's career but not recognised by the university as the equivalent of matriculation. The changes in the curriculum have already been noticed. Two remarks in the report are significant. The director is trying to arrange a scheme of science study with the university which will serve for both matriculation and school final otherwise headmasters will have to make double arrangements if they wish to prepare boys for both. This is a warning against troubles that have been felt elsewhere and are always apt to occur with a multiplicity of tests. Again I think says Mr Prior the school final leaving certificate would be much more valuable if it contained a reference to the boys' conduct for the last two years and if the examiners had before them a record of his progress in each subject during that period. In 1912 677 pupils passed this test against 2025 who matriculated.

(d) *Attempts in Burma and the Central Provinces*

223 The only province situated within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University which has attempted to establish a general school final preparing both for employment and for the university is *Burma*. And the scheme has fared ill. Mr Covernton writes

The introduction in 1910 of a high school final examination held by the department for Anglo vernacular high school pupils is an event of very considerable significance.

cance. Essentially it represents an effort to break away from the literary and academic traditions of the matriculation course and to substitute a test more consonant to the needs of ordinary school education and the requirements of practical life. Candidates are required to pass in four compulsory (English, arithmetic, vernacular and geography) and two optional subjects. The optionals may be selected from a list including literary, scientific, commercial and practical subjects; oral and practical as well as written tests are required. The new examination in Burma has been severely handicapped in competition with its old-established rival, the matriculation, by the terms exacted by the Calcutta University as a condition of its recognition (a high school final candidate for entry to the university having to take not only harder but more papers than those required of a matriculate), by the requisition of a higher fee from candidates and by the unwillingness of some schools and teachers to brace themselves for the higher standard of test which it imposes. Schools and candidates moreover have been reluctant to specialize on one or other of these two examinations, and in many cases headmasters have sent in the same candidates for the two tests in one year. The net result has been, so far as subjects are concerned, to drag the high school final into the same grooves as the matriculation. On the other hand since January 1912 the high school final supersedes matriculation as a passport to government service, and negotiations have been entered into with the university to procure a modification of the terms of recognition. Confidence too is slowly growing. In March 1912, 104 candidates entered (of whom forty-seven passed) from sixteen schools, as against eighty-one entries with thirty-two passes from ten schools in March 1910. The percentage of passes compared with that of matriculation, in which in 1912, 134 candidates passed (many in class I) out of 164 entries, bears eloquent testimony to the difference of the two tests in respect of standard, testimony which is enhanced by the fact that pupils who passed high in matriculation failed in the high school final. From an educational standpoint the competition between the two examinations is most undesirable. What is now wanted is the abolition of the matriculation and the creation of a general school leaving test of an elastic character, adaptable to the requirements of employers generally, yet such as the university could accept as suitable for its own purposes."

224. The *Central Provinces* has a school final examination. It has not proved a success and is to be reconstructed. "So long," says Mr. Wright, "as our curriculum is fettered by university requirements there is no hope of an examination that depends on these, whatever title is given to it, effecting any change or development in education."

225. The position may be summarised. While the inadequacy of a literary and purely external examination has long been recognised, early attempts to establish other kinds of tests were not successful—save in Bombay, where matriculation ceased to qualify for government employ. Within the last quinquennium, new systems have been framed in Madras and the United Provinces. Both lay stress on school records. The former, while it involves examination, does not make the grant of a certificate conditional on the attainment of any standard in the examination. The latter depends partially on written and oral tests. Both are recognised by the local university as an equivalent to matriculation; but the one is, while the other is not, the sole qualification for government service of certain grades. The one appears to be open to pupils of all schools; and has practically superseded the matriculation; the other is open only to those of certain recognised schools; and is making rapid headway. The only other province that has an effective system of school leaving tests is Bombay, where the scheme, though somewhat reorganised, is generally that which has been long in force. It is examinational, is not recognised by the university and is regarded as the sole qualification for government employ at that stage. The practical difficulties of working an examination over a large area with a small agency are exhibited in the United Provinces scheme, where the oral precedes the written part of the test. In Burma and the Central Provinces the schemes have been a comparative failure. Save for special examinations, such as the B and C finals in Bengal, other provinces have not attempted any scheme. The matriculation is for the most part still the goal of the high school course, though its defects are realised. "The only remedy," says the report from Eastern Bengal and Assam, "is the institution of school final examinations and the abolition of the practice of making the matriculation examination the gateway to the public services. The domination of the latter examination has exercised a most unwholesome effect on the character of the education imparted in high schools and no great improvement in their work can be expected until that domination has been removed."

VIII--Wastage in schools

Success and
failure in
examinations

226 In a notable passage of the last review Mr Orange observed that a return of 1903 showed that more than 16 000 Indians were employed in the public service on pay exceeding Rs 75 a month, and that the annual output of graduates had only once exceeded 2 000, many of whom entered private employment. In 1911-12 the output of graduates was 2,742—a large advance. But, in the past nine years, the demand has undoubtedly increased. A point for consideration is the inequality of output in different parts of India. As a result, there is a lack of qualified Indians in some provinces, and there is probably—at least in some walks of life—an excess in others. Owing, however, to the comparatively restricted production, the increased demand and the great rise in the standard of living in no part of India can Indians be readily found to take service on terms which were accepted by men of like qualification a few years ago. 'The most striking feature,' said Mr Orange, 'about the numbers of graduates at the Indian universities is not the magnitude of their total or any increase in it, but the very high proportion of wastage. It takes 24 000 candidates at matriculation to secure 11,000 passes, it takes 7 000 candidates at the intermediate examination to secure 2,800 passes, and it takes 4 750 candidates for the B A degree to secure 1,900 passes.' The disparity between candidates and passes is now less marked. At matriculation or equivalent tests 28 000 candidates produce over 16,000 passes, at the intermediate, out of 6,600 candidates over 4,700 are successful, at the degree examination over 2,700 pass out of less than 5 000. That is to say, whereas formerly out of 100 candidates for matriculation 8 obtained the degree, now $9\frac{1}{2}$ become B A's or B Sc's.

Continuance of
pupils under
instruction

227 Some of the reports suggest that the standard of matriculation has been lowered. And it must be remembered that the school leaving certificate in Madras does not definitely depend on attaining an examination standard. Unless, however, the degree standard has also been lowered (a supposition which is not put forward in the reports—though it appears to be prophesied in the Bombay report) the figures last quoted would indicate an improvement in the candidates throughout the university career. But there are two other ways of regarding the wastage problem—the percentages of pupils in all different kinds of schools and the percentages of those in different stages of secondary and collegiate education.

(a) from school
to school

228 As regards the first of these considerations, the following comparison between Japan and India is of interest—

Kind of institution	Percentage of pupils in	
	Japan	India
Universities	0.1	0.7
High schools	0.8	6.8
Middle English schools	1.7	4.9
Primary (including middle vernacular) schools	92.5	87.1
Normal schools	0.4	0.2
Special schools	0.4	0.1
Technical schools	4.1	0.2

The figures must be regarded with caution—first, because the wide extension of elementary education in Japan reduces the percentages in other kinds of institutions, second, because the middle and high school in India contains a large number of pupils in the primary stages. But these two conditions do not affect the principal point of contrast. In Japan only 2.6 per cent of the school population proceed to a literary course, while nearly 5 per cent proceed to technical or specialised courses, in India the answering percentages are 12.4 and 0.5. The conclusions are that the percentage of those in India who study beyond the primary stages is comparatively high, and that these seek almost exclusively a literary education and professional employment. Japan, with a population of 51 591,361 has 7,559 students in its universities and 289,902 pupils in its technical schools. British India with a population of 255,368,553 has 36 284 students in its universities and only 12 004 pupils in its technical schools.

(b) from stage
to stage

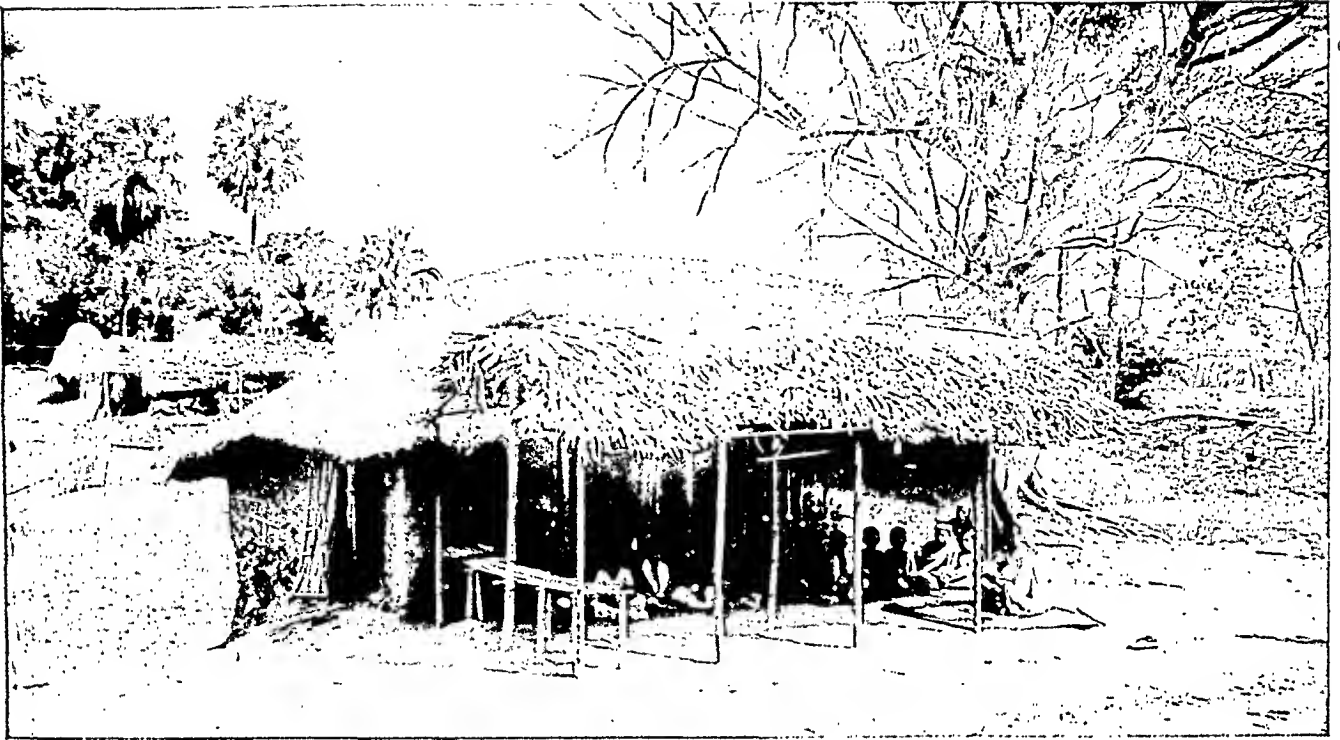
229 Secondly, if we regard stages, it is a most remarkable fact that out of every five pupils in India who complete the upper primary stage, no less

than four proceed to a secondary school. A recent report has shown that in England one pupil in twenty-two who leave a public elementary school proceeds to a public secondary school.* The comparison is defective, because in India the figures include those who read in primary stages of secondary schools and also because a vast number of pupils never rise above the lower primary stage. Nevertheless, the figures are impressive and show the ease with which, in India, the primary pupil transfers himself to higher courses. But, when we come to regard the numbers reading in secondary stages, the comparisons they offer, and the paucity of those who come through to a successful issue, the tale unfolded is very different. There are 263,346† pupils in the middle stage, 139,151 in the high. The full secondary course occupies some six years. If we divide each number by three, we find that about 88,000 is the probable number in each middle class, 46,000 in each high class. There are also 36,000 students in the universities, that is, since the college course is of four years, each class averages 9,000 students. The numbers in the lower classes in each stage sometimes (especially in the collegiate stage) exceed those in the higher. This is not always the case, however, and, as a rough calculation, we may regard the numbers just given as indicating the annual admissions to various standards. In other words, about one-tenth of those who enter a secondary school go on to college. The number of those who matriculated (or passed equivalent tests) in 1911-12 was 16,351; the number of those who graduated was 2,742. Accordingly less than one-fifth of those admitted to secondary courses passed the examination that concludes the school course, while about one in every thirty-two succeeded in obtaining a degree. Even were the examination tests of extreme difficulty, so large a wastage could not be so explained. And the figures show that the percentage of those who pass examinations to candidates is on the increase. The inference is inevitable that large numbers of pupils enter the secondary classes, especially those of the middle stage, who have no intention of persevering to the conclusion of the course or the attainment of a standard in English which will be of practical value to them. The loss of energy entailed upon such pupils and their teachers is considerable. It may be urged against this calculation that it confuses the school with the college course. This argument would be cogent if the school course led in any substantial degree to other avenues of life or education than the university. But the majority of those who matriculate enter college—even if the conventional figure of 9,000 such entrants be regarded as correct. As a matter of fact the number of students in the first year class of colleges is probably much greater; the number of those who completed the second year and appeared in the intermediate of 1912 was 9,600. Thus, for those who complete the school course, the university offers the natural continuation; and, of those who enter the university, not one in three manages to graduate.

230. The whole subject is one which demands close consideration. In the *Conclusion*. first place, it is obvious that large numbers of pupils are entering English schools (often of a very inferior type) whose pecuniary conditions or mental calibre will not carry them on to the conclusion even of the school course. Their time is mainly occupied in learning a foreign language up to a standard which can be of little or no value to them, while mental development and the gathering in of information which would be possible for them in a place of vernacular instruction are checked and superseded by a short-lived attempt to master a difficult tongue. Secondly, the avenue of education which is selected is narrow and monotonous. The great majority of pupils crowd into the literary courses with a view to entering professions. The number of those who bifurcate into technical or other specialised studies is small. The result is that there is little or no free play for those whose intellectual characteristics are not fitted for the high school or university course. The institutions which impart this kind of education suffer from overcrowding and the admission of pupils whose slender capacity is bound to react adversely upon others, while the rush into examinations necessitates wooden (and lifeless) systems of testing.

* Report of the Board of Education for the year 1911-12, paragraph 11.

† This includes middle vernacular schools. But the number in the middle stages of these schools is small and not infrequently the pupils are learning English.

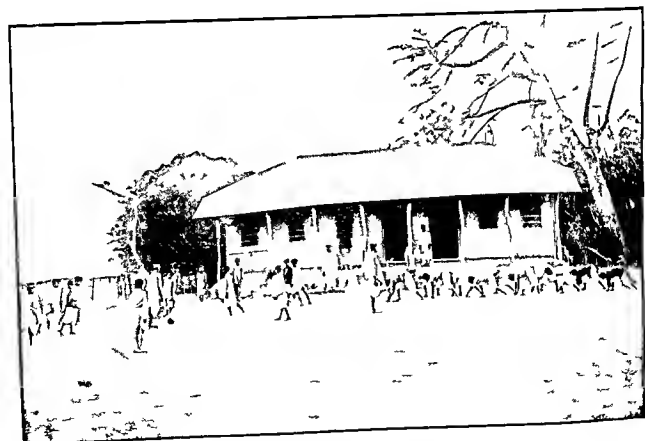


A LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL, BENGAL.



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TYPE PLAN UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL, BENGAL.



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LOWER PRIMARY BOARD SCHOOLS DACCA

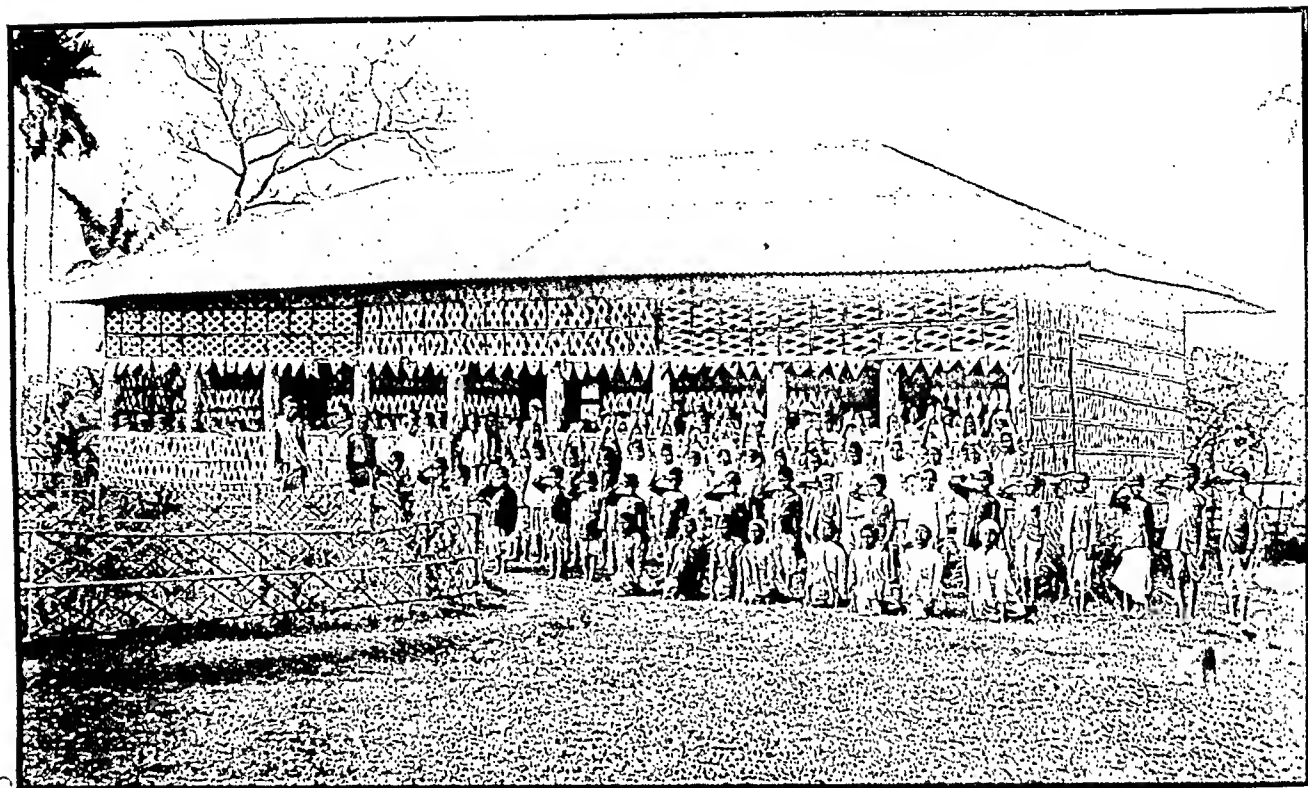
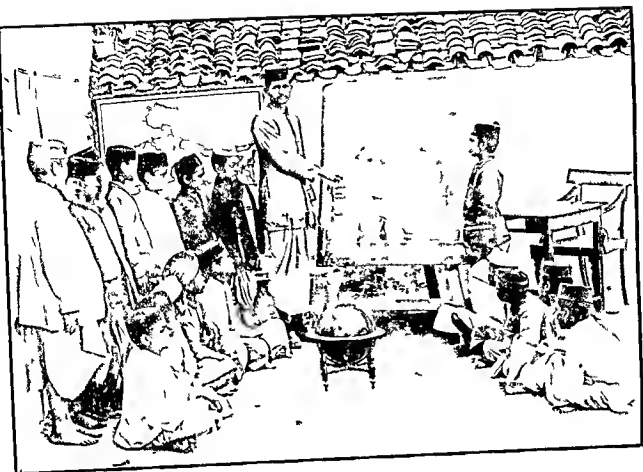


Photo. Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

LOWER PRIMARY BOARD SCHOOLS, CHITTAGONG DIVISION.



Pho 6 Mechl. Dept., THOMSON College, Rio de Jan.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AT WORK

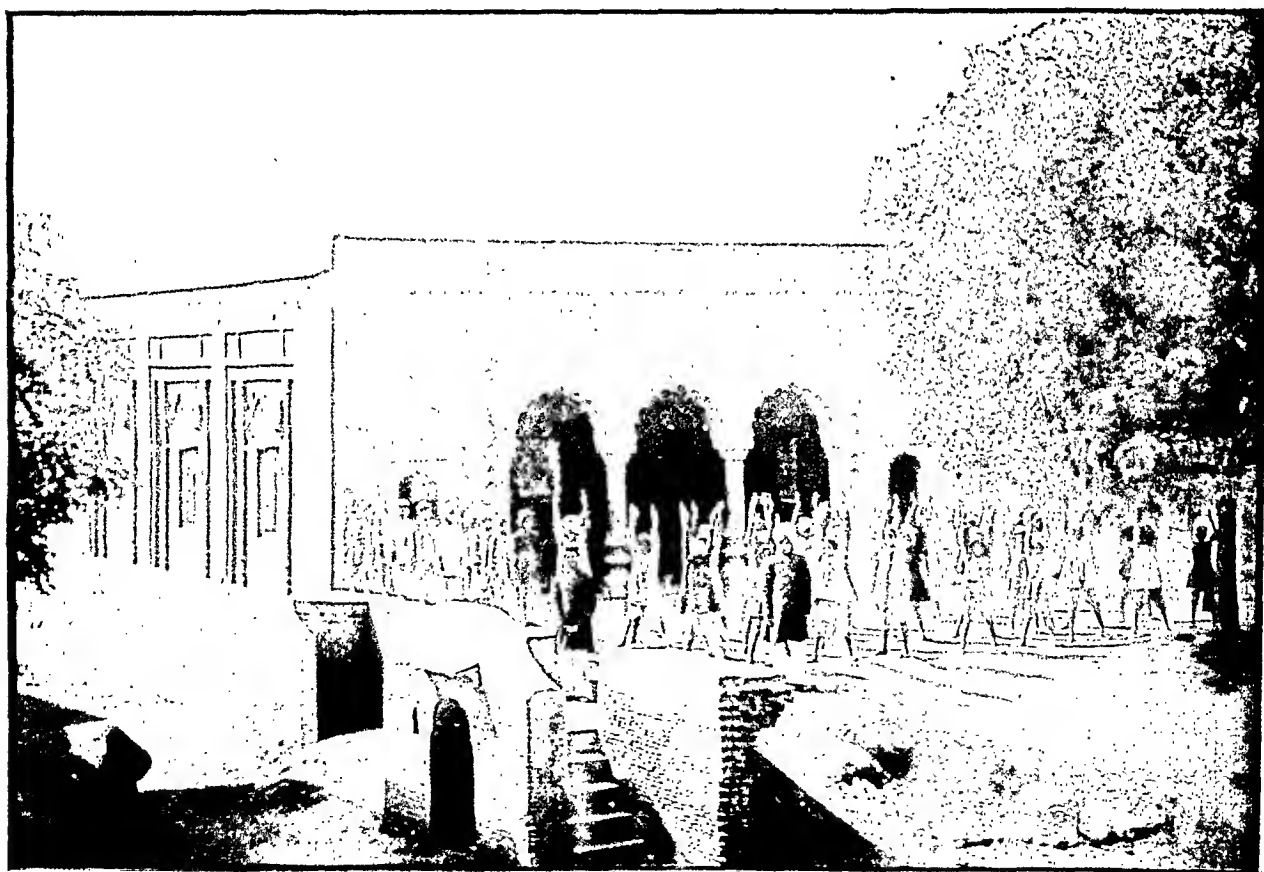
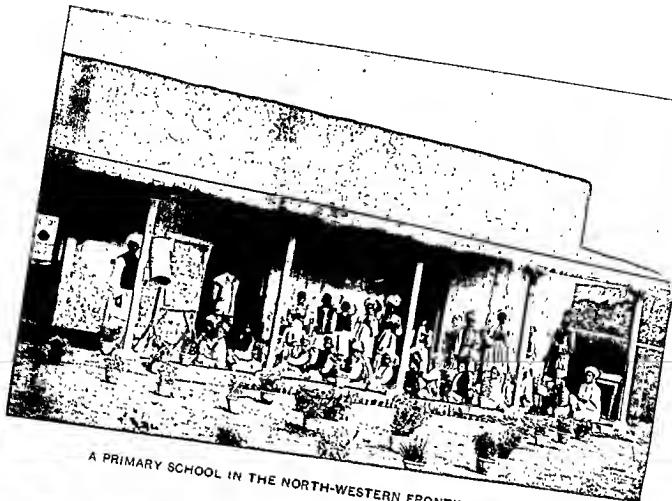


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PRIMARY SCHOOLS AT WORK AND PLAY.



A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

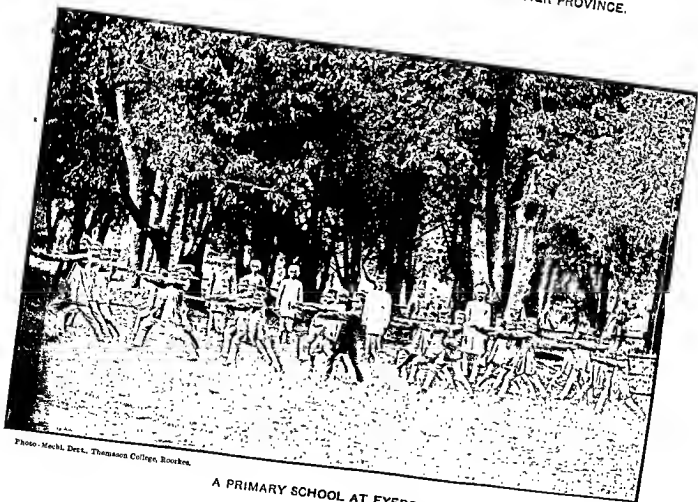


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A PRIMARY SCHOOL AT EXERCISE.

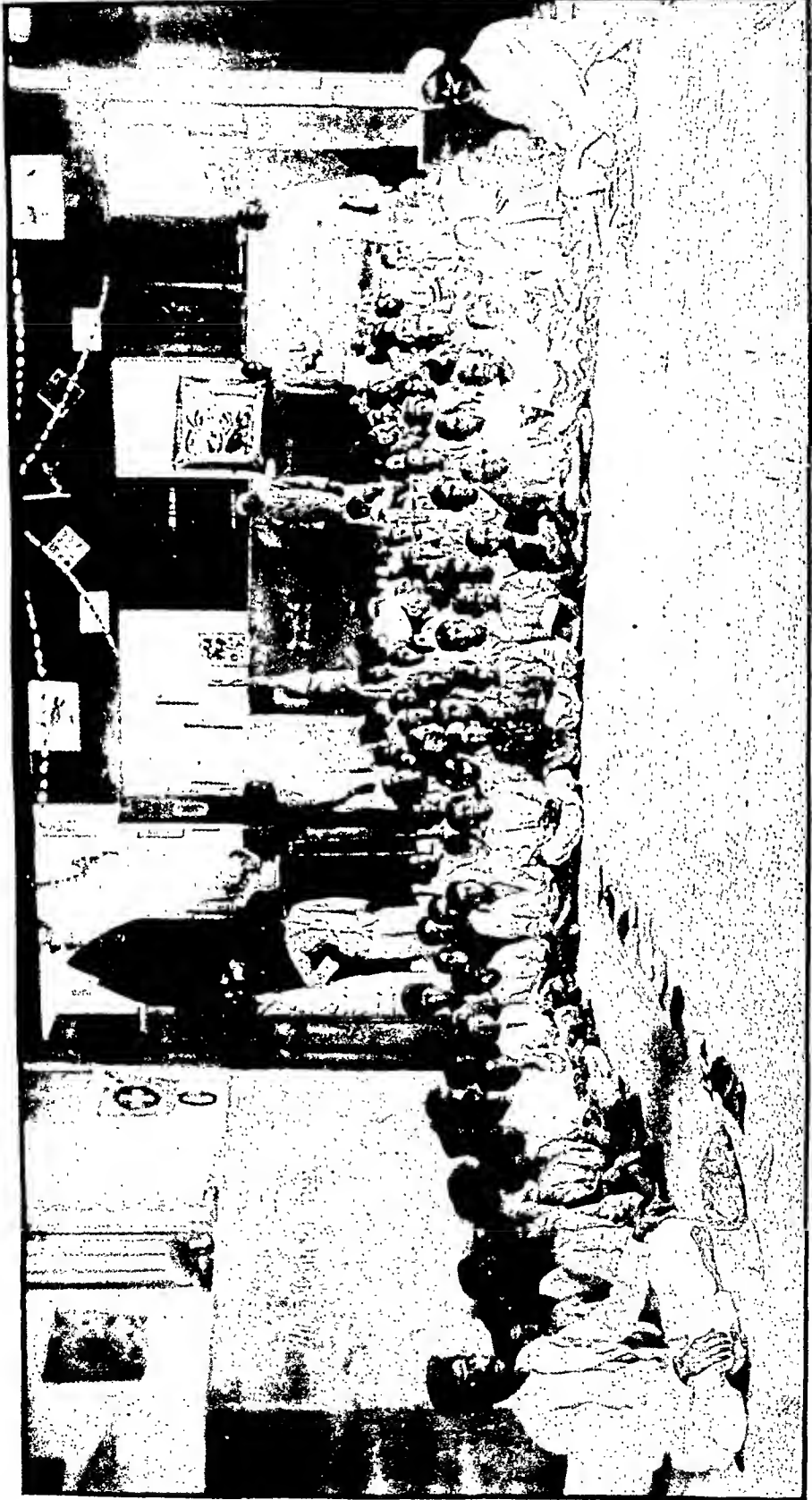


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DAMODHAR NAIK SCHOOL, TEYNEMPETT, MADRAS.

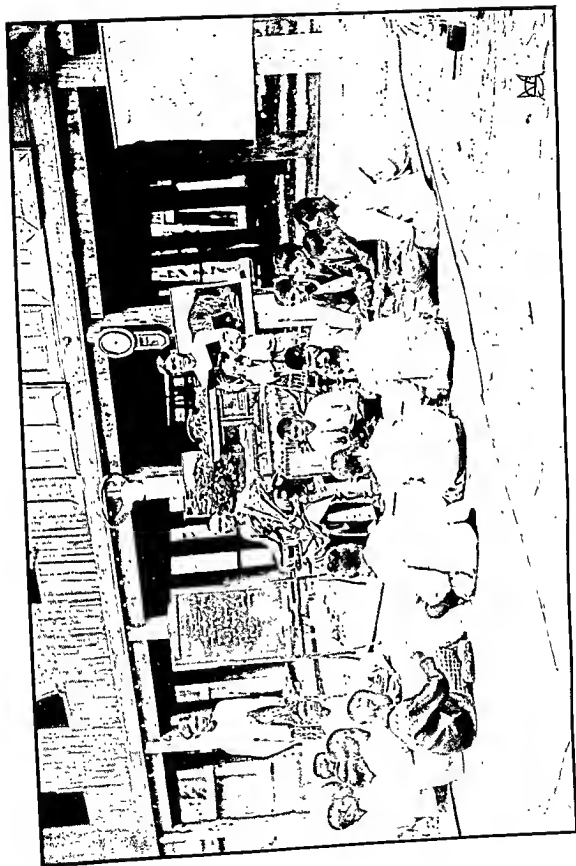


Photo-Mech. Dept., Thomas College, Rangoon.

A VERNACULAR SCHOOL IN BURMA.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I.—General.

231. Primary education, as defined by the Indian Education Commission *Definition.* of 1882, is the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life. It is mainly carried out in vernacular primary schools. In Bombay and generally in the Central Provinces the same kind of school that educates the boy whose instruction will cease with the primary stage educates those also who will proceed to secondary schools. In Burma, too, the primary departments of secondary schools are sometimes held in separate buildings and ranked as primary schools; English is taught in them. There are a few other exceptional cases where English is taught in primary schools, as for instance in Madras where it is an optional subject. In the main, however, the definition holds good; and all these institutions are included in the figures of this chapter. Where necessary for purposes of calculation, primary sections of secondary schools are also included. In the section on literacy, the figures of girls' schools are taken into consideration. For the rest, the chapter deals with primary schools for boys, Indian and European.

232. The general organisation of schools has already been described and *Organisation.* shown in diagram form in the preceding chapter. Ordinarily speaking, there are two infant classes, followed by two or three standards; these constitute what is called, in some provinces, a lower primary school or the lower primary section. Some schools have two higher classes and are generally known as upper primary schools. The addition of yet a further two classes constitutes a vernacular middle school. As this kind of school is really the last link in the chain of vernacular education, it is classed for purposes of description and statistics as primary and is dealt with in the present chapter. Middle vernacular schools are unknown—or rather not so named—in Madras and Bombay; they are classed as elementary or primary schools in those provinces.

233. Primary schools are managed either by local bodies or by private *Management.* agency. In either case, however, the local authority (for the most part the district and local boards) is often entrusted with the control and the finance of this most important branch of education. Here the grant-in-aid system has admittedly disappointed anticipation. But it is largely retained—for the most part in the Bengals, Madras and Burma, and to some extent in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, where, however, the board school system prevails. The reasons for this difference are partly financial, partly historical. Where the tradition of education existed and schools were numerous, the state or the local authority could not undertake the support of all institutions and contented itself with the grant of a small subsidy to persons who established or maintained schools. Where these conditions did not exist, the local bodies themselves founded schools—generally of a markedly superior type to the privately managed institution. Secondly, the system of grant-in-aid has taken root where the indigenous school abounded or was discovered capable of development. This statement, however, must be received with some caution. On the one hand, we have the successful utilisation of the *mulla* school in Sind; on the other, many of the so-called *pathshalas* of Bengal are not of the indigenous type at all or of any antiquity, but simply venture schools set up by men who wish to derive a competence from teaching. Accordingly some areas are covered with a network of small aided schools, often ill-found and poorly staffed; others possess board schools in central villages with their own buildings and teachers on assured pay; others again exhibit a mixture of both systems. Burma is, as so often, exceptional. There are no district boards in that province. Cess schools,

however, are maintained, and considerable use is made of the truly indigenous *pongyi kyaung*. The subject of management is treated in detail in a separate section.

II—Progress in the quinquennium

Numerical
increase

234 In the quinquennium 1897—1902 there was an actual decrease in primary schools and pupils. In the quinquennium 1902—1907 there was an increase of 10 721 public schools and of 621,539 pupils in them. This increase was described by Mr. Orange as the largest, both as regards schools and pupils which was recorded as having taken place in a similar period. During the period under review the increase in schools was less rapid than in that preceding and amounted to 7,745. But the increase of 891 980 pupils far exceeded previous records.

Just as in the case of secondary education it is necessary to exclude those studying in primary departments of secondary institutions so, in the case of primary education, the full number of pupils must be calculated on the number in primary schools and in primary departments of schools of higher status. The result is shown as follows—

	Total number of pupils in		Percentage of increase
	1907	1912	
Pupils in primary schools	3 630 668	4 522 648	24.6
Pupils in primary departments of secondary schools	356 061	475 361	33.5
TOTAL	3 986,729	4 998,009	25.4

Primary schools have increased during the quinquennium from 102 947 to 110 692 and the pupils in them from 3 630 668 to 4 522 648, or by 7.5 and 24.6 per cent. To these should be added (as explained in section XII) the pupils in special schools and in private schools of an elementary character. These number 470 669, and the total of boys reading in such schools thus comes to 4 993 317. Details of the figures are given in supplemental tables 98 and following. These deal with primary schools only—save where pupils in primary departments of secondary schools are specially mentioned and the same remarks apply to the figures embodied in the present chapter.

Distribution

235 There is one primary school for every 5.3 towns or villages in British India, varying from one for every 2.2 in Madras to one for every 14.2 in the Central Provinces. This however is no sure criterion of the distribution of schools, since villages differ in point of organisation, size and distance from one another. In Bengal for instance, where schools are most thickly scattered the number of villages served by a single institution is almost double what it is in Madras. A safer guide is the number of square miles which go to each school. This is 10.2 for all India as against 10.9 in 1907. In Bengal a school serves 3.4 square miles, Madras and Eastern Bengal and Assam (the last notwithstanding considerable waste tracts of grass and jungle) fall into the same class with 5.9 and 6.3 square miles respectively. In the next class come Bombay, the United Provinces and Coorg, ranging from over 11 to nearly 20 square miles per school. In no other province is there a school for an area less than 28 square miles, and in Burma and the North West Frontier Province the figure rises to 48.4 and 50.7. Here again however any conclusions that are drawn must be modified by three considerations—the density of the population, the size of the schools and the uniformity of their distribution. The number of souls per square mile varies from 52 in Burma to 440 in the United Provinces. The number of pupils contained in a school varies from 31 in Bengal to 75 in the Central Provinces. Nor are schools always equally parcelled out, tracts inhabited by the higher castes are sometimes over thickly schooled to the detriment of other areas, there are miles of forest and barren hill sparsely populated by aborigines in small and widely scattered hamlets where, even if schools were established each could draw only a bare handful of precarious attendants.

TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

District or State	DOH *		DOH.		DOHDIH		GANDA.		GANDHABANIK.		GANGAI (GANGA) *		GANGAR *		REMARKS.
	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	129	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	
BENGAL	6,228	6,267	88,101	85,890	32,072	12,791	660	604	59,516	59,909	10,615	10,171	810	911	Does include 90 males and 29 females returned as Animist, viz: Hindu (6), Howrah (1), Jalpaiguri (2), Tabna (1)
(1) British Territory	6,228	6,267	87,747	85,548	32,152	12,671	530	253	59,368	59,852	10,615	10,168	810	911	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
BURDWAN DIVISION			63,750	63,466	6,261	3,034	126	120	28,083	29,183					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Burdwan			20,009	19,330	1,311	977			8,943	9,029					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Birbhum			10,153	10,551	80	15			6,120	6,785					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Bankura			8,612	8,100	50	1	123	120	2,120	2,711					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Medinipur			9,738	8,408	1,070	794			2,120	2,711					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Hooghly			6,350	6,071	1,682	1,562			1,793	1,562					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Howrah			1,259	1,377	3,187	1,562			1,793	1,562					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
PRESIDENCY DIVISION			9,875	8,678	15,435	5,771	97	471	15,397	14,255					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
24 Parganas			1,723	1,403	4,093	2,899	15	30	1,682	1,037					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Calcutta			3,101	2,300	0,473	2,831	12	1	1,591	1,037					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Nadia			1,021	869	727	1,711	13	11	1,495	1,037					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Murshidabad			3,417	3,410	1,291	1,099	30		1,495	1,037					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Tejgaon			460	473	108	10			1,495	1,037					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Khulna			84	53	18	0			503	527					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
RAJSHAH DIVISION	2,929	2,325	3,043	2,741	9,545	3,139	93	60	3,264	3,097	10,615	10,168	131	115	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Rajshahi			315	287	353	149	29	25	767	717					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Dumkari	47	41	609	643	1,002	135	3		316	295					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Jalpaiguri	76	81	513	430	227	99	62	31	88	81					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Dacching			72	63	252	65	2		47	79					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Rangpur	2,100	2,250	653	411	4,753	660	231	1	691	231					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Roga			200	181	270	110	8		253	231					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Pabna	12	30	239	271	735	221			917	1,031					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Malla			671	661	1,013	1,075			515	233					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
DACCA DIVISION	3,999	3,879	1,297	1,165	2,609	682			9,139	9,796			499	638	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Dacca	3,997	3,873	985	920	851	821			3,270	3,733			60	10	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Mymensingh			185	144	1,411	314			2,729	2,893			421	611	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Fardpur			181	149	367	101			1,377	1,075			10	8	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Backergunge			30	36	27	13			1,368	1,035			18		Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
CHITTAGONG DIVISION			9,783	10,498	219	52	61	2	3,185	3,291			120	158	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Tippera			309	330	298	33			2,121	2,067			111	158	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Nakhal			30	31	3	3			1,161	1,100			1		Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Chittagong			9,302	10,137	8	10	2		171	121			6		Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Chittagong Hill Tracts									9						Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
(2) Feudatory States			354	342	920	120	280	371	119	57					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Cooch Behar			364	342	920	120	280	371	119	57					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
Hill Tippera															Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)
SIKKIM			3	1											Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Bardham (9), Jalpaiguri (3)

* Comp. for Eastern Bengal only.

justify their existence and when the boards came to scrutinize the results obtained it was inevitable that many of these should be closed. Moreover in many cases the eagerness for expansion had thrust aside financial foresight and when boards came to review their commitments they found themselves faced with the necessity of neglecting other services in their charge if they attempted to maintain efficiently their new educational enterprises. His Honour has no wish to prejudge an enquiry which has not yet concluded but he finds in the recent history of primary education a strong *prima facie* corroboration of his belief that unless the enthusiasm for education is balanced by the clearest provision for its financial requirements the result is bound to be ineffective and disappointing. Haste in spending our grants is not necessarily true service to the cause.

The other province whose figures demand comment is Burma where the increase is small. Mr. Covernton remarks that reductions in grants and bad seasons have weeded out the weakest public schools and he surmises that some of the pupils have been relegated to unregistered institutions. It is to be remembered that in Burma the unregistered monastic schools educate considerably more than half the pupils that their figures (which probably do not represent the full number of pupils) are not shown in the table above that the percentage of literacy is higher than in other provinces and that the margin for increase is consequently smaller.

Percentage of
boys at
school

238 The percentages to those of a school-going age who are reading first in primary schools second in these and the primary classes of secondary schools are shown below —

Province	Percentage of boys in primary schools to boys of a school-going age	Percentage of boys in the primary stage to boys of a school- going age
Madras	27.1	28.4
Bombay	30.0	30.3
Bengal	25.5	28.1
United Provinces	12.7	13.8
Punjab	10.9	14.5
Burma	13.5	19.1
Eastern Bengal and Assam	25.3	29.7
Central Provinces and Berar	19.6	23.3
Coorg	27.2	27.3
North West Frontier Province	8.0	11.7
AVERAGE	21.5	23.8

Bombay Eastern Bengal and Assam Madras and Bengal show the largest numbers under elementary instruction. In Burma where education is wide spread the number of unrecognised schools marks the true condition of things. In Bombay where secondary schools have no primary classes the difference between the columns is insignificant.

Schools and
pupils by
management

239 A special section will be devoted to management. And it is only necessary to give here the classification of schools and pupils for India.

	Government	Board	Not stated	Aided	Unaided	Total
Primary schools for boys	503	26 115	2 889	65 650	15 533	110 692
Pupils in primary schools for boys	25 773	1 564 306	176 770	2 352 243	403 556	4 522 648

The principal increase has been in board schools the reasons for this will be explained later.

240. The distribution by race and creed is shown in the same manner as *Distribution by race and creed.* for boys' secondary schools.

Race or creed	Total number in primary schools.	Number of pupils of a school belonging to whom 40 are in a primary school for boys.	Percentage of increase in the last five years
Europeans and domiciled community	1,786	218	+ 5.5
Indian Christians	114,069	30	+ 25.7
Brahmans	471,420	32	+ 16.1
Non-Brahmans	2,721,401	91	+ 25.6
Muhammadians	924,713	94	+ 25.3
Buddhists	116,770	109	+ 2.1
Parsis	4,316	30	9.9
Others	138,171	99	+ 76.1
Total	4,522,648	85	+ 21.6

The small number of Europeans reading in primary schools is accounted for by the fact that this community generally frequent secondary schools with primary sections attached. The increase in the number of non-Brahmans and Muhammadians is noticeable.

241. It is important to consider the relative number of pupils in the three *Distribution in divisions of the primary stage.* This is shown for provinces in the supplemental table no. 105, and is calculated on the numbers both in primary schools and in the primary stages of secondary schools. They are given below in brief form.

Stages.	Total number in each stage.	Percentage to total.
Number of boys in the upper primary stage	582,163	12.5
Number of boys in the lower primary stage reading printed books	2,894,807	62.1
Number of boys in the lower primary stage not reading printed books	1,184,131	25.4
Total	4,661,101	100.0

Since 1907, the number in the highest stage has increased by 25.2 per cent., that in the second stage by 19 per cent., and that in the lowest by 35.2 per cent. The large increase among the infants is inevitable where there is a large increase in the total of pupils. But it is satisfactory to find that the increases in the two higher stages taken together have been proportionately greater.

242. The subject of the last paragraph has to be regarded in another *Pupils in the light—the length of time for which children remain at school.* This has considerable bearing upon the question as to how far the population of any *upper primary* province is touched by education; for the numbers actually at school are affected by the duration of school life. A very rough guide to the length of school life in different provinces is shown by the proportion of pupils in the upper primary stage to the total in primary stages.

Province.	Proportion of pupils in the upper primary stage to those in the primary stage in	
	1907.	1912.
Madras	7.2	5.8
Bombay	33.3	31.0
Bengal	6.0	6.9
United Provinces	12.0	14.1
Punjab	18.9	19.7
Burma	16.5	20.3
Eastern Bengal and Assam	7.2	7.5
Central Provinces and Berar	14.9	13.9
Coorg	33.3	25.0
North-West Frontier Province	21.4	19.0
AVERAGE	12.3	12.5

TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	HINDU.				ANIMIST.		HINDU.				JOGI AND JOGI.		KACHARI.*		KADAR.*		KAIAR.		REMARKS.
	HINDU						HINDU				HINDU		HINDU		HINDU		HINDU		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	182	163	181	165			180	187	183	189	190	191	192	193					
BENGAL	436	192	341	380	182,903	178,238	937	873	485	450	61,928	27,758							Jatiya Kacharia.—See Kacharia.
(1) British Territory	436	192	341	380	177,673	173,905	933	871	485	450	61,308	27,630							Jamalia.—See Tipra
BURDWAN DIVISION	1	1			8,514	8,705					12,083	7,874							Jogi and Jogi.—It was found impossible to make any distinction between Jogi and Jogi. In Eastern Bengal the persons shown against this head are usually called Jogi but they themselves claim to have their caste name spelt as Jogi.
Burdwan					1,034	1,311					1,699	969							Jogi includes 13 males and 13 females in Hooghly returned as Mahatma.
Birbhum					1,018	851					1,060	1,060							Kachari includes 1 male in Chittagong Hill Tracts returned as Animist.
Parkura					297	435					45	0							Kachari includes 40 males and 44 females in Rajshahi returned as Animist.
Wampur					2,618	2,589					731	688							Kachari includes 7 males and 2 females in Calcutta returned as Jati. It also includes 5 males in Calcutta, returned as Sikh and 6 males in Jalpaiguri returned as Animist.
Hooghly					1,270	1,230					6,089	3,831							
Howrah					2,127	2,044					3,065	1,312							
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	10	5			24,400	23,371					29,275	11,854							
24 Parganas					7,186	6,745					5,616	2,478							
Calcutta	3				1,312	1,118					17,782	4,316							
Medinipur					4,931	4,055					1,298	913							
Murshidabad					1,760	1,634					1,876	1,366							
Leaure	7	6			4,339	4,202					1,684	1,319							
Khulna					5,840	5,387					1,230	1,213							
RAJSHAH DIVISION	101	177	339	380	13,312	13,925	403	445	403	445	8,647	3,498							
Rajshahi					9,171	1,919					445	163							
Dinajpur					3,685	3,190					1,260	831							
Jalpaiguri	101	177	331	380	1,170	1,076					1,260	971							
Darjeeling					312	271					1,260	971							
Bagipur					3,368	3,360					2,743	407							
Dyara					2,169	1,985					471	83							
Malda					863	811					1,390	1,49							
					34	381					1,572	1,500							
DACCA DIVISION					47,588	45,413	883	893	22	5	8,783	2,559							
Dacca					10,030	10,150					2,486	627							
Mymensingh					21,087	22,665					1,452	571							
Faridpur					2,571	2,621					1,513	1,136							
Backergunge					10,991	10,038					333	225							
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	24	9			83,350	83,491	50	48			2,520	1,835							
Chittagong					38,403	38,403					805	104							
Naokhal	22	9			26,679	26,679					1,024	1,706							
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2				17,131	18,106					89	25							
(2) Feudatory States					5,230	4,333	4	2			620	138							
Cooch Behar					2,041	2,170					531	89							
Hill Tipra					2,681	1,867	1	2			86	60							
CHITRA					114	107					11	1							

* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.

TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	KHAMBU.						KHAMJIA*		KHANDAIT.		KHANDU.				ANIMIST.		REMARKS.
	HINDU.						ANIMIST.		HINDU.		HINDU.		ANIMIST.				
	TOTAL.		JIMBAR.		KHAMBU.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.											
1	233	237	238	239	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219			
BENGAL	22,831	22,970	21,723	21,567	1,108	703	747	714	28,605	7,803	0,533	6,106	1,820	1,556	Hindus includes 1 female in Darjeeling returned as Brahmo, and 83 males and 69 females in Jalpaiguri returned as Animist. It also includes 19 males and 16 females returned as Buddhist in Bengal, viz., Jalpaiguri (9), Darjeeling (29) and 3 males and 1 female returned as such in Sikkim.		
(1) British Territory	22,830	22,970	21,723	21,567	1,107	703	747	714	28,602	7,803	6,519	6,185	1,820	1,550			
BURDWAN DIVISION									10,513	6,639	2,530	2,310	257	165			
Burdwan									150	129							
Bachum									26	213	87	78					
Bankura									6,632	0,231	2,020	1,630	23	19			
Midnapore									1,131	49	135	119					
Hogbly									2,631	211	08	63					
Hoviah																	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	21	5			21	5			17,603	1,109	75	33	22				
24-Parganas	1				1				7,071	819	71	20					
Calcutta	13	2			13	5			0,294	299	1						
Nadia												13					
Murshidabad	7	3			7	3			81	3							
Jessore									80	1							
Khulna																	
RAJSHAH DIVISION	22,783	22,962	21,723	21,567	1,060	695			138	47	3,876	3,838	1,541	1,391			
Rajshahi																	
Dinajpur									1			49					
Jalpaiguri	2,729	1,902	1,979	1,417	710	435			49	47	3,150	3,319	1,350	1,290			
Darjeeling	20,040	20,300	19,714	20,120	303	240					112	209	172	131			
Rangpur	6				6				2								
Barisal									1								
Patna																	
Dacca																	
Dacca Division	26	3			26	3											
Dacca	19	2			19	2			216	2	36	3					
Mymensingh																	
Faridpur	5	1				1											
Backergunge	2				2												
CHITTAGONG DIVISION							747	714	132	6	2	1					
Tippera																	
Noakhali																	
Chittagong																	
Chittagong Hill Tracts																	
(2) Feudatory States	1				1												
Cooch Behar																	
Hill Tippera																	
SIKKIM	7,939	7,933	7,914	7,891	25	42											

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	KHYANG.*				KICHAK.*		KISAN.		KOCH.		KORRI.		REMARKS.
	ANIMIST.		BUDDHIST.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	270	271	272	273	
BENGAL ..	150	182	203	256	55	57	792	663	63,315	61,731	19,902	5,912	Khyang (Animist) includes 4 males returned as Hindu, viz., Chittagong (1), Hill Tippera (3).
(1) British Territory	147	182	203	256	55	57	792	663	65,616	61,083	19,183	5,837	
BURDWAN DIVISION													
Bardhaman													
Birbhum													
Bankura													
Midnapore													
Hoochly													
Howrah													
PRESIDENCY DIVISION													
24-Parganas													
Calcutta													
Nadia													
Murshidabad													
Jessore													
Khulna													
RAJSHAH DIVISION													
Rajshahi													
Dinapur													
Jalpaiguri													
Darjeeling													
Rangpur													
Bogra													
Pabna													
Malda													
DACCA DIVISION													
Dacca													
Nymensingh													
Fardpur													
Brokergango													
CHITTAGONG DIVISION													
Tippera													
Nokhill													
Chittagong													
Chittagong Hill Tracts													
(2) Feudatory States													
Cooch Behar													
Hill Tippera													
SIRKIM													

*Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.

proportions in which the district boards and the government bear the expenditure on primary schools have been reversed since the last quinquennial review, and that the district board funds intended for the support of primary schools are growing inadequate for the purpose "

As regards the distribution of provincial funds among boards, the method adopted in Eastern Bengal and Assam has already been described. The following passage from the Punjab report is of interest on this subject —

"An important step forward was taken in 1910-11 by the introduction of a system of proportioning the grants made to district boards for the extension of primary education on the basis of teachers' salaries. The imperial and provincial grants had hitherto been distributed on rough and ready methods, lump sums being handed over to the boards according to an estimate of their probable requirements but without any guarantee that payments on the same scale would continue. The system now in force may be briefly explained. Government undertakes to defray two thirds of the salary of every qualified teacher in a vernacular school, plus all contributions made by the boards to teachers' provident funds and half the cost of school repairs. The condition attached is that a teacher for whom a salary grant is claimed should be in receipt of a minimum salary of Rs 15 if a head teacher, and Rs 12 if an assistant. In addition special recurring grants are made for backward districts, and grants are also given for capital expenditure on buildings. As the small amount needed for school contingencies can be met from the fees levied, the net cost to the boards of maintaining each vernacular school is approximately one third of the pay of the teacher or teachers employed, and less in backward districts. Should larger subsidies be sanctioned from imperial funds without a corresponding expansion of the income of the local bodies, a raising of the rate of grant will doubtless be considered, but on the presumption that part of the cost of primary education has to be met from local taxation, the proportion recently sanctioned does not appear to be an illiberal arrangement for the local bodies concerned, it has at any rate the advantage of substituting a system resembling that adopted in European countries for a more or less haphazard distribution of bounties, and enables the boards to forecast their income and expenditure."

Municipal schools

266 A word must be added about schools maintained or aided by municipalities. These are included in the returns along with district and local board schools, but a distinction is made between the funds contributed by these two kinds of bodies. The income of municipalities throughout India is Rs 7,49,33,941*, the amount expended on schools and colleges is Rs 30,88,283 or 4.1 per cent. The amount of literacy in cities far exceeds that in rural areas. But the condition of privately managed schools in municipal areas is often very inferior, the teachers are ill trained (frequently too old to be trained) and accommodation is a difficult problem where unsuitable rooms have to be hired at a high price.

Schools in Bombay and Calcutta

267 The inspector of the Central Division writes of Bombay city —

"As regards Bombay, the prominent feature of the quinquennium was the adjustment of certain charges between the government and the Bombay municipality, whereby the Bombay corporation was relieved of all expenses on account of the city of Bombay police and in place thereof undertook certain medical, educational and other expenses, till then devolving upon government. By virtue of this arrangement the entire management of primary education now rests with the corporation, which is wholly responsible for it in the city. From the year 1903 a general IVth standard examination is held at different centres in which all municipal schools and all aided schools, with a few exceptions join."

Mr Prior remarks that this change has made little difference, the corporation has always paid its educational servants liberally and treated them considerably though it appears to remain lethargic about the housing of its schools. Mr Prothero gives a somewhat dismal account of the state of affairs in Calcutta. In 1911-12 the Calcutta corporation spent Rs 34,688 on education, but of this, Rs 7,694 went on secondary schools, Rs 11,756 on special schools, Rs 2,923 on objects of indirect expenditure, and only Rs 12,315 on primary schools for girls and boys. During the quinquennium under review the attention of the chairman of the corporation was drawn to the fact that the municipality was spending over Rs 4,000 of the Rs 20,000 given annually in capitation grants to primary schools on schools which the department would not aid because they taught English or were guilty of other breaches of departmental rules. It was also brought to his notice that exemptions from rates, amounting to another Rs 20,000 a year, were injudiciously given, and

* Including figures for 1910-11 in the case of the Bombay Presidency from which later figures were not received when this review was under preparation.

that in some cases high schools enjoy this privilege illegally." A committee met in 1910, when it was decided, among other things, that the grants to schools should in future be distributed in consultation with the department. In 1909-10 it had been proposed to open at the expense of the corporation thirty schools for Indian boys and girls, with industrial annexes. Nothing has come of this scheme, "and generally," adds the report, "the amount spent for primary education still falls far short of what might reasonably be expected from the municipality of the first city in India."

V.—Systems of grant-in-aid.

268. In the board school the teacher is a board servant. His pay is fixed *Difference be-*
—generally by qualifications, length of service and success. Other expenses *tween board*
are also met by the board, sometimes also from fees. In Assam, however, a *and aided*
system still prevails in board schools, approximating to that generally fol- *schools.*
lowed in aided schools. The pay of a teacher is partly fixed—Rs. 8 a month
if he is certificated, Rs. 5 if he is uncertificated, but with some concession in
view of ordinary examinations passed—and partly dependent on a capitation
grant graded according to the stages in which the pupils are reading.

269. Privately managed schools still form the commonest type in India; *Systems of aid.*
and the method whereby they are aided must be described. It is not necessary
to enter into this subject with the minuteness displayed in the fifth quinquen-
nial review. Full treatment was then required owing to the recent abolition
of the results grant system and the reconstruction in every province of code
rules which that abolition entailed. The systems then evolved stand almost
unchanged to-day—bewildering, as Mr. Orange described them, in their
manifold variety. Only their salient features are indicated here. A synopsis
of the rules is to be found in appendix XVI. The grant is sometimes paid
from provincial, sometimes from board funds. In Bombay, Burma and the
Central Provinces it is paid by government.* In Bengal and Eastern Bengal
and Assam it is paid by the board. In Madras, the United Provinces and the
Punjab† it is paid sometimes by the one, sometimes by the other; in Madras
the payment is now almost entirely direct from provincial funds. The
authority which supplies the funds has the principal voice in deciding their
distribution and the rules whereby subsidy is earned. But the rules framed
under the Local Self-Government Acts and the inspecting officer serve to
introduce a certain uniformity into the operations of the different boards in
each province.

270. As in secondary, so in primary schools, the methods of assessing
annual grant are based on different principles which, however, frequently
overlap. The amount of private resources, the qualifications of the teachers,
the extent to which the prescribed curriculum is followed, attendance, the
numbers in different classes, and general efficiency—all these, in varying
combinations and with different values, are determining factors. The sys-
tems may be ranged in order according to the extent to which they permit of
fluidity in assessment.

The simplest system is that of *Madras*, which gives Rs. 36 a year for each teacher
in employment and eight annas a year for each pupil in attendance. Even here, the
amount may be enhanced or decreased by 25 per cent. on the recommendation of the
inspecting officer, and further increased by the director. Next come those systems in
which the grant depends primarily upon the income and the expenditure, but may be
modified on other considerations. This system prevails in *Bombay* and the *Central*
Provinces, where the subsidy may not exceed one-half the local income or one-third the
expenditure. In the former province the rule is mitigated by special terms for schools
recently started and for those which deteriorate owing to no fault of their own. In the
latter, the administration or the director may sanction an additional grant of one-third;
and the amount is also determined by the condition of the school under various heads.
In both provinces, the grant thus calculated is continued as a fixed grant subject to
general maintenance of standard. The *United Provinces* has a system of fixed grants,
which differs according as the money is provided by government or by the boards. The
so-called primary English school is aided by government and may receive Rs. 150 a

* In certain parts of the Central Provinces and especially in Berar small local schools are also
aided by the district and municipal councils.

† In the Punjab now entirely from local funds.

year fixed, an attendance grant of Rs 2 or Re 18-0 a year for each pupil in average attendance according to the standard in which he reads, and a special grant not exceeding one fifth the salary of each trained teacher in the upper primary section. The ordinary vernacular school is aided by the board and receives, if it fulfils the necessary conditions, from Rs 4 to Rs 6 a month. Where the number of pupils has exceeded 20 during the previous year, one rupee extra is given, if there is only one teacher, Rs 3 for each assistant if his presence is required. In Assam upper primary schools are aided, lower primary are, save in the hills, board institutions. In an upper primary school there must be a local contribution apart from fees and the grant may not exceed five times (or, where education is in demand, two and a half times) this amount. The grant is partly fixed partly dependent on the number of pupils enrolled in each class (as is the case with board schools in that area). While the Assam rules apply strict conditions to upper primary schools, the system of aiding lower primary schools in the hills of that area is very different and will be presently described. Grants in the Punjab are assessed on attendance (modified by classification and general condition) and on staff. The block grant is a capitation for each pupil—Rs 2 a year in the lower primary and Rs 4 in the upper primary department. Grants to indigenous or elementary schools are made under separate rules but the rates are approximately the same. The staff grant is one third of the salary of certificated teachers and monitors. Of the remaining provinces it may be said generally that the grant is calculated with reference to the condition of the school. In the two Bengals, subject to certain general requirements a school may receive a subsistence allowance paid quarterly and a deferred allowance paid at the beginning of the next financial year. The amounts are often calculated on a test-card system prescribed by certain boards, under which marks are assigned for the proficiency of the school in point of buildings, staff, attendance, instruction, etc. This method has now been made more generally applicable by the publication of model rules. Too often, the amount is determined by what the restricted funds of the board can find for distribution among a host of institutions. The subsistence allowance may range from Re 18 0 to Rs 9 a quarter, the deferred allowance from Rs 12 to Rs 36 a year. Burma offers alternative systems of grant applicable to the class of schools known as A schools (which form the great majority). It retains a results grant system where the subsidy depends on examination, but is capable of enhancement in special cases. Such a method of assessment was considered peculiarly suitable to Burma. As an alternative a fixed grant may be given calculated on the average of the results of three years with an increase of 10 per cent for schools of growing efficiency. This grant remains dependent on the result of annual inspection. Or, again salary grants may be given. "B" schools (which are of inferior status) receive an attendance grant of Rs 2 a year per pupil, limited to Rs 150 and a grant of Rs 2 for each month during which the attendance is certified as properly recorded. Lastly it remains to notice the primary schools in the hills of Assam. These schools are largely managed by mission bodies and aided by government, which gives to the mission a lump sum per annum without asking how it is distributed among the schools, the checks being inspection and a periodical statement of accounts. The condition of these hill schools was found during the quinquennium to be defective, the larger missions were persuaded to accept a partial distribution by capitation varying from class to class. It should be mentioned that these missions generally spend large sums on the maintenance of their schools—much in excess of the grant.

Two tendencies may be discerned among these various methods. First, though the results system has been abolished, save in Burma, the general efficiency of the school is always a determining factor. This characteristic approaches nearest to the old system when it takes the shape of capitation rates graded for different classes. But the capitation system does not involve the substitution of examination for inspection and it fixes a wholesome responsibility on the teacher who makes the promotions, but suffers if his promotions are obviously improper. Second, grants tend to become fixed and liable to reduction, increase or suspension on the result of general inspection.

271 The rules applicable to ordinary schools generally admit of some relaxation or modification in the case of indigenous institutions, night schools, and other kinds of institutions which require special fostering. Thus, Bombay gives Rs 2 for each boy in attendance at an indigenous school till its stability is assured, and Re 1 per pupil in night schools. The United Provinces code allows a grant from Rs 6 to Rs 10 a quarter in indigenous schools. In the Punjab these institutions receive special capitation rates. Bombay also offers a grant not exceeding Rs 15 a year for the purchase of slates and books in such schools.

272 It is not essential to enter into details of building and equipment grants. The former are generally limited to one third or a half of the total cost. But there are exceptions, and details will be found in appendix XVI.

VI.—Teachers.

273. In 1902 there were 106,000 teachers in primary schools—that is, one *Number of* teacher for every 26 pupils. There are no certain figures for 1907; but, at *teachers.* the same rate, there would have been about 140,000 teachers. In 1912 there were 171,359 teachers in primary schools—that is, one teacher for every 29 pupils.

274. Of these teachers, 42,554, or one-fourth, have received training. In *Qualifications.* board schools something less than half are trained, in aided schools less than one-sixth, in unaided schools less than one-twelfth. (These figures are for boys' and girls' schools, for masters and mistresses.) As regards qualifications in different provinces, Sir A. Bourne says of *Madras*:—

“The qualifications of the teachers show a considerable advance during the quinquennium. The number of those without any qualifications fluctuated somewhat, but was the same in the first and fourth years. The number of those with professional certificates increased by 46 per cent., and with general educational certificates by 29. Professional certificates are now of two kinds. They are either probationary certificates granted on the result of a written examination at the end of the training school course or final certificates granted to teachers who have satisfied a board as to their professional skill at the end of a probation ordinarily of from one and a half to three years. The grant of certificates of approved service has been discontinued for many years, so that the number of teachers holding them is now inconsiderable. The department recognises also a class of teachers of proved ability, though untrained and not formally certificated. Teachers of both these classes appear in the tables as without professional certificates. The professional certificates are of two grades, secondary and elementary, but the demand for teachers of the secondary grade for secondary schools leaves very few of them for elementary schools and these are mostly employed as headmasters in the model schools of training institutions and in municipal board schools.”

The circle reports in *Bombay* (save that from Kathiawar) give good accounts of the increase in those who are trained or have at least passed some qualifying examination; and this is generally attributed to the more liberal scale of pay. Teachers in British districts are more numerous, better qualified and better paid than ever before. The “face-value” of a first year training certificate is Rs. 12 initial pay, that of a second year certificate is Rs. 15; the maximum pay for which the holder of a third year certificate is eligible is Rs. 25. As already stated, these cannot ordinarily be given. Mr. Prior says, “I do not myself see that it will ever be necessary to make full provision up to the maxima offered in the vernacular masters’ codes, as, if all could look forward to regular increments whether their work were good, bad or indifferent, every incentive to steady conscientious work would be removed.” In the *Bengals*, where pay is low and the training schools are indifferent, the condition of affairs is worse than elsewhere. Things are slowly improving; but one fears that the training given by instructors who themselves draw only Rs. 18 cannot be of great value—a case of the blind leading the blind; while the proportion of teachers who possess no educational qualifications whatever is appalling. “The total number of teachers,” says Mr. Prothero, “employed in primary schools for Indian boys and girls at the end of 1911-12 was 43,776. Of these 5,017 or 11·4 per cent. are returned as ‘trained,’ whilst 9,707 or 22·1 per cent. are returned as having no special qualifications. The remainder 66·5 of the total are returned as possessing ‘other qualifications.’ The ‘other qualifications’ are practically confined to the certificates of the former school examinations (middle English, middle vernacular, upper and lower primary). In 1911-12, a little less than 29,000 employed and returned as possessing ‘other qualifications’ had passed the lower primary examination only; and seeing that, under this head are included not only all the school examinations referred to above, but also the Sanskrit title and *madrassa* central examinations and ‘other examinations,’ the conclusion that practically all the 9,707 teachers, who are returned as possessing no special qualifications, have not read up to the lower primary standard seems inevitable.” This is not a bright picture, but it is brighter than that of five years ago. Trained teachers have increased by 2,816; those who possess no qualifications have fallen by 2,617. The proportion of those who have only passed the lower primary examination is 52 instead of 60 per cent. It is observed that the main problem to be solved is “how to increase the primary school teachers’ pay suffi-

ciently to attract a better class of teachers, who will have their hearts in the work, and to prevent the leakage from the *guru* training schools." In the Bengal districts of *Eastern Bengal and Assam*, things are no better, and the percentage of trained teachers is actually slightly lower than in Bengal itself (11 per cent against 11.4). But the inclusion of *Assam* substantially increases the percentage. Great improvement is reported from the *United Provinces*, not only are trained teachers being supplied in greater numbers, but the type of man who presents himself for training is better qualified than was originally contemplated, and possessors of vernacular final certificates are obtainable even for aided schools. The *Punjab* leads the way in the matter of qualifications with 42 per cent of its teachers trained. The *North West Frontier Province* is close behind with 40 per cent. But, even in the *Punjab*, we are told the increase in the number of trained teachers has not kept pace with the increase of schools. *Burma* is ill supplied with trained teachers, perhaps the utilisation of monastic schools acts as a hindrance. In the *Central Provinces* somewhat less than one third of the teachers are trained, but steps are being taken which, it is hoped, will work a solid improvement.

275 The average pay of a primary school teacher throughout India can not be calculated with accuracy. But (still taking the figures for boys and girls schools together) the total direct cost of primary education, divided by the number of teachers, works out to a little less than Rs 10 a month. The figure in a board school is about Rs 14 a month, in an aided school about Rs 8, in an unaided school a little over Rs 4½. In order to rectify the figures, fees collected in board schools have been deducted (in those provinces where the teacher is not allowed to keep them) in the figures given here and in paragraph 280. The result cannot of course be taken as accurately indicating the average pay, something must be deducted for contingencies, on the other hand, the private teacher often receives gifts of grain and perhaps a free house—perquisites which do not show in the returns. Taking these points into consideration, it may be said that the monthly emoluments of primary teachers do not exceed the amounts shown above, the sum which must be deducted for contingencies being largest in the case of a board school, and practically *nil* in that of an unaided school. The pay of a board school teacher is ordinarily composed of a regular salary paid by the board. But, where board schools are few and aided schools are many, the system of payment in the former so far approximates to the latter that the teacher is allowed to retain fees. This is the case in elementary schools of *Madras* and *Eastern Bengal*. In *Assam*, too, fees may be retained up to a certain amount, but, as primary education is there free, this is of little moment. In the *Central Provinces* the fees are utilised by the school committee. In other kinds of schools the teacher's emolument depends on the fees he can collect, the grant he can earn (see paragraph 270) and such presents and privileges as the villagers provide. It is the existence of this last unreturned source of income that explains the otherwise incredibly low earnings of the unaided teacher.

276 The reports indicate that pay—at least in board schools—has generally risen. There has been a tendency to adopt a minimum rate. In *Madras* this minimum is Rs 8, but in elementary schools fees are retained and a capitation grant is given, averaging Rs 2. In *Bombay* Rs 9 has been fixed as the minimum for assistants, save in *Sind* where it is Rs 10, Rs 15 is the minimum Rs 12 and Rs 11 respectively are the minima for trained and untrained headmasters. Certificates of training also bear certain face values, which, however cannot ordinarily be given. To effect these improvements a grant of nearly three lakhs recurring was made during the period. The pay of a trained headmaster in a local board school of *Bombay* appears to average over Rs 18 in a municipal school over Rs 26. The *Bengal* report gives some estimates of the pay of primary teachers, in the case of schools under private management it varies from Rs 5.2 to Rs 7.5, but is under Rs 6 in six divisions. Here, where private management is the rule, payment in kind (not shown in returns) is probably more prevalent than elsewhere. One of the inspectors asserts that a considerable portion of the *guru's* income is derived from this source. In the *United Provinces*, as in *Madras*, the minimum has been fixed at Rs 8—which remarks Mr de la Fosse cannot be called an extravagantly high salary, but is far more than a large number of teachers were

receiving in 1907. In the *Punjab* the minimum initial pay is Rs. 15 in the case of a headmaster and Rs. 12 in that of an assistant. Compared with these rates, the incomes earned in *Burma* are high—in government vernacular schools the pay ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80; and in aided schools (which form the great majority) the fee income in Lower Burma is not uncommonly Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 and sometimes rises to Rs. 75, though in Upper Burma it hardly ever exceeds Rs. 15. In the *North-West Frontier Province* a notable step has been taken in the formation, for certificated board teachers, of an elementary teachers' service, containing four grades on Rs. 14, 16, 18 and 20. A teacher is entitled to promotion (provided there is a vacancy) after five years' approved service in one grade; and a limited number of personal allowances of Rs. 5 have been instituted for teachers of long approved service. Men of long and successful service, who are now disqualified from admission to the normal school, are awarded special certificates and thus gain entrance to the service.

277. Besides his actual pay, it is possible to hold out other inducements *Postal work.* to the teacher. The village school is the outpost of civilisation in remote places, and the schoolmaster is respected as the man of learning. He sometimes combines the office of branch postmaster with that of teacher and thus increases his slender pay. The reports do not show how far this practice extends generally, but several of them contain mention of it. In Madras the work is entrusted to government and local fund schoolmasters, of whom 521 are thus employed, on monthly pay varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12—in addition, of course, to their pay as teachers. The system works well; but it is observed that the percentage thus managed to the total of extra-departmental branch offices was only 35 in 1912 as against 43 in the previous quinquennium. In Bengal the number of schools in which a teacher is in charge of postal work has fallen from 602 to 532. While it is admitted that the additional duties tend to a certain interruption of school work, it is also observed that a little judicious arrangement can minimise the inconvenience; and one of the inspectors remarks, "I consider the expansion of the postal system as necessary for the education of the masses as the expansion in the number of schools; the former makes as much for their education as the latter, though indirectly, and I would therefore advocate the extension of the school post office system, even though the combination of schools and post offices may not, from the postal or educational point of view, be as efficient as a separate institution for each." The Punjab report speaks of allowances of Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per mensem. In Eastern Bengal districts, there are 332 branch post offices attached to schools; in Assam the system appears to be almost non-existent. Throughout a long period of school inspection the present writer has found but one instance where postal work seriously interfered with teaching. The case was a peculiar one, where the village, though remote, was a large centre of local trade, shop-keepers formed the bulk of the population and the postal work was peculiarly heavy. Elsewhere, he has found that the two duties can be satisfactorily discharged together, and that the school which is also a branch post office is generally among the best conducted. The teacher is stimulated to effort by the desire to retain the extra emolument coupled with light work. It seems unfortunate that, at least in some provinces, the extent of the practice has been diminished.

278. In some provinces an additional and deserved attraction is held out *Education* to teachers in the shape of the exemption of their children from the payment of *of teachers'* fees. The *Bengal* code permits the son of a teacher in a government school *children.* whose salary does not exceed Rs. 50 a month to read free in the school in which his father is employed, and a second son may read at half rate. The same privilege is extended to government pensioners of the education department whose pension does not exceed Rs. 25 a month and to the orphans of officers who died in the service of the department or of pensioners. In the *United Provinces* teachers in government service drawing less than Rs. 50 a month pay one-half of the usual fee for their sons or dependent relatives, and aided schools may allow the same concession. In the *Punjab* the teachers in any recognised school whose salary does not exceed Rs. 30 a month may educate their children free in vernacular schools and vernacular departments of secondary schools. In the *Central Provinces* the sons of teachers of schools

under public management and likewise of inspecting officers and of deceased or pensioned teachers may read free in publicly managed schools. In *Eastern Bengal and Assam* the same privilege is extended as in Bengal.

Provision for
old age

279 Perhaps no method of enhancing his prospects would prove so acceptable to the primary teacher as some provision for his livelihood in old age. Teachers of board schools have this privilege to a considerable extent. In *Bombay* their service is pensionable. The same is the case in *Berar*, and it is now proposed to make pensionable the service of all primary teachers throughout the *Central Provinces* who draw over Rs 10 a month. In *Madras* board teachers are required to contribute to the provident funds established by the boards, and it is noteworthy that such a teacher may continue so to subscribe even if his school becomes an aided school, provided his fixed pay is over Rs 10 a month. Board and municipal teachers of the *United Provinces* who draw Rs 10 or over are required to contribute to provident funds, and board teachers in the *Punjab* of the same minimum pay are similarly admitted, while many municipalities in that province have started funds. In *Burma* municipal school teachers are required to subscribe when the municipality maintains a provident fund. These concessions have not been made in the *Bengals* or in *Assam*. So much for teachers employed by local bodies. But the same is not the case with those in privately managed schools. There are perhaps few measures which would so surely improve the staff and tone of these institutions as the institution of provident funds. Some of the present proposals regarding provident funds in private schools of primary and of higher status have been mentioned in paragraph 43.

Comparison of
training and
pay in pro-
vinces

280 The remarks which have been made regarding qualifications and pay in the preceding paragraphs are now brought together and summarised. The percentage of trained teachers to the total in different provinces is shown below as also a very rough calculation of the average emolument based on the cost of primary education minus fees in board schools which are credited to the boards.

Province	Percentage of trained teachers to the total	Average emolument of teachers per annum
Madras	36.0	104.3
Bombay	32.0	274.2
Bengal	11.6	77.6
United Provinces	31.4	109.3
Punjab	42.6	155.5
Burma	18.1	94.2
Eastern Bengal and Assam	16.9	80.6
Central Provinces and Berar	27.9	161.9
North West Frontier Province	40.2	171.7
AVERAGE	24.8	117.0

The data of past years are insufficient to permit of any general comparison of qualifications further than what has already been indicated.

The accuracy of the calculation of pay is impaired by the considerations already explained. Roughly, however, the fact that the annual cost of a boys primary school has increased by Rs 29 on the average throughout India during the quinquennium shows that the pay of teachers must have substantially risen. In institutions under public management the increase has amounted to an average of Rs 51 a year. But the table sufficiently indicates the poverty and the inefficiency of schools over large tracts of the country. In the provinces where all or most of the schools are left to private management, the proportion of trained teachers and the pay offered are deplorably low. In both respects Bengal displays the poorest figures. The existence of a certain number of board schools renders the condition of Eastern Bengal slightly—but only slightly—better. Burma, wholly dependent on privately managed schools is next upon the list. Madras, with its mixed system is fairly successful in training its teachers but offers low pay—a fact partly explained by the cheap rates which obtain in that presidency.

VII.—Courses.

281. The primary curriculum comprises vernacular reading, writing and arithmetic, generally including the reading of manuscripts, the writing of letters and a certain amount of mental calculation, which is much appreciated. Physical exercises are also compulsory, save in Burma. Object lessons are almost everywhere given, drawing—generally and other forms of manual instruction seldom. Lessons on nature study (centred round the field, the crops and the cattle), the study of the village map, the records of the *patwari* or village accountant, some form of simple mensuration, and the method of keeping and checking household or shop accounts are generally included in the curriculum, partly as an intellectual training, partly with a vocational object. Some very simple instruction in hygiene and science is frequently included in the general reading book or in the object lessons. Simple geography is almost always compulsory, stories from history usually but not invariably form a compulsory or an optional subject. Second languages are prescribed only in Madras, the Punjab and Burma. In Madras schools, English, which is very largely used in that presidency, may be taught; in the Punjab Persian is occasionally included in the course for rural schools; and monastic schools in Burma take Pali. Such is the main outline of study. It is not a matter of great importance whether a subject is taught separately or as part of the reading course. Sometimes more noteworthy distinctions are introduced by the modification of the ordinary course to suit indigenous schools such as *maktabs* or *pongyi kyaungs*. Here secular instruction is more or less confined to the '3 R's' with perhaps physical training and a few other simple subjects; but the curriculum does not ordinarily permit of such luxuries as geography and history. Another source of variation is the occasional distinction between rural and urban curricula. In some provinces, such as Bombay, there are special rural schools and a village school need not necessarily be of the 'rural' type. Their organisation and the difficulties which attend them are alluded to under another subject (see paragraph 304). In the Central Provinces the village school offers a double curriculum—a simple course for all, and further instruction in such subjects as geography and arithmetic for those who are not half-timers, but return to school after the mid-day recess. And, both in the Central Provinces and elsewhere, there is generally some difference between the subject matter of certain parts of the instruction in village and in town schools—those subjects peculiarly suitable for agriculturists being omitted in the latter institutions and replaced by more advanced teaching in other branches. This difference can best be illustrated by the reproduction of a monograph on the subject written by Rai Sahib Lala Sundar Das Suri, inspector of schools in the Multan division of the Punjab. It figures in volume II as appendix XVIII.

282. Rather than detail the subjects in each particular province, it is proposed to show the general trend which has recently influenced Local Governments in modifying the primary courses. Briefly it may be said that the education imparted aims at instilling a knowledge of the '3 R's,' at stimulating thought and observation and at fitting the pupil for life both by the opening of his intellect and by the acquisition of some practical ability in matters which will be of material use to him. The curricula may be said to be more or less uniformly fixed with this goal in sight. The changes made are not so much in subject as in subject-matter, in the nature of books prescribed and in the methods which the master is exhorted to pursue. The traditional ways of rote teaching are to be abolished; new methods of rational teaching are to be introduced. The stumbling-block is the inability of the teacher; and one province differs from another mainly in the degree to which they risk failure in incompetent hands. Mr. Orange, when pointing out this fact, took as examples Bombay satisfied with its established scheme, Bengal admitting failure in an ambitious curriculum, and Madras recently entered upon a new attempt.

283. The results of the *Madras* scheme are thus described by Sir A. (a) in *Madras*. Bourne:—

"Strictly speaking this scheme makes no subject compulsory, but the following subjects are recommended as desirable for all schools. The vernacular, space and number work, general knowledge, drawing, recitation with appropriate ragams, i.e.,

singing and physical exercise. Instruction may also be given in any of the following English geography civics and Indian history nature study and elementary science Hindustani or any South Indian vernacular in addition to the pupils' mother tongue.

The names of the subjects intended for all schools are self explanatory except perhaps general knowledge. This comprises the simpler parts of nature study geography and civics as these are understood in elementary schools and simple and important rules of health and conduct. In particular pupils should be able to point out on the village survey map any particular field and its boundaries to calculate *kist*, to know what a *patta* means to know how to *durst* (apply) for waste lands how to relinquish land how to apply for change of registry and how to apply for remission.

The underlying idea of the scheme is that schools should give the pupils that training that their parents' circumstances and their own prospects call for. It recognizes the necessity of acquiring the arts of reading writing and ciphering but it seeks to make their acquisition subserve the purposes of mental training. It adds drawing not so much as an end in itself as because it is a means of expression and is also a valuable mental and physical discipline. The knowledge sought to be imparted is that likely to be useful in after life and is of a kind that closely unites the pupil's school with his home life. In so far as his range of knowledge is extended by study of any of the additional subjects the relation of it to his life is similarly kept in view.

The methods of teaching recommended are realistic and practical. The lower classes should be kindergartens in the higher full use must be made of apparatus and illustration and everything must be done to prevent school work degenerating into a monotonous routine.

The change sought to be effected however is not only of curricula and methods. The scheme of studies also contemplates a more elastic classification or grouping of pupils than the rigid yearly standard system. Promotions may be made more frequently than annually. No special portion of the work is prescribed in any grade for any particular year or standard as the amount accomplished each year will necessarily vary according to the circumstances of the school. It is for the inspecting officers to see that work given for any particular class or group is suited to the capacities of the pupils.

The great work of the quinquennium in elementary education has been to bring the schools gradually nearer to the ideal put forth in this scheme. The inspecting officers have been warned not to force the pace. It is no part of their duty to try to make teachers do what they are obviously unfit for. For the most part the older men have to be allowed to go on in their old ways only conforming to the scheme so far as they are able to understand it. The younger men especially those who have been trained in recent years understand it better and the inspectors express themselves as not dissatisfied with the progress that has been made. It is not surprising that parents should be slow to understand the new system and should be opposed to play schools but often when they can be got to come to the school and see what is really being done they become warmly interested in it. Perhaps there is a danger lest the ordinary school arts of reading writing and ciphering should be neglected in favour of more showy subjects that it is easier to pretend to teach intelligently particularly as the teacher has no longer the same notion for results grants to give an artificial value to his work."

(b) in Bombay

284 The curriculum in *Bombay* as in most other provinces is fixed most of the subjects being compulsory. Its general aim as described in the last review is to develop the power of observation and reasoning instead of merely forming the memory. Mr. Karandikar speaks favourably of the work done by the majority of the trained teachers and also some of the untrained. A new feature has been the introduction of agricultural readers. It is early to judge of the results but reports indicate that the agriculture teaching is not practical and is only waste of time.

(c) in Bengal

285 The system introduced into *Bengal* in 1901 depended on Froebelian methods in the infant sections and the substitution in the lower primary classes for the ordinary reading book of a science primer containing lessons on botany natural history agriculture physics chemistry hygiene and domestic economy. The lessons on agriculture were to be read by boys in rural schools in place of physics and chemistry which were for urban schools. Hygiene was for boys domestic economy for girls. Arithmetic object lessons drawing and optional manual work of a very simple kind formed the other principal subjects. In the upper primary course historical geographical and literary readers were added and science readers of a wider scope were prescribed. This curriculum was to be imparted as pointed out in the report for 1907 by 50 000 teachers the accomplishments of the majority of whom might be described as an ability to read write and do a little arithmetic. The scheme failed, for the Froebelian spirit was not really introduced, the

children now merely memorised the science readers instead of the old reading books; reading about objects was substituted for study of the objects themselves and the faculty of observation was not developed; undue prominence was assigned to science, which is not a suitable subject through which to introduce a child to a knowledge of his mother tongue; and the readers produced were not good. Neither of the Bengals was satisfied with the 1901 curriculum.

286. In Bengal the operations of revision commenced with a series of committees, of which the first was called after the publication of the Government of India resolution of March 1904. This committee condemned the curriculum of 1901, and recommended that the lower primary school should offer a simple course suitable for agriculturists, the daily period of instruction not necessarily exceeding three hours. The findings of this committee were referred to a second committee which sat in 1905 and made somewhat different proposals—a half time system resembling that of the Central Provinces inasmuch as those who read the shorter course would attend school only once a day and learn the '3 R's' and simple facts relating to agriculture and village life, but differing from it as regards the subjects relegated to the whole-time course, namely, the training of the senses, drawing, drill and manual exercises. A third committee was then appointed to draw up the curriculum for rural schools—the only class of school affected by these proposals. This committee could not regard as sound the lines on which they were instructed to work. In the first place, the training of the senses appeared peculiarly essential for the children of agriculturists—a fact realised in the Central Provinces curriculum; a syllabus which confined itself to the '3 R's' would not make intelligent cultivators or train the pupils to be 'observers, thinkers and experimenters in however humble a manner.' In the second place, they held that the defects of courses and text-books applied as much to urban as to rural schools, since the same principles hold in both cases. The syllabus produced was accordingly intended to embody these principles in both cases and insisted on observation as a compulsory element. It was for adoption only in the elementary stages—the two infant classes and the first and second standards. In the former are taught accurate observation and expression, colour, form, number, reading and writing, nursery rhymes, action songs, games and free physical exercises. In the standards, the compulsory are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and modelling, nature observation lessons, hygiene, and (in the second standard) poetry and geography, *i.e.*, the observation of the chief physical features of the actual surroundings. The optional subjects are elementary drill, hand and eye training, including drawing, and further arithmetic and observation work. Teachers' manuals and literary readers were produced to carry out this curriculum. It was published in 1907 and followed at the lower primary scholarship examination of 1911. The upper primary and middle curriculum (standards III to VI) was published in 1909, and its study was to commence in 1911. Apart from English, which is to be taught largely by the conversational method, the course consists of vernacular reading (the text-book mainly comprising biographies, moral tales and sketches of natural history relating to Indian fauna), arithmetic, based on the comprehension of problems, science, hygiene, history, geography, drawing, geometrical drawing and experimental geometry, mensuration, drill and manual work. No difference is made between urban and rural schools and the only difference between the vernacular school and the primary and middle stages of an English school is that the time devoted to English in the latter is spread over other common subjects in the former and utilised for mensuration, the study of which is confined to vernacular schools. A difference is made between boys' and girls' schools, domestic hygiene and needlework being included in the course for the latter, while the geometrical subjects and mensuration are omitted. The science teaching is confined to natural phenomena and plant and animal life. The instructions regarding the first are as follows:—

"Continually greater stress should be laid on the keeping of a calendar in which all observed natural phenomena should be recorded. Now that the children are supposed to have learned to write, they may be asked to bring written record of their individual observations. All such observations should be recorded, and possibly the name of the individual observer, in order to endow the calendar with particular interest.

No effort should be spared to give it a permanent character, and it should be shown to, and utilised by, inspecting officers. Special attention should be given to meteorological conditions, and a school observatory might gradually be begun. The points of the compass must be discovered by observation of the sun. Each succeeding class must do this for itself independently, by erecting a vertical stick on a carefully flattened and smoothed portion of the school compound, and marking the shadow of its end at different times of the day. Having thus discovered the south, the other points of the compass must be marked on the ground and named. Then the position of the sun at rising and setting must be marked down every day, or noted particularly once a week, so that its gradual seasonal change may be noted. The varying height of the sun at noon should also be observed and noted. Thus a sun dial is constructed and its uses explained. When the apparent motions of the sun are thoroughly known, they may be contrasted with those of the moon whose regular study is, however, rendered difficult by its irregular hours, and it should perhaps only be attempted by schoolmasters who can arouse such enthusiasm that the children will volunteer to take turns at evening and early morning observations and then relate the results to their class fellows, these results should always be recorded in the calendar. The direction and force of the wind should be noted with the help of a streamer attached to a tall stick, and a locally made rain gauge kept, and the collected rain measured in the presence of the whole class. All these measurements—especially those connected with observations of the sun—will serve as practical illustrations of elementary geometrical drawing and measurement. Measurements of the length of straight and curved lines—every child being provided with a foot ruler marked with scales of inches divided along one edge into 10ths and along the other into 16ths. Measurements of areas and volumes by every member of the class.

A method of observation is also to be pursued in geography and hygiene. The effects of this change have still to be seen.

(d) in Eastern Bengal and Assam

287 In Eastern Bengal and Assam a committee after prolonged deliberations framed a course largely dependent on object lessons correlated with reading, arithmetic and drawing lessons. The number of books required for the pupils was to be reduced to a minimum and manuals were written for the teachers. The scheme was published two years before its introduction in order to allow time for changes in the training schools, the preparation and study of manuals, etc. The most recent administration report of Bengal describes it thus—

In Eastern Bengal a new curriculum for primary schools came into force on the 1st January 1912. It was drawn up after much discussion by a committee of official and non-official gentlemen. The course of study is designed to teach the pupils to think for themselves to train their powers of observation, and to impart practical knowledge that will be of use to them in their every day life. It will not lead the village boy to think that the pursuits of his father are derogatory and to be avoided but will train him to follow his hereditary calling with greater intelligence and thus to improve his material and moral condition. The subjects will be more interesting more familiar to the children and better adapted to rouse their intelligence. A distinction is made in the curriculum between rural and urban schools. Stress is laid on practical work in the school garden with a view to early training in the operations of agriculture. In fact the introduction of nature study has been one of the greatest reforms of the primary school curriculum. The number of classes has been diminished while at the same time the lower primary course has been made as far as possible, self contained for those pupils whose circumstances will not admit of their studying to the end of the full course.

Of the prospects of this scheme the report says, "It is impossible to say how far the new curriculum is likely to accomplish its object, as it came into force only on the 1st of January 1912, but it is to be feared that as with the curriculum which it replaces the want of qualified teachers will prove a stumbling block. There can however be no doubt that it is a great advance upon the old curriculum and that, if competent teachers were available, it would be more successful."

(e) in the United Provinces

288 In the United Provinces there has been no change. The curriculum, says Mr de la Losse is practically identical in rural and urban schools, the only difference being that drawing and object lessons are made compulsory at an earlier stage in urban schools. The majority of the boys attending both kinds of schools belong to the same class, viz, the literary castes, and require the same kind of instruction. Moreover, the staple of education in our elementary schools consists of the three Rs and these are as necessary to the village boy as to the town boy, for it is, or should be, the object of all to be able to read write and reckon. Similarly simple drill and physical exercises are suitable for all classes of scholars. It is possible to

adapt object lessons to the different types of scholars, but they hardly count as a means of differentiation." The following remarks are of interest:—

"Suggestions have been made from time to time by persons interested in the education of the masses, but not themselves directly concerned with it, for making the courses of study more useful and thereby rendering primary instruction more attractive. The question was first raised in the Legislative Council by a non-official member, whether it would not be well to introduce into the curriculum subjects more closely related to the every-day life of the people, and after some discussion there it was referred to the committee on rural education, mentioned above. There are two schools of thought—outside the department—wide as the poles asunder, in regard to what elementary schools should teach: one set of opinion would utilize the schools for the dissemination of useful information, on such subjects as agriculture, sanitation, malaria, plague, hydrophobia, snake-bite, rent and revenue law, co-operative banking, the silk industry, and even the state of the yarn-market; the other would confine instruction strictly to the 'three R's,' not even admitting drawing or clay modelling, observation lessons or geography. Amidst the bewildering multitude of counsellors the department has kept on its course undisturbed, holding fast by the guiding principle that a school is first and last a training ground of faculty and that nothing which cannot be made to minister to that purpose has any claim to admission into its courses of instruction. That in refusing to turn aside it has satisfied neither party goes without saying, and that not a few hard things have been said about it was to be expected; but the enthusiasts for useful knowledge are apt to forget that, just as you cannot pour a quart of liquid into a pint-pot, there is a limit to the amount and nature of what can be stuffed into a child's head. On the other hand the 'three R's' are not in themselves a sufficient training for the intelligence. The powers of observation and reasoning need to be cultivated, and no harm will be done by using things of every-day life for observation lessons and by training hand and eye by means of simple drawing and modelling. A little 'local geography' too will help to quicken a child's interest in its surroundings. It is alleged that the country folk object to their children spending time at school on studying anything but the 'three R's'; but their real objection is not to their learning other things, but to the poor results of the literary instruction given. If by awakening the intelligence generally the child's progress in its studies were accelerated and its memory made more retentive, there would be less indifference to education on the part of the people."

Some change, however, is contemplated. The question "whether a directly rural and even agricultural bias could be given to elementary education with a view to rendering it alike more attractive and more useful to the cultivating classes" was taken up by government in 1909 and a special and representative committee was appointed to investigate the matter, to undertake the preparation of a new series of readers and draw up a syllabus of object lessons for use in primary schools. The committee has met several times, passed many resolutions, done a good deal of work through its sub-committees, and has submitted to government a syllabus of object lessons suitable for introduction into primary schools. It has also proposed certain modifications in the curriculum. But its work is still unfinished and none of its recommendations has yet seen the light."

289. The *Punjab* offers a plain curriculum, which includes object lessons (*1*) in the and (in the fifth standard) hygiene, but excludes history and (till recently) *Punjab*. drawing and manual training. Mr. Godley says:—

"At the close of the period under review a simplified course of study suitable for all village schools was prepared, on the lines of the rural school curriculum. The general adoption of this course will dispense with the necessity of retaining a separate class of 'town' schools as distinct from the anglo-vernacular departments and branches of secondary schools. The weakest features of the teaching in village schools have been, as before the modern innovations, book-keeping, land records, practical mensuration, and object lessons, especially the last-named. The Delhi inspector says: 'A few schools have small gardens containing plants included in the syllabus, but attempts are seldom made to demonstrate the lessons by means of fresh plants and living animals. Half the lessons selected for each class are on the objects peculiar to the locality, so that the teachers may have no difficulty in collecting materials to illustrate them, but this principle is not well understood. For instance, the lessons on plants, flowers, and fruits are not always taught during their season, and the order of the list is slavishly followed.' The Jullundur inspector says: 'I notice the same grotesque object lessons, the same unreal teaching of arithmetic, the same formal map-drawing and map-pointing in geography, the same sing-song recitation, and the same indifference to practice in speech that marked the teaching four years ago.' Mensuration is sometimes well taught where an itinerant *girdawar* is employed. The Rawalpindi inspector discerns an improvement in the teaching generally, but the common impression seems to be that pro-

TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	SANNYASI.		SANTAL.		SARAK.		HARAOGI.*				REMARKS.
	HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		JAIN.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	411	413	415	417	419	421	429	431	432	433	
BENGAL ..	2,107	1,338	81,999	251,732	1,999	1,999	107	19	70	11	
(1) British Territory	2,035	1,379	80,821	251,661	1,960	1,999	107	19	70	11	
BURDWAN DIVISION	379	216	162,463	165,489	1,956	1,998	...	...	...	...
Bardham	11	17	22,019	11,316	529	621	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	116	7	1,604	20,514	33	48	...	...	...	...
Bankura	...	...	9,037	10,423	1,318	1,312	...	...	...	...
Bonga	163	159	10,423	42,841	35	53	...	...	...	...
Hoober	42	23	2,497	8,650	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	20	4	151	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	39	165	2,901	5,893	1	1	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	67	61	131	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	21	40	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	4	3	165	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barishidabad	...	...	1,221	5,487	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	229	231	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	4	...	102	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION	1,151	553	31,703	93,435	...	...	61	19	69	19	
Rajshahi	7	...	237	6,826	...	...	1	...	8	5	
Dinajpur	27	30	4,093	4,947	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Jalpaiguri	277	280	4,102	6,011	...	...	7	...	4	...	
Darjeeling	681	459	3,091	3,211	...	...	...	3	...	...
Rangpur	167	118	51	3,093	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	6	7	239	2,728	...	...	6	...	19	3	
Fabna	15	...	87	2,728	...	...	41	...	29	3	
Malla	47	20	16,535	16,532	...	...	3	...	14	1	
DACCA DIVISION	142	76	81	153	...	...	1	...	7	2	
Dacca	33	31	21	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nymensingh	83	41	59	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	
Faidpur	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	274	129	96	277	...	...	45	...	...	...
Tippera	158	89	4	...	...	...	45	...	...	...
Noakhali	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	91	37	69	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Feudatory States	72	0	478	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	72	9	33	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera	...	...	467	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
SIKKIM	148	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.

TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	SHAHIA.		SIYALPUR.		SONAR (BANKURA).		SUBARNARANI.		SUDDRA.*		SUNRI.		SUNUWAR.		REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	468	169	476	471	172	173	474	475	470	477	478	470	490	491	
BENGAL ...	160,510	104,378	253	239	29,971	25,424	55,710	54,089	70,899	77,886	60,782	58,543	2,259	2,064	Shahia includes 3 males returned as Brahmo, viz. Dacca (2). Memensingh Sundi, but at this census, under the orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, separate figures are given for them. Shahia is a common synonym for Sunri, but is also a designation used by communities who have now no connection with Sunris. In the Barhwan and Presidency divisions Balysa Shahas were returned separately; their total number is 8,411 males and 7,474 females, their local distribution being Calcutta (1,104), Nadia (2,695), Murshidabad (823), Jessore (1,532). Under the head Shahia are also included 11 males and 121 females who returned their caste as Sadhah, viz., Calcutta (635), Murshidabad (32), Jessore (9). Separate figures for Barhwa Shahas are not available.
(1) Barhwa Territory ...	159,374	104,969	253	239	29,803	25,375	55,078	53,652	69,524	76,951	60,188	58,358	2,258	2,064	
BURDWAN DIVISION	179	144	253	239	13,437	10,476	17,379	18,058	...	...	37,106	37,734	...	...
Barhwan	47	70	...	...	2,901	2,903	2,601	2,772	...	...	6,638	10,270	...	...
Brahmo	67	74	...	...	2,603	2,612	1,781	1,793	...	...	7,898	8,901	...	...
Bankura	...	...	...	...	443	443	4,420	4,412	...	...	12,019	12,717	...	...
Midnapore	...	...	253	230	2,231	2,231	3,081	3,081	...	...	3,187	3,176	...	...
Hoochly	...	...	...	...	2,403	2,403	1,686	1,686	...	...	1,118	1,633	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	2,141	1,831	1,636	1,751	...	...	2,109	1,559	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	13,716	13,250	...	...	12,571	10,468	24,054	21,912	...	...	20,086	17,783	1	...	
24 Perganas	0	190	...	...	4,080	3,278	1,911	1,870	...	...	3,876	2,814	...	...
Calcutta	1,023	510	...	...	2,762	2,163	15,531	12,660	...	...	2,753	2,753	...	...
Nadia	1,650	1,878	...	...	2,110	2,111	2,277	2,277	...	...	2,758	2,758	1	...	
Murshidabad	2,029	1,721	...	...	2,243	2,115	1,071	1,069	...	...	2,860	2,860	...	...
Jessore	8,091	8,704	...	...	661	1,011	1,751	1,739	...	...	2,653	2,338	...	...
Khulna	314	123	...	...	399	217	1,660	1,670	...	...	5,751	4,817	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION	24,413	24,143	...	...	2,293	1,452	1,617	1,474	71	25	2,741	2,588	2,074	1,927	Shahia Rhodia, Sikkim Rhodia.—See Rhodia.
Rajshahi	1,671	1,278	...	...	151	47	606	355	0	2	257	251	...	...	Sonar (Surmabar) includes 2 males in Hooghly returned as Jain and 1 male in Murshidabad returned as Buddhist.
Dinajpur	2,065	2,455	...	...	401	103	71	136	...	...	637	610	...	...
Jalpaiguri	440	271	...	...	359	189	71	29	...	...	245	147	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	133	96	4	...	...	...	204	140	1,001	1,850	
Raipur	...	...	...	...	312	82	30	6	...	...	82	71	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	39	12	107	115	...	...	63	46	...	...	Subarnabharati includes 3 males and 7 females returned as Brahmo, viz., Midnapore (5), Calcutta (5).
Bogra	...	...	...	...	31	6	609	683	...	...	158	134	...	...
Pabna	...	...	...	...	831	826	76	88	...	...	1,105	1,180	...	...
Maldah	1,287	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sunri includes 3 males and 3 females in Jalpaiguri returned as Animist. In 1901 Sunri and Shahia were grouped together, Shahia being a common synonym for Sunri. Shahia is also a designation used by communities claiming to have a different origin and now having no connection with Sundas. At this census, under the orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Shahias have been entered separately.
Dacca DIVISION	89,341	93,785	...	...	1,075	555	5,331	6,109	30,020	33,911	255	253	...	...
Dacca	35,381	38,721	...	...	267	126	2,518	3,259	11,170	13,323	20	21	...	...
Memensingh	27,878	28,213	...	...	124	187	1,033	1,033	2,717	8,012	113	108	...	...
Faridpur	17,723	19,254	...	...	531	234	1,670	1,670	2,703	3,005	50	53	...	...
Backergange	10,356	7,562	...	...	143	2	276	228	7,301	8,500	30	11	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	32,325	32,947	...	...	456	454	6,297	5,599	39,433	43,115	...	...	183	137	
Tippera	24,786	25,007	...	...	115	173	1,108	611	10,309	10,587	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	6,819	6,250	...	...	61	67	1,159	1,145	3,394	3,387	...	...	...	...	Sunmavar includes 7 males and 1 female in Jalpaiguri returned as Animist. It also includes 3 males and 3 females returned as Buddhist, viz., Rangpur (1), Darjeeling (3).
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,718	1,721	...	...	245	101	3,921	3,813	25,175	29,116	...	...	...	...
(2) Frontier States ...	575	109	...	...	169	49	62	37	1,368	935	594	185	1	...	
Cooch Behar	84	23	...	...	169	46	31	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera	491	86	...	...	...	...	31	...	1,308	...	...	...	1	...	
SIKKIM ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	477	

* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.

The inspector thus describes the school he visited in Dehra Dun: 'Excellent work is being done and boys are all very keen. They come along as soon as their work is over and stay for about two hours. They are taught reading, writing and a little arithmetic. The schools are conducted by the Arya Samaj and, as far as I remember, there are about 150 boys in the three schools that are being maintained.' In Gorakhpur the district board have provided teachers (three appointed by the Salvation Army and two by the board) in five *dom* colonies. The *doms* are said to be much opposed to the education of their children, and the progress up to the present is meagre; but as the chairman remarks, 'they started as an experiment and may possibly prove the pioneers in low-caste educational institutions.' In Allahabad and Benares there have been meetings to discuss schemes for educating artisans and domestic servants' children, but subscriptions did not flow in readily and the promoters seem to be rather discouraged. They need not anticipate anything but sympathy and help from government should anything come of their efforts."

306. Compared with the problem of the preceding paragraphs, that of (c) *in factory* factory children is minute in size, but important by reason of the desirability *employ.* of placing things upon a proper footing while they are of manageable dimensions in view of the possibility of a sudden industrial expansion. The Factory Labour Commission of 1908 did not consider that factory owners should be compelled to provide elementary education for the children employed, since education in India is not compulsory; but they thought everything should be done to afford facilities and that the only solution was the establishment of special schools for factory children at suitable centres close to the factories where the course of instruction would be repeated twice a day for the benefit of each set of half-timers and the maximum attendance for each set would be two hours. These special schools would have to be financed by the local authorities, but factory owners would probably assist. They also suggested that the child of thirteen years of age who could produce a certificate of proficiency should be permitted to work as a 'young person' if pronounced physically fit. Where industries are small and scattered, or where employment is of an intermittent nature, organisation is difficult. But the Government of India have urged the importance of adequate arrangements in larger centres, especially in cotton and jute mills, where it is probable that about 37,000 children are employed. Government, municipalities and mill-owners, separately or in combination, have opened schools at a considerable number of these centres—at Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hooghly, Cawnpore, Agra and Nagpur. Often the apathy or hostility of the hands acts as a check to attendance or quickly empties the school; and, where pressure is brought on children to attend by the mill-owner, the children sometimes leave the mill. Figures of attendance are available for four provinces, containing about half the children thus employed. About 16 per cent. of the children are at school. Disappointing as the result is, it is to be remembered that the percentage of those at school to the children of a school-going age of all kinds in India is but 17·7. The problem is a difficult one and calls for constant effort.

307. There is another class of organised and concentrated employment (d) *on tea* on the tea gardens. These are situated chiefly in Assam. The question of *gardens.* the education of the children of the garden labourers has for some time attracted the attention of government; and certain of the employers have opened schools on their estates at their own expense. During the quinquennium, the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam deputed an officer to enquire into the conditions of education. It was found that the majority of boys and practically all the girls grow up illiterate. It was suggested that managers should be offered the choice of schools entirely maintained by government, of aided half-time schools under the control of the employer, but open to regular inspection, and of unaided schools under the same management and open only to informal visits from government officers. A programme was drawn up, a financial scheme was framed and money was allotted. It is yet too early to judge of the success of these measures. But the report sufficiently indicates the difficulties that may be anticipated. Some of the schools which were established have already collapsed. In the Rajshahi division of Eastern Bengal a fair number of schools have been opened; but the attendance seems to be mediocre.

308. There are night schools for adults. They are intended to provide *Night schools.* education for day-labourers who desire to extend the education they received

as boys or to repair its omission. Ordinarily they are free schools conducted by the teachers of day schools who thus earn some additional grant. In some places members of the police *chaprassis* and domestic servants are reported as attending them. But as pointed out in the Bombay report they are most likely to succeed in industrial centres. Thus there has been slow but steady increase in Bombay from 96 schools with 2198 pupils to 101 schools with 2571 pupils and in Bengal from 733 schools with 13728 pupils to 923 schools with 17215 pupils. In Eastern Bengal and Assam on the other hand where there are few industrial centres apart from tea gardens there has been decline nor is this to be wondered at since the report appears to indicate that the attendants are *rayats*. The comparatively small increase in Bombay is attributed by one of the inspectors to the poor instruction and the non-payment of fees and the report considers there is little future for such institutions. In the Bengal report the opinion of Rai Sahib Bhagavati Sahay (an additional inspector) is quoted to the effect that so long as the labourer for whom this class of schools is intended can earn a decent living without education there will not be any real demand for such schools and a night school in the sense of a continuation school is out of the question so long as education is not regarded as an end in itself. A popular night class is attached to the industrial school at Lucknow and another also fairly successful to that at Gorakhpur. Perhaps their comparative popularity is to be partly assigned to the nature of the institutions to which they are attached at Lucknow in response to the request of the labourers the workshops have been thrown open at night in order that the learners may study modern machinery in operation.

*Continuation
schools*

809 A special kind of institution is mentioned in the Bengal report—continuation schools for those whose education has been slight and who also desire instruction in technical and commercial subjects. Their number has declined but they contain over 4000 pupils and government contributed nearly Rs 13000 to their cost. In addition to other defects they have not been established at centres of trade and industry and their condition is at present the subject of enquiry.

XI—Middle vernacular schools

Definition

310 The middle vernacular school had its origin in the United Provinces where it formed part of Mr Thomason's system. It is a kind of glorified primary school situated in a large village and continuing elementary instruction generally through two standards beyond the upper primary. The classification of these institutions is a difficulty. Under orders issued in 1883 they were placed among secondary schools but as regards both their character then intention and their effect they belong to the primary school system and they are now classed as such in Madras and Bombay. They contain all the classes of the primary school in addition to the additional so-called middle classes. They carry the education of the village boy whose parents desire for him something better than mere elementary instruction to a stage which will enable him to appreciate the literature of the vernacular and imbibe slightly advanced knowledge in geography history and perhaps science. They produce the material from which are found the most promising teachers of vernacular institutions in some provinces indeed they contain small training classes as well as classes of general instruction.

311 In the middle vernacular school the time of the pupil is not taken up nor the continuity of his studies broken and retarded by the necessity of learning a foreign language. In Madras and the Bengals indeed English is admitted. In the two latter provinces it forms a voluntary subject the introduction of which was popular owing to the fact that the general curriculum was the same in secondary and in primary schools. The sharp distinction now drawn in Eastern Bengal and Assam between the courses in middle vernacular and middle English schools and the reservation of middle vernacular scholarships to schools of that denomination have largely reduced the numbers of those reading English in the former kind of school.

312 Owing to the increasing popularity of English education the gradual decline and final extinction of middle vernacular schools are commonly prophesied. Yet the number shows an increase—from 2039 schools with

*Number of
schools and
pupils*

TABLE XIII.—CASTE. PART B.—MUSALMANS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	KHWANDKAR.*		KULU.		KUMHAR.*		KUNJRA.		LALDEGI.		MAHIFAROSH.*		MAHIMAL.*		MALLAH.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	63	59	90	01	02	03	04	05	00	07	03	09	70	71	72	73
BENGAL ...	2,485	2,597	38,217	36,079	1,818	1,988	2,465	1,890	101	149	2,903	2,770	382	359	176	154
(1) British Territory	2,485	2,597	38,216	36,074	1,818	1,988	2,457	1,890	161	149	2,903	2,770	379	356	176	154
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	...	3	...	...	...	207	115	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinsapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	2	...	...	...	103	01	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	...	14,057	14,068	...	...	595	175	148	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas	...	...	1,738	1,032	...	...	705	57	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	6	...	...	...	343	26	147	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadla	...	...	4,659	4,773	...	...	74	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	1,594	1,553	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	4,719	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	...	1,590	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION	341	301	8,970	8,478	...	...	1,618	1,003	1	1	264	240	...	...	17	11
Tajshahi	28	17	0,354	0,031	...	...	6	4	...	...	112	109	...	...	3	3
Dinapur	33	24	123	65	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	3	...	7	6	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankpur	60	55	554	781	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Bagra	88	80	1,117	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Barua	128	125	323	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2
Malda	1	...	17	7	...	...	1,478	1,507	...	...	148	123	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION	1,080	1,114	13,398	12,375	...	...	7	6	1	...	1,953	1,835	...	...	127	143
Dacca	209	221	310	2,878	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Mymensingh	770	800	9,450	8,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	139
Fairpur	39	44	1,632	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	71	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	1,064	1,182	1,188	1,153	1,818	1,988	...	...	3	...	686	695	379	356	2	...
Tippura	90	112	50	44	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	76	62	302	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	320	2	...
Chittagong	888	1,008	770	838	1,846	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Feudatory States...	...	...	1	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippura	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
SIKKIM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.

TABLE XIII—CASTE PAET B—MUSALMANS—concluded.

Division or State	PATHAN		TAWARIA *		PIKODALI *		RASUA *		SAYAD		SHEIKH		SQUAR *		OTHERS		REMARKS
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	Standard included in Total.
1	154 698	158 303	46	34	68	81	321	272	72 929	65 424	11 608 828	11 254 318	493	417	19 167	19 093	
(1) British Territory	153 836	157 837	46	34	68	81	321	272	72 929	65 424	11 608 828	11 254 318	493	417	19 167	19 093	
BURDWAN DIVISION	37 243	33 942							15 260	14 030	474 987	431 590			4 201	4 131	
B. dewan	4 606	3 665							3 643	3 808	120 235	109 595			1 54	1 74	
B. dewan	7 181	6 900							1 746	1 746	3 125	3 125			1 74	1 74	
B. dewan	12 608	12 608							4 256	4 256	64 167	64 167			1 74	1 74	
B. dewan	2 719	2 719							1 243	1 243	7 58	7 58			1 11	1 11	
B. dewan	7 300	6 718							3 868	2 653	12 117	10 615			2 58	2 57	
PRESDENT DIVISION	46 431	50 903							23 780	18 091	3 081 020	1 906 315			14 786	14 759	
64 Parganas	11 701	7 070							4 013	3 893	3 550	3 550			5 71	5 71	
64 Parganas	15 015	10 015							4 245	3 245	10 74	10 74			3 27	3 27	
64 Parganas	8 75	4 870							2 608	2 608	4 33 01	4 33 01			4 33	4 33	
64 Parganas	4 013	4 013							3 705	3 705	4 44 50	4 44 50			4 44	4 44	
64 Parganas	6 018	4 612							3 189	1 318	3 18 314	3 18 314			3 18	3 18	
RAJSHAH DIVISION	26 247	15 763	48	34	68	41	321	272	11 539	10 314	3 074 511	2 943 511	56	37	29	27	
Rajshahi	8 225	1 864							3 016	1 304	638 403	638 403			1 30	1 30	
Rajshahi	8 125	1 864							3 016	1 304	638 403	638 403			1 30	1 30	
Rajshahi	1 365	763	18	1					116	507	1 3 58	1 3 58			1 3	1 3	
Rajshahi	4 20	8 60							1 16	1 16	4 5 01	4 5 01			4 5	4 5	
Rajshahi	1 8 18	1 5 18							1 001	1 001	4 5 77	4 5 77			4 5	4 5	
Rajshahi	4 65	4 40							3 651	1 359	5 5 5 8	5 5 5 8			5 5	5 5	
Rajshahi	5 116	4 761							1 368	1 444	230 869	230 869			230	230	
DACCA DIVISION	45 689	21 531							14 777	13 663	4 051 354	3 901 894					
Dacca	7 274	6 150							2 713	2 713	613 713	613 713					
Dacca	19 044	17 801							6 333	6 333	1 7 50	1 7 50					
Dacca	2 016	2 016							2 639	2 639	6 00 000	6 00 000					
Dacca	19 685	13 564							4 671	4 671	6 07 935	6 07 935					
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	4 726	3 683							9 078	9 289	1 888 373	1 907 166	437	340			
Chittagong	1 860	1 510							1 775	1 775	867 822	867 822					
Chittagong	7 40	5 59							1 918	1 918	8 00 133	8 00 133					
Chittagong	1 918	1 918							6 72	6 72	8 00 133	8 00 133					
Chittagong	1 918	1 918							6 72	6 72	8 00 133	8 00 133					
(2) Presidency States	7259	460							296	267	123 801	114 087			121	121	
Coch Behar	681	418							107	115	94 534	94 534			121	121	
Chittagong	60	40							80	80	31 867	31 867					
SIKKIM											27	27			20	20	

* Comp. list for Eastern Bengal only

APPENDIX TO TABLE XIII—continued

Caste	Religion.	Males.	Females	Distribution
1	2	3	4	5
(a)—REVENUE—continued				
Dhenowar	Hindu	30	14	Rajshahi (14 + 12), Dinajpur (1 + 0) Jalpaiguri (8 + 2), Bogra (3 + 0)
Do	Annamiah	1		Jalpaiguri
Dhara	Hindu	19	19	Bankura (2 + 8), 24 Parganas (12 + 11), Calcutta (5 + 0)
Dhmar	"	13	5	Dinajpur (3 + 0), Jalpaiguri (1 + 1), Hill Tippera (9 + 4)
Dhonia	"	53	15	Dinajpur (15 + 5), Rangpur (5 + 1) Maida (14 + 0), Backergunge (22 + 0)
Dogara	Jain	6	1	Rangpur (3 + 0) Mymensingh (3 + 1)
Dumal	Hindu	41	31	Darjeeling
Ganta	"	1	1	Jalpaiguri
Gandharb	"	1		Langpur
Gandhmali	"	1		Maldaspore
Gangauta	"	271	23	Rajshahi (35 + 5), Dinajpur (11 + 0) Jalpaiguri (16 + 14), Darjeeling (140 + 72), Labna (11 + 0), Faridpur (1 + 0), Tippera (27 + 0)
Ghana	"		3	Jalpaiguri
Do	Annamiah	2	3	Jalpaiguri
Ghantra	Hindu	31	33	Maldaspore (31 + 32) 24 Parganas (2 + 1), Calcutta (1 + 0)
Gharuk	Hindu	1		Maida
Gekha	"	3		Maldaspore (2 + 0), Jessore (1 + 0)
Gola	"	63	67	Bankura (1 + 0), Maldaspore (52 + 54), Jalpaiguri (10 + 12)
Gowdia	"	1		Rangpur
Gnyar	"	2		Labna (1 + 0), Dacca (1 + 0)
Do	Jain	2		Mymensingh
Golgula	Hindu	4	4	Rangpur
Goria	"	419	53	Maldaspore (3 + 0) 24 Parganas (42 + 0) Calcutta (48 + 6), Nadia (72 + 1), Mur shidabad (6 + 0), Jalpaiguri (33 + 21) Barisal (3 + 15), Bogra (8 + 0), Babna (154 + 7), Mymensingh (8 + 0), Chris tong (4 + 0), Cooch Behar (3 + 0)
Guresti	Hindu	1		Jalpaiguri
Hayu	Buddhist	15	2	Jalpaiguri
Hindu (unspecified)	Hindu	1		Malda
Hindustani (unspecified)	"		4	Bogra
Jagwa	"	1	4	Rangpur
Jain (unspecified)	Jain	12		Rangpur (3 + 0), Dacca (4 + 0), Chittagong (3 + 0), Hill Tippera (2 + 0)
Jain	Hindu	3		Chittagong
Jamnal	"	1		Labna
Japanese	Buddhist	39	69	Calcutta (22 + 57), Nadia (0 + 1), Darjeeling (2 + 3), Dacca (4 + 7), Chittagong (2 + 0) Jalpaiguri (3 + 0), Langpur (3 + 0)
Jat	Jain	6		Jalpaiguri (1 + 0), Rangpur (3 + 1), Babna (1 + 0), Mymensingh (2 + 1), Chittagong (2 + 1)
Do	Sikh	9	3	Labna
Jhenwar	Hindu	2	1	Labna
Jhora	"	41	27	Jalpaiguri (19 + 13), Chittagong Hill Tracts (1 + 0), Hill Tippera (21 + 14)
Do	Annamiah	21	14	Jalpaiguri
Jota	Hindu	2		Labna
Kacharo	"	170	207	Rangpur (11 + 0), Babna 50 + 72, My- mensingh (93 + 110), Tippera (11 + 15)
Kachera (Kachars)	Jain	5		Rangpur
Kahalia	Hindu	1		Faridpur
Kahardi	"	1		Labna
Kalauga	"	2	3	Burdwan
Kalta	"	51	23	Jalpaiguri (10 + 20), Rangpur (2 + 2), Babna (3 + 0), Dacca (3 + 1), Mymensingh (11 + 2), Faridpur (1 + 0), Tippera (12 + 3) Calcutta
Kallar	"	2		Labna (1 + 0), Chittagong (4 + 1)
Kan	"	5	1	Dinajpur (30 + 34), Jalpaiguri (10 + 0)
Kanjar	"	7	4	Rangpur (21 + 24), Bogra (5 + 4), Tippera (21 + 16), Chittagong (2 + 0)
Kaporis	"	92	103	Chittagong
Karanga	"	1		Dinajpur
Kartas	"	1		Burdwan (36 + 23), Burdwan (36 + 26), 24 Parganas (5 + 3), Calcutta (69 + 60), Murshidabad (18 + 2), Dinajpur (5 + 2), Jalpaiguri (11 + 1), Darjeeling (3 + 0) Dacca (2 + 0)
Kasariwan	"	9	14	Dinajpur
Kaur	"	17	7	24 Parganas (3 + 0), Jalpaiguri (11 + 4) Darjeeling (3 + 3)

APPENDIX TO TABLE XIII—conclude 1

Caste	Religion.	Males.	Females.	Distribution.
1	2	3	4	5
(a)—BENGAL—concluded.				
Parasur	Hindu	1		Pabna
Patra	"	89	4	Hooghly (23 + 0), Howrah (10 + 0), Calcutta (35 + 4), Jessore (1 + 0), Cooch Behar (10 + 0)
Pawaria	"	16	7	Jalpaiguri (5 + 2), Tippera (3 + 5)
Pendhari	"	1	2	Hill Tippera
Perawal	"	10		Jalpa guri.
Rajbhat	"	8	5	Rajshahi (1 + 0), Dinajpur (2 + 0), Bogra (2 + 5), Mymensingh (4 + 0)
Ramdas	"	1		Malda
Rastogi	"	10	6	Jalpaiguri (4 + 0) Dacca (6 + 5)
Raut	"	6		Pabna (4 + 0), Backergunge (2 + 0)
Rawat	Jain	9	6	Rangpur (3 + 5), Mymensingh (5 + 0)
Sadhu	Hindu	1		Pabna
Sansa	"	10	6	Hooghly
Shrimali	"	1		Mymensingh
Sikh	"	60	11	Rajshahi (5 + 0), Dinajpur (1 + 0), Jalpaiguri (22 + 4), Rangpur (15 + 3), Bogra (2 + 0), Pabna (1 + 0), Tippera (11 + 4)
Do	Sikh	73	6	Dinajpur (1 + 0), Jalpaiguri (12 + 1), Pabna (30 + 1), Dacca (3 + 0), Mymensingh (3 + 0), Backergunge (1 + 0), Chittagong (13 + 4), Hill Tippera (4 + 0)
Sonpalese	Buddhist	2		Chittagong
Soluar	Hindu	15		Hooghly (12 + 0), Calcutta (4 + 0), Pabna (2 + 0)
Sudha	"	13	6	Hooghly
Tamaria	"	33	27	Jalpa guri (30 + 25), Darjeeling (2 + 1), Cooch Behar (1 + 0)
Do	Arunst	24	11	Jalpa guri (15 + 11), Darjeeling (0 + 0)
Taribhan	Hindu	1		Pabna
Do	Sikh	32	19	Chittagong (30 + 19), Jalpaiguri (2 + 0)
Thakur	Hindu	4		Pabna
Thakuri	"	44	21	Jalpa guri (33 + 17), Dacca (11 + 4)
Do	Arunst	2	2	Jalpaiguri
Thami	Hindu	11	6	Jalpaiguri
Thapa	"	5		Dacca (4 + 0), Backergunge (1 + 0)
Thathara	"	130	94	Maidapore (23 + 5), Howrah (1 + 0), 21-Parganna (20 + 22), Calcutta (13 + 1), Nadia (3 + 3), Murshidabad (11 + 34), Rajshahi (12 + 16), Dinajpur (1 + 0), Bogra (3 + 0), Backergunge (3 + 10)
Uja	Arunst	37	33	Jalpaiguri
Vedala	Hindu	3		Pabna
(b)—SIKKIM				
Atith	Hindu	2		
Nasrawani	"	3	3	
PART B—MUSALMANS.				
Afghan	Musliman	7	3	Bogra (4 + 3), Pabna (1 + 0), Mymensingh (2 + 0)
Achraf	"	17	16	Rajshahi (7 + 16), Rangpur (3 + 0), Mymensingh (7 + 0)
Bakali	"	22	10	Malda
Balho	"	29	35	Jalpa guri
Barbi	"	4		Rangpur (4 + 0), Faridpur (4 + 0)
Bhuiya	"	4		Rajshahi
Chandhuri	"	5	4	Faridpur
Chunari	"	60	91	Dacca (2 + 3), Faridpur (3 + 5), Tippera (4 + 7), Noakhali (57 + 76)
Dafali	"	14	13	Malda
Gadli	"	1		Dacca
Golam	"	1	2	Noakhali
Italiakhori	"	8	6	Rajshahi (6 + 3), Pabna (2 + 3)
Hijra	"	2		Malda
Hossaini Gola	"	29	10	Malda
Kharadi	"	3		Jalpa guri
Kurechi	"	27		Pabna
Lahori	"	29	7	Jalpaiguri (3 + 14), Backergunge (36 + 3)
Mangta	"	6	5	Bogra
Mekina	"	11		Faridpur
Mirdah	"	34	5	Dumjipur (1 + 0), Jalpa guri (1 + 0), Dacca (14 + 3), Mymensingh (13 + 2)
Miratan	"	11		Jalpa guri
Myran	"		2	Rangpur
Nan Mutlu	"	2	7	Darjeeling
Pawa	"	3	1	Noakhali
Sunni	"	29	4	Jalpaiguri (3 + 0), Rangpur (7 + 2), Dacca (2 + 2), Chittagong (3 + 0)

TABLE XIV.

*CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED
CASTES.*

THIS table contains statistics of civil condition by age for selected castes or tribes, whereas Table VII (age, sex and civil condition) deals with the total population. There is this further difference between the two tables, that the age periods are not the same, the periods 5-12 and 12-15 being substituted in this table for the periods 5-10 and 10-15 given in Table VII. As in Table IX, the selected castes and tribes are grouped together for homogeneous districts, or statistics are given for single districts in which they are especially numerous.

The strength of some castes is not the same as in Table IX owing to the fact that figures have been compiled for different local areas.

TABLE XIV—CIVIL CONDITION

Serial No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Locality	Sex	Population dec 1 with	UNMARRIED						
					Total	0-4	5-11	12-18	19-20	21-40	41 & over
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	AGARWALA (Hindu)	Calcutta	Male Female	6 810 3 859	10 660 3 858	4 71 353	579 340	217 94	260 23	391 21	31 2
2	AJLAF (Muslim)	El-Fergana	Male Female	67 411 80 753	137 014 11 101	8 183 8 713	17 418 1 003	3 999 107	2 813 68	1 211 119	97 61
3	ANGLO-INDIAN (Christian)	West and Central Bengal, including Sikkim	Male Female	9 608 9 319	18 927 8 141	1 351 1 341	1 405 1 403	189 838	911 709	1 249 103	501 289
4	BAGDI (Hindu)	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	4 80 219 4 2 313	101 439 111 718	81 507 83 948	93 610 81 704	4 578 3 310	26 181 1 188	15 959 1 183	1 036 467
5	BAIDYA (do)	Bengal	Male Female	12 168 30 531	20 819 13 190	5 010 6 339	7 091 6 768	2 762 939	3 408 109	9 198 99	277 17
6	BAISHNAB (do)	Ditto	Male Female	189 714 813 453	8 117 43 9 9	10 672 20 907	29 077 20 975	11 071 1 431	10 570 813	8 551 886	3 170 359
7	BARUI (do)	Ditto	Male Female	11 577 87 931	76 718 10 030	6 689 9 881	17 039 9 881	4 009 479	4 801 73	3 977 86	457 58
8	BAULI (do)	West Bengal	Male Female	2 8 878 153 317	618 41 63 430	16 815 14 371	20 071 21 161	10 715 2 009	8 411 611	2 178 269	477 333
9	BHUTIA (Buddhist)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	8 937 9 302	4 678 4 003	873 090	1 973 1 119	807 195	801 410	866 344	110 11
10	BHUIYAN (Hindu)	North and East Bengal	Male Female	76 478 35 713	14 149 10 809	4 338 4 411	6 618 6 313	2 917 516	2 889 79	2 889 14	211 17
11	BHUIYA (do)	Bengal	Male Female	17 798 10 749	7 849 4 681	2 745 2 594	2 747 2 510	1 091 299	751 95	877 78	88 18
12	BHUMIJ (do)	Dumkum and Manipal	Male Female	11 491 33 7 5	15 111 1 513	3 894 5 164	6 601 5 561	1 965 1 007	1 070 438	1 115 378	108 38
13	SAHMAN (do)	Bengal	Male Female	637 990 859 819	804 028 185 038	21 298 73 278	101 400 41 280	40 539 7 368	44 471 2 330	4 809 1 248	6 059 430
14	BRAHMO	Calcutta	Male Female	771 755	485 413	78 71	300 122	50 40	88 19	185 60	10 1
15	CHAKMA (Buddhist)	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Male Female	28 148 25 238	16 713 13 096	4 793 4 000	6 306 0 000	9 178 1 748	2 238 1 100	1 411 217	86 33
16	CHAMAR (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	65 3 4 53 8 63	20 169 9 651	8 741 4 753	7 076 4 398	2 843 404	2 580 147	2 839 138	368 81
17	CHINESE (Confucian)	Calcutta	Male Female	299 140	211 48	13 18	26 20	8 8	80 8	133 15	15 7
18	CHINESE (Buddhist)	Ditto	Male Female	2 153 2 29	469 87	26 21	31 20	18 6	81 15	282 15	31 7
19	DHOBIA (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	100 767 83 310	45 840 28 081	11 871 13 451	17 121 13 811	6 584 1 017	6 189 280	6 179 3 4	609 64
20	DOM (do)	West Bengal and Calcutta	Male Female	64 998 83 119	27 274 30 365	7 033 7 265	10 902 7 577	3 895 1 061	2 101 241	1 881 159	393 59
21	DOSADHI (do)	Calcutta	Male Female	6 472 9 531	1 435 806	326 227	499 203	719 43	212 11	222 80	26 4
22	EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES (Christian)	West and Central Bengal, including Sikkim	Male Female	15 213 7 995	9 870 4 003	916 833	1 013 847	394 298	1 021 657	6 767 1 039	769 238
23	GANDHABAYIK (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	11 517 10 807	4 933 3 183	1 318 1 876	1 778 1 412	716 103	1 009 81	606 42	11 8
24	GARO (do)	Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh	Male Female	965 943	470 311	174 161	178 166	40 15	47 19	48 4	2 1
25	GARO (Muslim)	Ditto	Male Female	20 117 18 315	10 789 8 391	3 876 3 882	4 818 3 882	1 181 601	1 016 383	616 103	36 19
26	GOALA (Hindu)	Total	Male Female	33 847 275 612	145 693 68 06	33 401 33 021	48 763 29 936	19 350 2 118	20 570 804	20 292 407	2 155 346
		West and Central Bengal	Male Female	267 612 225 838	117 009 83 453	36 923 29 965	30 718 22 564	16 592 1 990	16 937 609	15 633 619	2 015 197
		North and East Bengal	Male Female	68 235 49 804	27 885 18 609	4 478 2 096	8 045 6 652	3 069 4 3	3 633 139	4 658 181	740 49

BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Serial No.
Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	
4,543 2,304	...	39 69	94 142	402 384	2,748 1,421	1,260 378	337 647	...	...	14	9 45	131 147	197 439	1
31,453 30,785	21 179	251 3,553	525 3,067	2,267 5,048	17,727 14,782	10,662 3,256	1,504 8,541	...	8 98	8 75	29 192	392 2,173	1,067 6,300	2
2,818 2,997	...	...	6 1	108 177	1,538 1,973	1,166 846	551 1,228	...	...	...	1 23	194 344	356 861	3
200,478 200,476	91 468	1,660 16,936	3,588 22,330	15,861 40,204	109,301 95,075	69,977 25,463	21,586 111,074	...	22 658	150 1,609	455 5,500	5,163 37,147	15,796 66,131	4
15,105 15,810	8 9	37 343	81 1,095	548 3,517	8,188 8,271	6,243 2,575	1,203 7,531	...	...	2 32	28 184	289 1,973	884 5,322	5
85,670 89,753	51 194	612 6,762	1,393 8,360	6,005 16,103	44,445 43,900	33,164 14,434	14,427 83,971	1 17	30 380	54 733	255 2,637	3,629 27,482	10,458 52,722	6
31,652 31,396	19 26	121 2,258	448 3,647	2,000 6,987	17,212 14,834	11,852 3,644	8,642 15,795	...	2 71	35 169	95 600	906 5,554	2,604 9,583	7
61,137 66,623	24 76	1,154 3,766	2,812 6,356	7,713 13,001	31,706 31,719	17,638 11,705	6,156 23,294	...	7 124	29 225	396 988	2,206 7,567	3,518 14,388	8
4,106 4,537	...	15 18	25 103	132 548	1,098 2,349	1,936 1,547	354 933	...	...	1 2	6 25	48 193	299 713	9
16,220 15,722	7 14	105 1,085	189 1,519	787 3,357	9,090 8,098	6,112 1,640	2,059 8,922	...	4 59	2 75	19 330	544 2,987	1,490 5,470	10
9,381 7,738	1 8	97 426	155 629	626 1,353	5,272 4,183	3,230 1,139	728 2,970	...	1 10	4 25	12 83	253 1,076	458 1,776	11
14,807 15,192	4 19	73 561	206 1,021	1,144 2,582	8,485 8,425	4,895 2,584	1,501 6,161	3 2	1 24	15 33	126 187	483 1,909	873 4,006	12
295,487 252,787	146 240	1,428 14,853	4,262 26,681	17,619 53,044	162,471 170,419	109,561 37,541	32,875 140,774	1 42	51 603	127 1,350	846 5,451	8,323 42,357	23,527 90,971	13
260 242	...	...	...	6 30	119 153	135 55	29 100	...	...	...	...	8 33	21 60	14
11,137 10,842	...	32 26	34 167	365 1,411	6,035 6,897	4,671 2,341	925 1,318	...	...	...	...	212 142	709 1,161	15
42,308 19,721	37 33	494 1,172	1,362 1,508	3,378 3,378	24,321 10,919	12,716 2,711	2,877 5,991	...	13 31	36 52	139 198	1,283 1,804	1,406 3,905	16
668 83	...	1 3	...	8 2	454 63	204 15	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	17
681 130	...	...	1 3	18 10	487 87	175 30	3 16	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	18
45,847 42,693	25 72	310 3,173	856 4,256	2,991 9,209	25,549 21,038	16,116 4,945	5,480 22,536	...	11 105	49 259	109 940	1,554 7,881	3,757 13,339	19
33,210 32,779	26 98	411 2,793	1,083 3,356	3,457 6,803	17,475 15,103	10,758 4,626	3,764 12,972	...	3 87	17 197	173 576	1,257 3,743	2,314 8,365	20
4,659 1,328	7 ...	86 56	89 87	354 168	2,689 721	1,434 296	378 497	...	1 ...	...	20 10	172 144	185 343	21
4,890 3,202	...	...	...	29 92	2,687 2,151	2,174 959	453 631	...	...	...	1 1	146 154	306 476	22
5,681 4,987	7 5	23 275	71 563	341 1,106	3,111 2,397	2,128 641	581 2,632	...	1 13	3 27	11 180	157 788	409 1,624	23
483 503	...	3 23	2 27	16 95	241 269	221 89	12 98	...	...	...	...	4 27	8 59	24
8,928 9,368	3 14	100 388	151 712	560 1,625	4,742 5,313	3,372 1,316	424 1,554	...	2 19	6 23	27 79	157 516	232 914	25
168,908 125,564	138 238	1,039 13,953	2,818 14,784	10,857 24,152	95,772 56,571	58,284 15,866	21,241 81,413	6 19	34 622	110 1,198	519 4,192	5,954 27,370	14,618 48,012	26
132,674 104,033	130 226	850 12,220	2,370 12,670	8,851 10,576	71,317 40,365	46,126 12,770	17,130 65,052	4 17	25 513	91 1,050	401 3,651	4,527 22,713	12,652 40,010	
36,234 21,531	8 12	189 1,727	418 2,214	1,976 4,276	21,455 10,296	12,153 3,096	4,111 13,361	...	9 74	19 118	118 593	1,427 4,657	2,656 7,972	

TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION BY

Serial No.	Caste, Tribes or Race	Locality	Sex.	Population at date with	UNMARRIED						
					Total	0-5	6-13	14-18	19-20	20-40	40 & over
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	GLURUNG (Hindo)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	7 602 7 731	4 281 4 65	293 1 027	1 798 1 431	593 513	573 491	427 203	109 27
28	HAJJAM and A PIT (Hindo)	Bengal	Male Female	253 638 213 300	109 018 60 103	20 955 28 103	29 423 27 308	11 519 20 9	15 457 6 3	11,000 488	2,316 193
29	HAJJAM (Musulman)	Jessore	Male Female	1 082 431	466 280	271 97	101 103	72 46	51 23	27 23	2 7
30	HABI (Hindo)	Bengal	Male Female	23 769 72 440	33,853 21 680	9 098 9 031	17 671 9 910	4 432 968	3075 410	2 479 237	311 166
31	INDIAN CHRISTIAN	Ditto	Male Female	43 157 10,351	21 106 11,09	5 496 8 071	7 487 7 815	4 157 2 181	5 948 1 043	3 958 433	356 236
32	JOGI (Hindu)	Ditto	Male Female	100 725 153 681	8 768 40 453	10 911 20 704	30 990 23 503	10 736 1 007	11 109 343	8 767 613	1 261 98
33	JOLANA (Musulman)	Ditto	Male Female	111 675 1 4 857	61 411 37 001	17 696 13,570	26 351 10 874	8 742 1,303	6 067 792	4 607 419	679 24
34	KANAR (Hindu)	Calcutta	Male Female	17 772 4,313	3 771 10 1	517 350	954 3 6	571 170	604 21	978 117	87 6
35	KAIRARTTA CHABI (do.)	Bengal	Male Female	887 468 603 474	477 486 208 474	1 11 710 1 11,552	168 196 1 1 019	68 832 8 709	61 617 4 643	45 848 3,367	5,303 1,447
36	KAISARTTA JALIYA (do.)	Ditto	Male Female	1 71 010 111 430	73 000 44 486	18 412 20 074	27 027 21,031	10 273 1 615	9 416 1 453	8 931 635	893 196
37	KATARTTA (Leprosy)	Howdah	Male Female	2 109 2 013	788 610	271 183	241 207	139 53	91 20	78 4	19 1
38	KAMAR (do.)	Bengal	Male Female	176 854 110 784	8 135 34 103	13,561 11,361	19 370 11 511	7 781 1 704	7 004 6 8	5 858 367	819 109
39	KAOBA (do.)	Calcutta	Male Female	9 119 2 008	769 403	765 137	213 133	190 40	146 13	81 23	19 17
40	KAPALI (do.)	North and Bengal	Male Female	41 833 41 833	2 663 1 880	6 701 8 704	8 109 6 994	2 630 901	2,823 76	2 160 353	213 11
41	KATARTTH (do.)	Bengal	Male Female	563 564 610 147	294 475 165 013	68 433 67,548	97 909 87 453	40 991 8 893	41 969 1 479	4 343 1 443	4,347 371
42	KHANDU and JIM DAB (do.)	Darjeeling	Male Female	27 010 29,318	13 776 13 69	3 530 4 191	4 679 5 028	1 419 1 693	2 093 1 733	1 567 9 0	198 80
43	KHANDAIT (do.)	Calcutta	Male Female	9,439 296	2 339 40	354 20	312 27	267 11	436 6	630 13	89 19
44	KHAS (do.)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	10 904 8 083	5 314 3 740	1,473 1 318	1 833 1 610	609 474	713 303	679 211	63 21
45	KHATRI (do.)	Calcutta	Male Female	2 866 500	985 140	100 81	126 83	100 16	101 2	380 6	27 2
46	KOCH (do.)	Dacca and Mymensingh	Male Female	21 597 2 931	1 500 4 368	3 010 3 493	5 338 4 079	1 643 693	1 799 1 121	1 038 45	91 1
47	KOIRI (do.)	Ditto	Male Female	3 344 561	778 163	157 27	143 24	58 14	140 10	211 3	38 2
48	KUKI (do.)	HIT Ppera	Male Female	1 140 1,441	698 510	190 159	273 210	78 63	93 43	49 28	1 1
49	KULL (Musulman)	North and East Bengal	Male Female	20 019 19 343	10 190 6 363	2 433 2 763	4 523 3 106	1 110 138	981 37	563 63	100 6
50	KUMHAR (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	743 793 136 066	69 210 13 066	11 396 18 339	2 431 27 041	9 369 1 089	9 990 445	1 313 2 477	1 681 195
51	KURMI (do.)	Bankura, Midnapore and L. cutta.	Male Female	85 713 50 693	22 860 11 818	6 679 6 764	8 099 6 374	3 043 606	2 066 231	1 094 2 7	131 28
52	LEPCHA (Buddhist)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	9 880 9 330	4 377 4 101	800 961	1 540 1 3 6	577 474	693 460	758 370	78 40
53	LEPCHA (Christian)	Darjeeling	Male Female	691 619	371 337	21 196	130 1 3	46 63	60 30	80 32	4 3
54	MAGH (Buddhist)	East Bengal	Male Female	61 418 31 347	25 906 11 347	6 981 8 765	13 710 10 718	4 600 3,503	5 439 2,377	3 748 619	295 83
55	MALO (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	97 000 53 132	42 022 7 003	27 537 1 603	16,360 2 734	6 003 1 483	6 405 229	7 000 309	610 33

AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES—continued.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Serial No.
Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
3,401 3,501	1 5	16 17	33 65	187 392	2,007 2,018	1,157 1,004	197 621	...	...	...	3 3	45 126	149 491	27
102,094 95,796	29 206	581 8,127	1,582 10,255	6,793 20,722	26,984 45,333	36,125 11,151	13,268 56,709	...	26 384	35 737	304 2,561	3,513 19,413	9,390 33,577	28
523 451	2 1	9 57	27 61	65 134	260 169	160 29	42 260	...	1 6	4 3	2 21	11 80	24 160	29
35,813 36,277	19 80	267 2,622	835 3,190	2,860 7,140	19,715 18,478	12,117 4,767	4,363 14,477	...	8 87	44 172	206 539	1,474 4,362	2,631 9,314	30
17,476 17,117	17 14	43 135	91 622	549 3,052	10,136 10,082	6,640 3,212	1,575 5,985	...	3 3	1 14	31 125	548 1,564	992 3,578	31
70,966 72,009	13 71	403 5,895	783 7,528	3,912 15,341	30,414 35,708	26,441 7,466	7,463 38,362	1 8	8 217	34 315	106 1,397	1,676 12,760	5,638 23,665	32
74,740 65,345	42 197	1,014 6,292	2,081 6,426	6,030 12,014	42,020 32,587	23,553 7,829	5,495 22,310	1 8	18 165	48 213	176 511	1,915 5,788	3,337 15,555	33
13,075 2,458	4 1	60 90	497 239	1,146 310	7,722 1,280	3,646 508	926 831	...	...	7 5	16 37	471 265	432 523	34
433,668 440,902	631 1,440	2,738 41,093	7,617 49,249	33,982 95,061	235,931 199,421	152,769 54,638	53,314 253,585	8 66	228 1,929	525 4,800	1,710 14,539	14,483 87,647	36,360 144,604	35
67,946 65,031	21 126	311 4,557	972 6,831	4,169 13,896	38,085 32,470	24,388 7,171	8,064 34,893	1 17	17 154	20 631	168 1,423	2,175 12,012	5,683 20,650	36
1,091 934	...	9 72	69 123	193 287	519 329	301 123	230 571	...	2 3	4 7	13 28	82 204	129 329	37
54,534 51,465	20 87	345 4,174	1,000 5,723	3,718 10,567	29,958 24,177	19,513 6,737	7,235 28,218	1 16	11 178	59 355	228 1,480	2,077 9,219	4,859 16,970	38
1,240 1,115	3 ...	5 31	24 104	126 178	697 620	385 182	140 508	...	...	...	4 29	57 193	79 281	39
18,014 17,921	6 32	101 1,877	261 2,069	1,170 3,409	10,024 8,713	6,452 1,821	1,856 10,519	...	...	9 119	30 349	447 3,602	1,370 6,382	40
241,957 225,485	82 172	1,162 7,986	2,400 20,965	10,355 48,830	131,379 116,212	96,579 31,330	25,536 145,539	1 39	32 420	133 1,071	1,024 4,861	6,008 44,792	18,338 94,406	41
13,196 12,045	14 19	93 131	168 140	544 933	7,407 7,488	4,970 3,334	938 2,574	...	2 1	2 7	9 29	260 666	665 1,871	42
6,726 128	2 ...	19 ...	295 5	689 14	3,705 74	2,016 35	435 73	...	...	...	60 5	145 30	230 38	43
4,637 4,062	6 6	46 86	82 172	293 485	2,642 2,357	1,566 946	225 596	...	...	1 2	2 7	98 134	124 452	44
1,628 557	1 ...	9 8	31 71	91 109	965 230	531 149	270 196	...	...	2 3	3 4	152 63	113 124	45
11,251 10,615	4 6	55 550	332 1,185	1,182 2,271	5,576 5,072	4,102 1,531	832 3,774	1 1	...	1 50	110 512	230 1,059	490 2,132	46
2,409 286	3 ...	4 5	57 15	163 38	1,578 169	604 69	160 106	...	...	1 1	6 7	73 39	80 59	47
466 461	...	...	2 13	8 53	287 306	169 84	46 150	...	...	...	...	22 50	24 96	48
9,518 9,575	2 14	223 737	150 912	765 1,922	5,299 5,172	3,079 818	581 2,894	...	3 25	3 30	21 69	216 790	338 1,980	49
65,682 61,677	25 124	383 5,986	1,169 6,611	4,708 12,489	36,272 28,962	23,125 7,505	8,901 36,830	...	13 191	54 524	277 1,808	2,310 12,990	6,247 21,310	50
30,305 26,894	9 52	317 3,036	1,340 2,510	3,289 5,034	16,050 12,841	9,300 3,431	2,448 8,911	...	4 56	86 260	129 256	878 2,491	1,351 5,848	51
4,694 4,775	2 5	15 14	22 38	175 217	2,397 2,626	2,153 1,875	296 853	...	1 ...	...	...	49 104	246 749	52
231 218	...	...	1 3	...	153 145	73 53	13 49	...	...	...	...	4 8	9 41	53
23,512 26,328	1 ...	47 231	63 969	448 3,957	12,581 15,808	10,372 5,313	2,064 10,242	...	...	1 30	20 309	630 2,634	1,413 7,262	54
42,019 40,213	15 50	150 2,710	528 4,160	2,082 8,152	22,305 20,308	16,939 4,533	5,990 25,771	2 3	6 116	16 255	170 1,183	1,510 8,800	4,256 15,415	55

TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION

Serial No	Caste, Tribes or Race	Locality	Sex	Population with	UNMARRIED						
					Total	0-1	5-13	15-19	20-29	30-49	50 & over
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	MAYEA (Hindo)	Calcutta	Male Female	4 306 1 8 3	1 346 496	8 10 213	718 105	339 26	271 26	869 29	13 7
57	MECH (do)	Jalpatguri	Male Female	3 337 3 673	1 709 1 310	611 630	510 533	279 97	204 66	264 31	87 3
58	MECH (An mist)	Ditto	Male Female	6 239 3 683	3 543 1 637	1 065 734	1 309 807	340 241	319 47	378 9	63 7
59	MILCH (Hindo)	Bengal	Male Female	807 583 387 079	49 371 53 166	25 180 23 638	70 919 23 474	110 011 2 134	9 107 9 5	5 619 464	610 177
60	MUGHAL (Musliman)	Calcutta	Male Female	609 243	227 80	37 26	40 10	37 31	88 4	74 12	3 8
61	MUNDIA (Hindo)	North Bengal	Male Female	30 884 10 090	6 104 2 301	1 003 2 603	2 194 2 534	780 407	493 220	693 203	229 2
62	MUNDIA (An mist)	Ditto	Male Female	6 729 2 563	3 474 2 063	1 087 1 70	1 008 1 117	329 263	330 177	447 104	28 —
63	MURMI (Buddhist)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	17 334 22 022	9 488 8 460	2 479 2 301	3 263 3 163	1 709 1 319	1 008 1 104	1 081 493	68 47
64	NAMASUDRA (Hindo)	Bengal	Male Female	609 232 880 313	400 201 208 937	100 001 107 940	371 474 107 704	57 391 80 333	58 869 8 461	46 176 1 673	5 410 607
65	ORAOV (do)	North Bengal	Male Female	30 815 30 215	14 647 14 079	4 474 4 400	5 317 5 047	1 471 1 433	1 119 743	1 491 440	581 68
66	ORAOV (An mist)	Ditto	Male Female	27 817 860 07	13 654 17 806	4 066 4 500	5 764 8 281	1 473 1 064	1 169 808	1 134 334	80 13
67	PATHAN (Musliman)	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	57 328 64 378	37 498 80 763	8 747 8 303	10 400 9 788	5 340 1 067	5 001 489	4 341 304	497 111
68	PATAI (Hindo)	Pabna and My mensingh	Male Female	11 074 13 439	7 830 3 609	1 810 1 611	2 330 1 803	780 307	1 014 —	1 600 3	130 6
69	POD (do)	Si-Pargana and Khulna	Male Female	879 737 830 273	176 478 68 373	35 434 38 493	45 789 47 533	14 607 1 373	11 877 404	5 487 610	500 210
70	RAJBAKSHI (do)	North Bengal and Jalpatguri	Male Female	738 603 691 417	390 337 300 276	97 400 104 765	341 643 116 407	43 003 8 887	47 341 2 063	53 613 1 410	4 700 470
71	RAJPUT (Chhama)	Bombay, Madras and Calcutta	Male Female	27 378 37 063	11 400 6 000	2 000 2 039	3 100 2 300	1 333 350	1 680 197	2 400 80	408 31
72	SADGOP (do)	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	47 210 244 733	117 679 68 478	27 511 20 018	39 343 2 001	16 601 19 2	16 633 740	14 934 29	2 579 253
73	SAITYA (Musliman)	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	37 398 31 823	18 153 10 440	4 450 4 180	6 307 6 009	2 314 740	2 270 203	8 509 183	106 64
74	SANTAL (Hindo)	Bengal	Male Female	75 133 77 348	34 677 31 764	17 070 12 000	17 791 14 000	4 707 3 000	3 713 1 401	3 063 —	216 94
75	SANTAL (An mist)	Ditto	Male Female	53 507 231 663	108 094 104 288	31 817 33 331	51 943 47 593	16 708 10 370	23 489 6 500	8 541 2 183	721 437
76	SONAR (Sarnakar) (Hindo)	Calcutta	Male Female	8 799 1 593	1 047 871	621 139	304 170	105 23	101 63	180 12	20 —
77	SUBARNABANIK (do)	Ditto	Male Female	15 770 3 606	4 240 3 161	1 653 1 000	1 684 1 300	1 033 421	973 50	917 70	346 26
78	SUDRA (do)	East Bengal	Male Female	86 001 73 143	20 003 24 704	9 163 9 416	17 079 13 663	4 670 1 003	4 501 806	3 139 1 044	331 333
79	SUNRI (do)	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	63 103 50 018	21 947 14 800	6 043 4 700	3 870 6 724	3 363 943	3 001 263	2 784 187	584 46
80	SUTHADHAR (do)	Bengal	Male Female	60 105 81 519	20 003 19 488	7 689 8 100	11 870 9 000	4 169 889	4 661 213	3 553 160	389 43
81	TAYI and TAY NA (do)	Ditto	Male Female	10 166 113 103	50 605 30 862	14 811 14 180	18 600 13 600	8 091 1 000	7 408 983	6 729 379	1 011 208
82	TELI and TILI (do)	Ditto	Male Female	208 677 67 639	84 419 47 619	23 330 23 256	30 481 20 603	13 791 1 863	17 380 1 078	10 670 6 79	1 787 141
83	TIPARA (do)	Chittagong B R Tracts and Riaz Tpera	Male Female	43 397 43 830	23 688 21 760	7 400 3 170	10 985 9 048	7 341 2 441	3 363 1 201	2 600 1 340	63 41
84	TIPARA (An mist)	Ditto	Male Female	8 702 8 204	3 619 3 539	1 308 1 201	1 819 1 768	543 467	610 304	317 74	22 18
85	TIVAR (Hindo)	Dacca and Myensingh	Male Female	18 613 19 370	9 479 6 477	2 473 3 264	3 049 2 676	1 377 413	1 061 89	973 47	310 16

TABLE XV.

OCCUPATIONS.

For the purpose of this table, a new scheme of classification of occupations, based on that drawn up by M. Bertillon, has been framed by the Census Commissioner. All occupations are divided, according to this scheme, into four main classes and subdivided into 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 169 groups.

The table is divided into five parts, A, B, C, D and E. Part A is subdivided into two sections. The first section contains a general summary giving the total strength of each group, order, sub-class and class for (1) British territory, (2) Feudatory States and (3) cities. The second section gives for each district and State the total strength of each order and detailed statistics of those groups, the strength of which reaches 1,000 in any district. Part B shows the subsidiary occupations of those persons whose main occupation is agriculture. Part C (combined occupations), which is optional, has not been compiled for this Province. Part D shows the distribution of occupations by religion. Part E embodies the results of the industrial Census, and its scope is explained in the title page prefixed to it.

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART

Group No	OCCUPATION	BRITISH TERRITORY					
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS	ACTUAL WORKERS				DEPENDENTS
			Total		Partially agricultural		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOTAL POPULATION	43,483,877	14,102,875	2,117,330	307,541	13,250	29,262,879
	A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	33,340,836	10,497,216	980,000	57,302	2,304	23,876,631
	I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH	33,479,939	10,436,919	941,743	51,410	1,410	23,546,303
	1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	31,688,318	10,243,788	928,039	28,509	808	23,461,402
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	33,467,818	9,835,767	753,531	14,311		23,776,000
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	1,192,330	365,174	82,778			365,174
2	Ordinary cultivated values	29,043,174	8,180,145	417,513			20,863,029
3	Agencies—managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc.	507,237	78,311		14,311		120,946
4	Farm servants and field labourers	2,420,537	1,308,835	211,500			1,479,335
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	347,203	178,989	93,413	7,612	530	179,890
5	Tea, coffee, rubber and other plantations	818,428	97,721	9,737	1,117	807	40,913
6	Fruit & flower vegetable, herb & other crops not etc. grown	93,868	33,335	1,606	8,435	49	34,279
	(c) Forestry	89,069	17,267	4,727	1,030	74	17,983
7	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	1,881	790	308	63		1,008
8	Wood-cutters, tree-fellers, etc. collectors and charcoal burners	28,072	11,405	4,614	1,023	74	11,978
	(d) Raising of farm stock	304,318	260,735	21,288	3,008	110	37,998
9	Cattle and buffalo breeds and keepers	40,682	21,791	4,604	1,870	87	13,338
10	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	1,916	64	212	120		839
11	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels & asses, etc.)	326	64	6	6		71
12	Herdsman, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	261,736	238,902	7,010	1,148	23	16,783
13	(e) Raising of small animals	47,633	8,995	14,058	2,974	68	19,807
14	(Hens, bees, silkworm, etc.)						
	2.—FISHING AND HUNTING	647,447	211,124	60,713	27,001	608	304,810
15	Fishing	648,072	319,065	60,818	17,896	807	343,446
16	Hunting	2,635	1,064	212	110	1	1,361
	II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	115,877	49,334	25,164	917	978	50,379
	3.—MINES	111,714	39,409	20,013	907	978	60,000
17	Coal mines and petroleum wells*	114,693	39,409	20,013	907	978	60,185
18	Metals and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	61	4	1	1		17
	4.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS	883	599	247	8		110
	(Other than granite, marble, limestone, etc.)						
	5.—SALT, etc.	28	243	4	3		31
19	Rock salt and marsh salt	791	19		2		4
20	Extracts of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water	86	61	4	1		27
	B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	6,677,771	2,336,914	789,015	239,001	10,131	3,340,746
	III.—INDUSTRY	347,161	1,124,401	539,766	113,907	6,787	1,767,401
	6.—TEXTILES	878,411	346,653	206,337	38,243	707	413,001
21	Cotton spinning, reeling and pressing	904	317	131	22	1	44
22	Cotton spinning, reeling and weaving	438,763	153,640	44,675	10,870	533	270,649
23	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	3,730	1,461	3,021	4,840	39	111,616
24	Rope twine and string	20,781	5,500	12,560	171	14	8,335
25	Other fibres (cocoanut & sisal, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	1,341	354	207	30	1	4
26	Wool carding and spinning, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	2,297	711	2,7	30	1	179
27	Sisal, jute and weavers	63,783	27,900	9,423	1,049	30	21,411
28	Handloom and powerloom weaving, etc.	280	105	40	13		157
29	Persons occupied with leather	41	19				22
30	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and spinning of textile	9,1	49	94	7		490
31	Other (lace, crepe, embroidery, etc., fringes, etc.) and non-textile	1,765	365	717	21	1	687
	7. HIDES, SKINS, AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	57,561	10,774	1,013	1,903	13	39,973
32	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	37,639	13,000	418	1,690	11	22,973
33	Makers of leather goods, such as trunks, valises, etc.	6,536	2,629	168	100	2	3,628
34	Furriers	25	10				4
35	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc. workers	9,558	3,336	46	174		1,304

* The figures refer solely to coal mines; there are no petroleum wells in Faisal.

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART

Group No	Occupation	BRITISH TERRITORY					
		Total Wages and Disadvantages	Actual Wages				Disadvantages
			Total		Partly by agriculture		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	TRIDE—concluded.						
11*	30—TRADE IN POTTERY	27 236	9 712	3 667	1 447	29	13 837
11*	31—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS (Trade in chemical products, drugs, &c. paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	15,979	6 747	504	536	22	8 728
	32—(HOTEL) CAFES RESTAURANTS, etc	29 836	15 503	816	931	8	35 475
11*	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters, etc.	89 875	9 941	27*	711	5	11 782
11*	Dw. rs and managers of hotels, restaurants, a.m.s., etc., and their employees	4 881	12 1	564	163	8	4,093
	33 OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS	1 379 157	478 239	155,219	50,992	2 064	795 699
11*	Fish dealers	319 878	41 407	14 831	9 972	704	179 997
11*	Grocers and sellers of vegetable and salt and other goods	352 945	177 140	12 107	12 154	2,2	51 135
11*	Dealers of milk butter, sheep, poultry, eggs, etc.	181 409	45 907	14 978	9 596	617	60 794
11*	Dealers of sweeten, a sugar, gum and m. laces	71 181	27 776	2 406	2 565	64	40 617
11*	Cauldrons, metal, all vegetables, fruit and groceries that sell in	229 787	70 661	27 107	9 165	807	14 365
11*	Grains at public dealers	201 377	61 969	34 131	7 711	267	110,432
11*	Tablets, oil, oil, sugar, etc. sellers	32 845	12 865	1 6 4	1 407	14	18 904
11*	Dw. rs in sheep, goats and pigs	8 777	18 1	5 7	99	21	12 526
11*	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	7 829	3,083	9 0	256	8	8,8*
11*	34—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES	23 753	10 635	410	839	1	12 681
	(Trade in ready-made cloth and other articles of dress and linens in (1) in (2) in (3) in (4) in (5) in (6) in (7) in (8) in (9) in (10) in (11) in (12) in (13) in (14) in (15) in (16) in (17) in (18) in (19) in (20) in (21) in (22) in (23) in (24) in (25) in (26) in (27) in (28) in (29) in (30) in (31) in (32) in (33) in (34) in (35) in (36) in (37) in (38) in (39) in (40) in (41) in (42) in (43) in (44) in (45) in (46) in (47) in (48) in (49) in (50) in (51) in (52) in (53) in (54) in (55) in (56) in (57) in (58) in (59) in (60) in (61) in (62) in (63) in (64) in (65) in (66) in (67) in (68) in (69) in (70) in (71) in (72) in (73) in (74) in (75) in (76) in (77) in (78) in (79) in (80) in (81) in (82) in (83) in (84) in (85) in (86) in (87) in (88) in (89) in (90) in (91) in (92) in (93) in (94) in (95) in (96) in (97) in (98) in (99) in (100) in (101) in (102) in (103) in (104) in (105) in (106) in (107) in (108) in (109) in (110) in (111) in (112) in (113) in (114) in (115) in (116) in (117) in (118) in (119) in (120) in (121) in (122) in (123) in (124) in (125) in (126) in (127) in (128) in (129) in (130) in (131) in (132) in (133) in (134) in (135) in (136) in (137) in (138) in (139) in (140) in (141) in (142) in (143) in (144) in (145) in (146) in (147) in (148) in (149) in (150) in (151) in (152) in (153) in (154) in (155) in (156) in (157) in (158) in (159) in (160) in (161) in (162) in (163) in (164) in (165) in (166) in (167) in (168) in (169) in (170) in (171) in (172) in (173) in (174) in (175) in (176) in (177) in (178) in (179) in (180) in (181) in (182) in (183) in (184) in (185) in (186) in (187) in (188) in (189) in (190) in (191) in (192) in (193) in (194) in (195) in (196) in (197) in (198) in (199) in (200) in (201) in (202) in (203) in (204) in (205) in (206) in (207) in (208) in (209) in (210) in (211) in (212) in (213) in (214) in (215) in (216) in (217) in (218) in (219) in (220) in (221) in (222) in (223) in (224) in (225) in (226) in (227) in (228) in (229) in (230) in (231) in (232) in (233) in (234) in (235) in (236) in (237) in (238) in (239) in (240) in (241) in (242) in (243) in (244) in (245) in (246) in (247) in (248) in (249) in (250) in (251) in (252) in (253) in (254) in (255) in (256) in (257) in (258) in (259) in (260) in (261) in (262) in (263) in (264) in (265) in (266) in (267) in (268) in (269) in (270) in (271) in (272) in (273) in (274) in (275) in (276) in (277) in (278) in (279) in (280) in (281) in (282) in (283) in (284) in (285) in (286) in (287) in (288) in (289) in (290) in (291) in (292) in (293) in (294) in (295) in (296) in (297) in (298) in (299) in (300) in (301) in (302) in (303) in (304) in (305) in (306) in (307) in (308) in (309) in (310) in (311) in (312) in (313) in (314) in (315) in (316) in (317) in (318) in (319) in (320) in (321) in (322) in (323) in (324) in (325) in (326) in (327) in (328) in (329) in (330) in (331) in (332) in (333) in (334) in (335) in (336) in (337) in (338) in (339) in (340) in (341) in (342) in (343) in (344) in (345) in (346) in (347) in (348) in (349) in (350) in (351) in (352) in (353) in (354) in (355) in (356) in (357) in (358) in (359) in (360) in (361) in (362) in (363) in (364) in (365) in (366) in (367) in (368) in (369) in (370) in (371) in (372) in (373) in (374) in (375) in (376) in (377) in (378) in (379) in (380) in (381) in (382) in (383) in (384) in (385) in (386) in (387) in (388						

A.—GENERAL TABLE—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

FEDERATORY STATES.						CITIES.						Group No.
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	
	Total.		Partially agriculturalist.				Total.		Partially agriculturalist.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	8	9	10	11			12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19
286	80	51	4	...	155	584	217	36	2	...	331	112
45	6	18	1	...	21	3,162	1,877	23	53	...	1,262	113
105	75	7	2	...	23	7,633	3,157	178	111	1	3,998	114
66	17	5	1	...	4	5,070	2,770	31	91	1	2,313	115
59	15	5	1	...	10	2,663	1,131	147	29	...	983	116
12,289	3,776	5,146	400	8	5,367	91,611	47,281	7,178	953	38	39,152	117
4,407	1,571	803	512	2	2,338	5,557	3,451	1,215	29	5	2,678	118
1,513	571	250	12	3	60	25,997	13,102	681	212	7	12,212	119
533	201	34	19	2	272	10,713	5,181	891	82	7	4,638	120
746	329	62	10	...	279	10,008	5,719	721	19	...	4,067	121
1,128	521	215	32	...	469	10,533	5,559	2,073	154	13	6,521	122
3,037	1,117	1,071	15	...	1,119	14,067	7,809	1,992	368	2	8,216	123
591	154	8	0	...	143	6,672	3,881	255	61	...	2,752	124
271	157	2	11	1	136	650	214	21	1	...	393	125
3	1	1	...	...	1	2,453	1,602	157	33	2	729	126
112	55	1	6	...	58	9,792	5,817	99	39	...	3,876	127
455	368	33	2	...	84	5,110	2,392	86	55	2	2,722	128
20	11	7	1	...	17	783	159	9	11	...	357	129
425	337	27	1	...	41	4,327	1,993	77	41	2	2,317	130
291	127	32	23	2	135	1,097	462	13	49	...	622	131
77	42	2	3	...	33	1,372	781	11	20	...	573	132
456	181	79	9	28	193	7,103	3,772	1,018	221	...	2,263	133
206	103	19	9	...	81	16,947	6,985	279	146	4	9,683	134
43	22	4	6	...	17	3,860	1,670	11	71	...	2,170	135
159	75	15	1	...	66	6,097	2,391	174	27	4	3,582	136
4	3	...	...	...	1	7,000	2,651	91	45	...	3,025	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	165	83	12	...	...	70	138
1,738	1,031	67	91	...	637	21,473	11,428	459	253	2	12,587	139
1,350	795	31	63	...	521	19,710	8,725	311	167	...	10,671	140
19	17	2	...	...	...	4,076	2,317	131	61	2	1,649	141
212	135	50	...	...	71	314	210	7	...	...	127	142
127	61	1	1	...	42	371	116	7	2	...	221	143
14,478	6,032	218	1,202	8	8,188	149,286	56,580	7,068	2,754	29	85,638	144
2,005	816	...	239	...	1,159	13,461	10,459	...	752	...	3,002	145
219	102	...	10	...	117	4,981	4,292	...	325	...	692	146
8	1	...	...	...	7	4,950	4,281	...	325	...	675	147
211	101	...	10	...	110	28	11	...	...	...	17	148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
1,786	744	...	229	...	1,012	8,477	6,167	...	497	...	2,310	150
580	251	...	38	...	307	8,393	6,167	...	427	...	2,236	151
1,200	463	...	191	...	737	81	10	...	...	...	71	152

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART

Group No	OCCUPATION.	BRITISH TERRITORY.					
		Total Workers and Dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DATA FRAGMENTS.
			Total.		Partially agricultural.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
VII—(ORDER 43) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		130,810	81,887	617	5,934	2	88,317
144	Service of the State	111,725	25,187	25	8,550	1	78,540
145	Service of Native and Foreign States	873	96	—	11	—	207
146	Municipal and other local (not village) service	17,681	8,369	208	600	—	8,798
147	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,128	300	—	139	—	769
VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS		803,173	234,687	36,009	83,476	845	617,439
46—RELIGION		387,637	218,175	17,758	19,899	634	232,701
148	Priests, ministers, etc.	308,359	81,778	8,498	18,079	828	208,001
149	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	47,668	18,550	11,177	967	82	16,979
150	Catechists, readers, clerks and mission service	4,561	812	774	14	1	2,061
151	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	7,851	2,807	251	802	13	4,093
47—LAW		74,753	18,674	—	5,716	—	68,314
152	Lawyers of all kinds, including khat, law agents and shikharis	48,122	9,679	—	3,400	—	39,915
153	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	26,631	9,145	—	2,316	—	17,477
48—MEDICINE		161,878	47,460	18,797	7,359	156	105,741
154	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	153,009	27,123	877	6,816	10	98,097
155	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	28,918	4,365	1,900	645	146	10,906
49—INSTRUCTION (Professors and teachers of all kinds except law, word class, music, dancing and drawing and clerks and servants connected with education)		95,887	37,459	1,878	8,699	83	86,399
50—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES		103,013	38,964	1,711	4,717	38	68,338
157	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	1,682	421	250	77	—	977
158	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	14,186	8,607	91	458	—	8,875
159	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, geologists, etc.)	18,119	4,164	156	306	8	9,507
160	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	73,126	29,810	1,208	3,797	27	43,001
IX—(ORDER 51) PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), land and scholarship holders and pensioners		53,673	10,863	8,599	1,389	82	35,031
D.—MISCELLANEOUS		2,507,374	899,809	318,638	33,399	1,802	1,090,837
X—(ORDER 52) DOMESTIC SERVICE		619,851	219,692	110,915	8,360	618	159,215
162	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	498,789	126,178	110,728	8,028	817	151,875
163	Private grooms (coachmen, dog boys, etc.)	21,062	13,515	277	332	1	7,370
XI—(ORDER 53) INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS (General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation)		1,346,184	393,207	45,349	27,210	354	779,628
164	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	14,786	5,018	40	600	—	8,013
165	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	151,458	78,827	1,081	4,164	11	109,802
166	Mechanics otherwise unspecified.	22,359	8,933	75	178	2	15,200
167	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	1,128,598	632,458	42,144	22,350	341	653,626
XII—UNPRODUCTIVE		436,789	119,911	164,394	2,997	939	151,954
168	64—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS	14,099	13,047	997	154	—	75
169	65—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES (Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners)	472,790	106,879	163,402	2,838	930	151,939

A.—GENERAL TABLE—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concluded.

FEUDATORY STATES.						CITIES.						Group No.
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	
	Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	8	9	10	11			12	13	14	16			16	17	18	19
2,987	1,331	2	390	...	1,654	40,013	16,263	348	835	...	23,402	
117	66	...	21	...	31	30,511	10,719	18	611	...	10,774	141
2,762	1,182	2	294	...	1,578	52	23	...	...	...	29	145
90	68	...	3	...	22	9,449	5,621	330	221	...	3,558	146
18	6	...	3	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	147
8,766	3,786	122	625	6	4,888	71,152	25,067	3,470	1,028	18	42,615	
3,482	1,752	51	269	6	1,679	19,615	8,652	1,402	210	8	9,561	
3,167	1,679	60	231	6	1,638	14,324	6,269	235	182	7	7,820	148
96	65	1	10	...	40	3,621	1,779	1,022	8	1	870	149
219	112	...	28	...	101	922	198	127	...	...	697	150
						748	406	15	20	...	321	151
1,060	233	...	96	...	827	14,231	3,833	...	410	...	10,398	
825	162	...	73	...	663	10,558	2,472	...	301	...	8,086	152
235	71	...	18	...	164	3,673	1,361	...	169	...	2,312	153
1,087	364	52	60	...	671	15,092	4,164	999	194	...	9,920	
924	320	2	54	...	696	12,073	3,238	97	179	...	8,685	154
163	38	60	6	...	76	3,019	876	902	15	...	1,211	155
975	402	11	83	...	562	10,544	3,627	588	146	6	6,329	156
2,162	1,005	8	117	...	1,149	11,670	4,791	481	68	4	6,398	
174	104	...	5	...	70	933	277	240	...	...	416	157
70	37	1	5	...	32	5,521	2,081	16	43	...	3,427	158
1,018	861	7	107	...	1,017	2,102	883	41	9	...	1,178	159
						3,111	1,550	181	16	4	1,377	160
680	99	94	18	2	487	21,660	4,791	3,250	139	11	16,619	161
19,315	9,875	3,816	306	9	5,624	376,677	199,018	51,816	4,323	63	125,843	
7,059	4,695	675	106	1	1,669	133,137	70,115	25,788	1,366	31	37,234	
6,599	4,116	675	88	1	1,169	121,491	63,662	28,647	1,251	21	33,245	162
419	219	...	18	...	299	8,613	6,613	111	115	...	1,900	163
2,716	1,744	27	122	...	975	207,680	119,581	4,653	2,950	6	83,446	
97	43	...	10	...	51	5,138	1,518	9	61	...	3,201	164
927	527	3	49	...	597	93,436	43,713	125	1,008	3	211,000	165
15	0	...	...	...	6	15,091	6,671	41	65	...	8,800	166
1,707	1,105	21	63	...	518	92,012	67,340	4,279	1,773	3	29,741	167
9,530	3,436	3,114	78	8	2,980	35,860	9,322	21,375	7	26	5,163	
51	42	9	...	...	...	5,939	5,441	497	...	...	1	168
9,479	3,594	3,105	78	8	2,980	29,921	3,881	20,878	7	26	5,162	169

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS.

1913

CLASS A. SUB CLASSES I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH													
I.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE (a)—ORDINARY CULTIVATION													
TOTAL OF ORDER I (a)													
DISTRICT OR STATE	TOTAL OF ORDER I				DEPARTMENTS		ACTUAL WORKERS		TOTAL WORKMEN AND DWELLERS		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURAL		DEPARTMENTS
	To all Workmen and Dwellers		Total		Partially agricultural		Total		Total Workmen and Dwellers		Partially agricultural		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
BANGALORE													
(1) Bangalore Territory	35 315 675	70 438 762	217 768	24 660	804	23 915 045	31 024 377	10 070 974	788 254	14 316	23 759 749	11	
WILDMAN DIVISION	34 582 312	70 245 788	875 003	24 503	808	23 461 409	33 469 878	9 635 567	731 531	14 311	23 976 020		
Puducherry	0 176 864	1 058 784	325 784	4 000	117	3 170 251	6 080 907	1 811 431	345 466	9 310	3 853 127		
Puducherry	1 087 200	208 886	4 721	1 040	49	4 772 251	5 073 774	309 669	47 038	451	671 469		
Puducherry	7 08 232	226 232	54 333	138	28	465 063	116 638	218 009	25 285	329	465 258		
Puducherry	8 50 314	284 812	60 047	273	28	410 418	810 417	24 821	7 283	139	433 208		
Puducherry	2 315 162	738 214	135 511	814	39	1 413 518	2 508 818	731 533	231 533	684	1 413 518		
Puducherry	1 070 236	327 888	35 159	468	6	420 336	603 035	131 163	11 756	233	326 106		
Puducherry	0 251 567	1 088 119	88 499	8 9 1	61	3 177 250	6 080 876	2 870 075	80 939	3 394	4 321 531		
Puducherry	1 614 137	494 025	2 000	1 007	29	1 609 818	1 597 598	416 245	22 589	814	1 604 218		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138	41	1 138 079		
Puducherry	1 115 810	3 78 079	1 138	2 048	11	1 138 079	1 138 079	2 048	1 138				

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS A: SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.													
I.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE. (a)—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.													
TOTAL OF ORDER I (a).													
Z.—Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.													
TOTAL.													
District or State.	Total. WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Total. WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Total. WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.		
		Total.		Partially agriculturist.			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
												Both sexes.	
BENGAL	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	Both sexes.
(1) British Territory	312,610	129,236	93,132	7,655	550	119,979	248,491	95,791	91,776	1,137	502	60,921	60,919
BURDWAN DIVISION	11,167	4,214	268	780	15	6,985	151	60	2	2	...	89	89
Burdwan	310	100	2	8	1	151	29	11	...	...	...	18	18
Burdwan	322	114	36	25	1	183	6	7	...	...	...	3	3
Burdwan	1,231	342	43	71	1	846	5	7	...	...	...	4	4
Burdwan	1,650	1,001	60	539	0	1,553	87	35	...	...	...	61	61
Burdwan	2,410	1,083	57	71	1	2,080	10	5	...	...	...	11	11
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	20,385	10,177	413	802	7	9,835	1,015	476	96	29	...	443	443
24 Parganas	9,065	3,081	97	213	1	2,254	394	206	45	1	...	143	143
Calcutta	2,844	950	38	148	...	181	181	103	29	...	...	52	52
Nadia	3,300	1,283	102	99	3	1,080	369	139	23	28	...	208	208
Murshidabad	2,408	859	145	41	3	1,454	24	11	...	...	...	21	21
Jessore	2,750	930	38	27	...	1,722	39	15	...	...	...	24	24
Khulna	2,028	760	3	274	...	2,160	5	2	...	...	...	3	3
RAJSHAH DIVISION	254,362	97,529	89,974	1,883	505	66,879	239,689	92,422	89,413	1,068	498	27,820	27,820
Bahadur	4,300	1,597	111	440	5	2,052	11	1	...	...	...	10	10
Bahadur	213	89	5	110	...	110	4	2	...	...	...	3	3
Jalpaiguri	159,804	65,591	58,014	655	162	35,560	159,000	65,470	58,630	649	103	35,506	35,506
Malda	80,373	27,114	30,700	417	330	22,463	80,010	26,920	30,782	417	330	22,308	22,308
Bankura	1,822	601	13	85	...	1,208	14	9	...	...	...	5	5
Barisal	1,483	602	5	28	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	3,097	1,261	64	136	1	2,503	31	11	1	2	...	23	23
Malda	2,700	971	320	111	...	1,403	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Dacca DIVISION	39,915	11,937	455	3,418	12	27,523	955	227	32	4	...	696	696
Dacca	22,493	4,470	78	2,029	1	15,930	505	34	...	...	...	471	471
Chittagong	3,770	81	397	397	4	2,414	180	125	23	1	...	32	32
Chittagong	7,110	2,510	133	303	5	4,707	101	58	9	1	...	97	97
Chittagong	6,563	1,697	160	303	...	4,340	100	10	...	...	...	66	66
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	10,163	5,172	2,523	759	11	8,668	6,617	2,569	2,914	31	4	1,831	1,831
Chittagong	5,141	1,420	99	97	5	3,010	267	140	49	2	...	73	73
Chittagong	300	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10,730	3,529	2,189	116	6	4,512	...	2,372	2,139	31	4	1,762	1,762
Chittagong Hill Tracts	83	47	35	1	...	70	...	41	35	1	...	...	...
(2) Frontier States	749	247	10	13	...	82	65	34	19	...	...	12	12
Cooch Behar	209	140	...	...	...	63	19	15	...	...	...	4	4
Hill Tracts	139	101	10	8	...	19	40	10	19	...	...	8	8
MIZORAM	22	10	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

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TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS A.—SUB-CLASS II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.										
Order		3.—MINES.										
		TOTAL OF ORDER 3.										
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.
		Total.		Partially agricultural.				Total.		Partially agricultural.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
BENGAL	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
(1) British Territory	114,714	30,499	25,013	907	978	50,202	114,033	30,495	25,013	906	978	50,185
BURDWAN DIVISION	114,714	30,499	25,013	907	978	50,202	114,033	30,495	25,013	906	978	50,185
Burdwan	114,487	30,438	25,012	904	978	50,037	114,174	30,436	25,012	904	978	50,026
Birbhum	110,715	38,288	24,077	821	954	48,352	110,715	38,288	24,077	821	954	48,352
Bankura	214	23	3	2	24	188	214	23	3	2	24	188
Midnapore	3,389	1,052	921	65	1,366	1,366	3,389	1,052	921	65	1,366	1,366
Hoochly	187	74	3	16	113	113	174	72	11	16	102	102
Howrah	32	3	11	3	18	32	32	3	11	3	18	32
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	173	51	1	2	121	121	168	50	1	2	117	117
24-Parganas	11	2	1	1	9	9	11	2	1	1	9	9
Calcutta	99	40	30	38	68	68	94	39	29	37	64	64
Nadia	46	2	2	2	41	41	46	2	2	2	44	44
Murshidabad	16	6	6	6	16	16	16	6	6	6	16	16
Jessore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Khulna	16	1	1	1	15	15	16	1	1	1	15	15
RAJSHAHI DIVISION	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Rajshahi	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Dinapur	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Jalpaiguri	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Darjeeling	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Haripur	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Bogra	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Fabna	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Maida	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
DACCA DIVISION	38	9	1	1	29	29	35	8	1	1	27	27
Dacca	23	7	1	1	16	16	23	7	1	1	16	16
Mymensingh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Faridpur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Backergunge	14	1	1	1	13	13	12	1	1	1	11	11
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Tippera	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Noakhali	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Chittagong	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Chittagong Hill Tracts	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
(2) Feudatory States	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Cooch Behar	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Hill Tippera	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
SIKKIM	14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14

* The figures refer solely to coal mines; there are no petroleum wells in Bengal.

not only for demonstration, but also for purposes of diagnosis and research. The courses of instruction at the various institutions and particulars of the teaching staff employed are given below.

387. The *Punjab* college is still the largest of all the veterinary colleges. *Punjab*
The average number of students attending the college during the quinquennium was 238 and the average number who graduated 65. The additions *Veterinary*
which were made to the buildings during the quinquennium consisted of six stalls and a *post-mortem* room erected in the segregation ward. As it was *College*.
found that the classes had outgrown the capacity of the staff, two imperial officers have recently been added to the latter, a post-graduate professor and a professor of pathology and parasitology, in addition to four assistant professors and three demonstrators. The sphere of work of the research laboratory attached to the college has been largely extended.

388. During the quinquennium the new *Bombay* college building, one *Bombay*
of the finest and best in India, was completed and occupied, as were *Veterinary*
also a hostel with accommodation for 76 students and quarters for *College*.
Indian professors. The pharmacy was extended and the *post-mortem* room improved. A new cattle-operation shed was built and the dog ward reconstructed. The staff of the college was recently reorganised and an assistant professor added to it. Provision has also been made for holding a post-graduate course. The library is reputed to be thoroughly up to date. The work at the patho-bacteriological laboratory has greatly increased and the laboratory has been fully used for diagnostic purposes and minor research. Microscopes have been purchased for the pathology and histology classes and many new specimens have been added to the collections at the museum. The average number of students who attended the college during the quinquennium was 104 and the average number who graduated 21.

389. At the beginning of the quinquennium a new hostel with quarters *Bengal*
for accommodating 156 students was opened in *Calcutta*. A *post-mortem* *Veterinary*
room, hospital surgeon's quarters, quarters for married and unmarried over- *College*.
seers have been provided, and the laboratory accommodation has been extended by the addition of a room for photo-micrography and a dark room. A private hospital for students and a football and cricket ground have also been added and the services of a trainer and gymnasium instructor have been provided. The work in the research laboratory has included the examination of and report on pathological specimens and blood slides, the preparation of a quantity of normal sterile horse serum, the bacteriological examination of samples of bone-meal and some work on the treatment of surra. A post-graduate course has been instituted at the college. The average number of students who attended the college during the quinquennium was 152 and the average number who graduated was 30.

390. The superintendent of the civil veterinary department, *Madras*, *Madras*
has been relieved of the charge of the college and a whole-time principal has *Veterinary*
been appointed to it. The result has been a steady improvement in the work *College*.
of the college, facilitated by the smallness of the classes which enables the lecturers to devote more time and attention to them. Land adjoining the college has been acquired for a recreation ground and for building purposes. A bacteriological laboratory and pharmacy have been sanctioned, but the buildings have not yet been commenced. Valuable models and instruments have been added to the museum. There has been a large increase in the work of the hospital attached to the college. The college staff has undertaken the examination of the slides sent in by the superintendent, civil veterinary department, and his assistants, and the work has attained considerable proportion. The average number of students attending the college during the quinquennium was 67 and the average number who graduated 15.

391. The *Burma* school has been transferred to Insein. A temporary *Burma*
laboratory has been put in working order and a large number of *Veterinary*
smears examined, chiefly of diseases suspected of being of a contagious *School*.
nature. In view of possibility of the future expansion of the school, about nine acres of land have been acquired. A laboratory assistant has been added to the staff. The number of cases brought for treatment at the hospital continues to increase steadily. A school for the training of Shans to deal with.

contagious diseases in the Shan States was opened in 1910 and is reported to be doing good work

392. *Particulars regarding the number of students and the expenditure in the different colleges during the quinquennium are given in appendix XXIII*

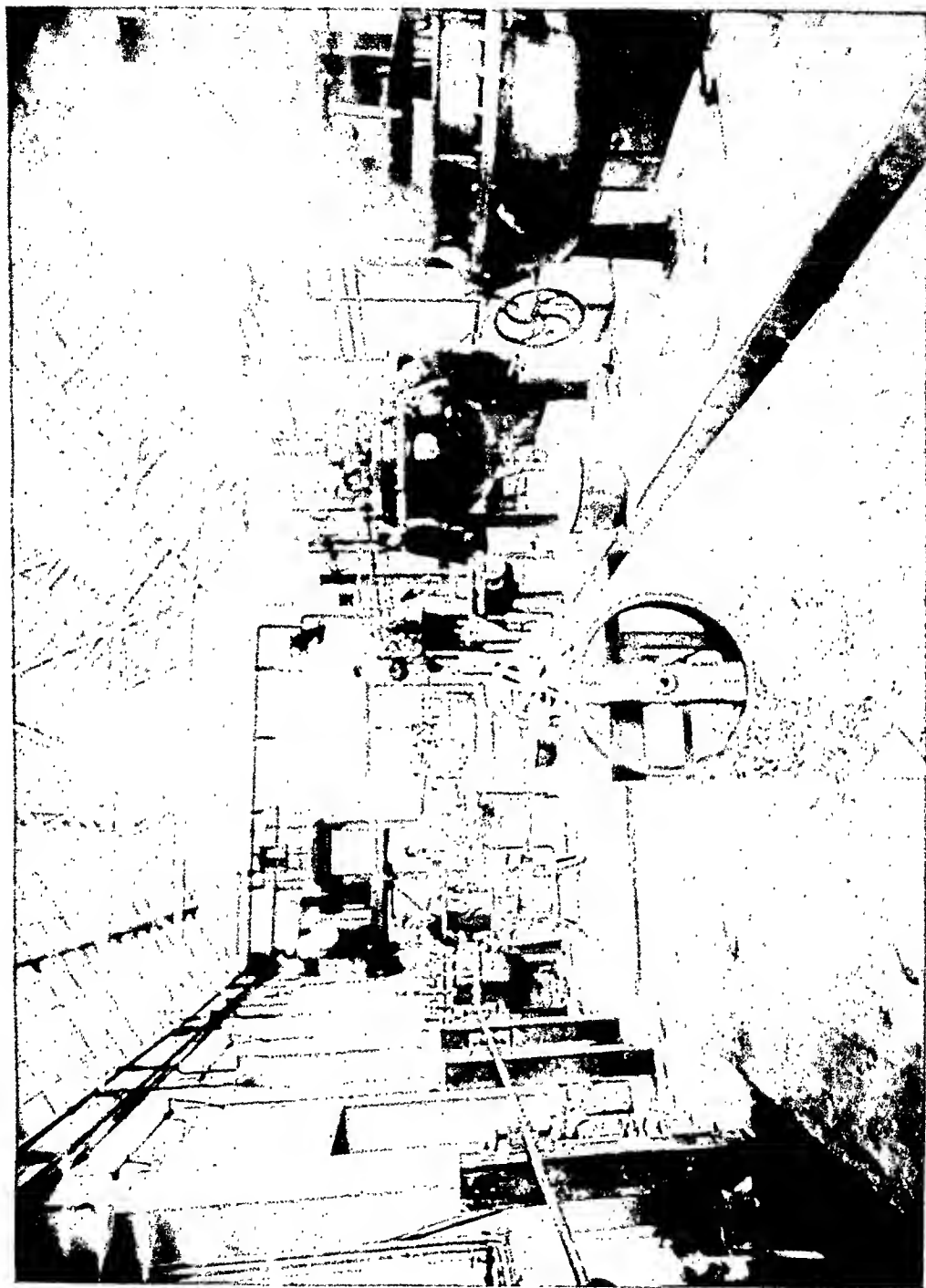


Photo-Mech. Dept., Thomson Gallery, B. N. 100.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

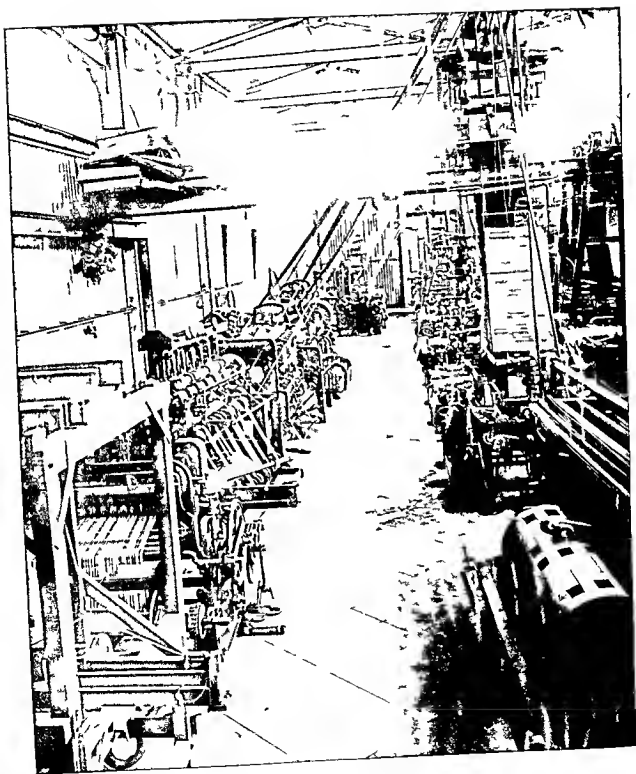


Photo. Mechl. Dept., Thomson College, Roorkee

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, WEAVING SHED BOMBAY

CHAPTER X.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

schools on the lines of that at Lucknow, an experimental weaving station and a carpentry school, the introduction of a practical character into general education and the appointment of a director of industrial inquiries etc. Much of this programme has already been carried out, as will presently be seen. A committee constituted in the Punjab in 1911 considered that there was nothing radically defective in the course of study at the technical schools, but that the industrial teaching was often unintelligent owing to the employment of ill paid artisans. It was suggested that the Mayo School of Art should specialise in the training of efficient craft teachers and that as an experimental measure schools should be started teaching particular industries by instructors trained in European methods without any attempt at general education. In 1909 a conference was held in Eastern Bengal and Assam, this also recommended the formation of a special department and the establishment of a central industrial institute at Dacca with demonstration factories. A conference was held in Burma in 1909 among the members of which there was considerable divergence of opinion. The recommendations included the establishment of a technical school in connection with the Insein engineering school with smaller schools at various centres the encouragement of missions and other agencies to start craft classes and the encouragement of technical and hand and eye training in vernacular schools.

Progress
during the
quinquennium

396 The general policy was thus laid down in 1904. It has since been expanded by the demand for institutions of a higher type than the trade school and elaborated for each province into schemes in general conformity with the main lines. The progress of the last five years has been considerable and may be described under the heads of supervision organisation and numbers. Finally it will remain to point out defects and difficulties and describe the most recent steps adopted for their remedy.

(a) Supervision

397 The question whether industrial education should be under the departments of public instruction, or transferred to departments of industry as they arise or transferred only as concerns schools organised on a more or less commercial basis is one which has not yet been fully decided. Different arrangements exist in different provinces. In Madras a department of industries was created in 1909 10 of which the director undertook the inspection of industrial schools. The creation of this department was vetoed by the Secretary of State and inspection was retained in the hands of a superintendent of industrial education under the department of public instruction. (Since the quinquennium ended the department of industries has been sanctioned and part of its duties will be the supervision of industrial schools—by which are meant those in which attention is to be paid to commercial considerations during the period of training—while for technical schools the education department under the director of public instruction will continue to be responsible.) A professor of the College of Engineering at Poona is also inspector of technical and industrial schools in Bombay and there is a special inspector of weaving schools both are under the local department of education. A superintendent of industries in Bengal was appointed in 1910 he also is under the control of the director of public instruction and inspects industrial schools. Mr de la Pousse says of the United Provinces—

When recommending the appointment of a special officer for directing technical education the Industrial Conference had proposed that he should be styled director of industrial inquiries and industrial education that he should be independent of the educational department and that he should have the same status and emoluments as the director of public instruction. The Secretary of State did not agree with the view that technical and industrial education should be thus divorced from general education and in sanctioning the creation of the post he ordered that the designation of the new officer should be changed to that of inspector of technical and industrial institutions that his proposed salary should be reduced and that in regard to educational matters he should be subordinate to the director of public instruction. The actual designation of the post which the Local Government has adopted is that of director of industrial inquiries and inspector of industrial schools.

An officer was appointed in 1910. In his former capacity he deals with government direct, in the latter he is under the education department. There is a director of industries in the Punjab (who is also the director of

agriculture); but the inspection of industrial schools is entrusted to the staff of the school of art. In the *Central Provinces* also the director of agriculture undertakes the industrial branch, and here he supervises industrial schools. In *Burma* the ordinary inspecting staff appears to be the only agency.

398. The difficulty of classification of institutions of this nature is merely (b) *Organisation*. a manifestation of practical difficulties that underlie the problem. To the two types of schools foreshadowed by the Government of India in 1904 there has come to be added the idea (if not the fulfilment) of high technological institutions. Thus we arrive at the three-fold classification—which distinguishes between (i) technological institutions intended to instruct in the principles of science as applied to industrial arts and to produce masters and managers of industries and scientific advisers; (ii) technical or intermediate schools for the training of foremen and others who require some knowledge of scientific principles and of machinery; (iii) trade or craft schools intended to train artisans to follow their calling with dexterity and intelligence.

399. The progress of the last five years is sufficiently indicated by the (c) *Figures*. following figures for technical and industrial (exclusive of art and commercial) schools. The number of schools has risen from 147 to 242, the largest increases being in Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Pupils have increased from 6,820 to 12,064, and it is noteworthy that the present number is nearly four times that in 1897. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 5,91,095 to Rs. 11,72,947 a year; and the amount spent from public funds from Rs. 2,12,504 to Rs. 5,25,506.

As regards management, 173 schools are under private bodies. Of these, 141 are in receipt of aid. Mission bodies are prominent as managers of these institutions.

400. While progress is re-assuring, various difficulties have asserted themselves, some of them long recognised, some the product of new developments. Technological institutions are only now beginning to be established in India. hitherto, students have been sent abroad with scholarships. It is not always easy to arrange suitable courses; practical training presents a difficulty; some manufacturers are naturally chary of admitting outsiders to an examination of processes. The employment of the scholars on return, while by no means discouraging, is not fully assured. In technical schools of the higher sort it is not always easy to secure pupils. In trade-schools, there is the danger that boys will be attracted who are not of the artisan class and have no intention of pursuing the craft taught; pupils frequently leave the school before they have completed the course or become efficient; and there is the difficulty (most observable in the case of weavers) of providing them with proper implements when they take up their own work. The Bengal administration report says, "Money and labour have been wasted in teaching boys trades which they will never practise. Pupils often leave the schools when they have learned merely enough of the trade to earn a living. Industrial schools have apparently worked no change for the better in the Indian carpenter; the Chinaman has still to be called in when any work out of the common is required."

401. These points have recently been considered. At the Allahabad conference of 1911 it was recommended that technical schools should specialise along lines converging on local industries, and industrial schools should be permanently directed towards such industries as exist in the locality (see paragraph 30 of the resolution). In 1911-12, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. de V. Atkinson, R.E., principal of the Thomason College, and Mr. T. S. Dawson, principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, were deputed to make an enquiry as to the means for bringing technical institutions into closer touch and more practical relations with the employers of labour in India. Their interviews with employers form a most interesting record. They came to the conclusion that there is practically no opening for high grade mechanical or electrical engineers whose education is mostly of a theoretical character, but that there is a very large opening for the employment in these branches of men who, after training in a properly equipped institute, are willing to gain their practical experience by apprenticeship on a living wage, work with their hands and observe factory hours and rules. They recommended a

similar scheme of training for textile industries and a school of mines in the Bengal coal fields with subordinate classes for evening lectures. At the very end of the quinquennium the Secretary of State for India appointed a committee in England to enquire and report as to the facilities available for Indian students for industrial and technological training in that country with special reference to the system of state technical scholarships tenable abroad. The enquiries and findings of this committee belong to a period subsequent to that covered by this review.

Imperial grants

402 For the general improvement of technical education or for the improvement of special institutions the Government of India have in the past two years allotted Rs 17 84 300 non recurring and Rs 2 00 000 recurring.

Classification

403 In the description which follows the three fold classification of these schools is adopted. But it is to be remembered that the technical school and even the engineering school or college generally contains its artisan classes or similar means for simple trade instruction. In particular it has already been shown that at Sibpur and Roorkee the technical and industrial aspect of education has been recently developed side by side with the professional. An account of schools of art and of commerce is also given.

II—Technological institutions

State technical scholarships

404 At the beginning of the quinquennium there were no institutions of this class in India though instruction of an advanced type was given in mechanical and electrical engineering at the professional colleges. In place of such institutions scholarships tenable abroad were offered to Indian students in order that they might benefit by the facilities available in England and elsewhere. During the quinquennium an institute has opened at Bangalore and another has been attempted and proposed in the United Provinces. The present section describes these developments.

405 The system of state technical scholarships commenced in 1904. Their object is to qualify the holders on returning to India to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new industries especially those which are or may be organised on a considerable scale and those in which Indian capital is or may be embarked. The subjects are annually chosen by Local Governments in consultation with mercantile opinion. Agriculture law medicine forestry and veterinary science are excluded from the scheme. Engineering at first excluded has now been admitted and recently a scholar was sent to study architecture. There is no examination. Nominations are made by the Local Governments and the final selections by the Government of India. Those are chosen who are considered to fulfil certain conditions. The scholar is expected to have had the best education available in the province in the industry he intends to study a practical interest in the subject and the intention of devoting himself in India to the practice of what he has learned. The value of each scholarship is £150 a year. The scholar also receives his travelling expenses and his education fees. The tenure of the scholarship is two years but the period may be extended. Government does not guarantee the holder any employment on his return. Ordinarily one scholarship is awarded to each province annually but more may be given subject to a total limit of ten scholarships. Up to the end of March 1912 sixty six scholars have been sent (an average of about nine a year). In order of popularity the subjects chosen are textiles mining and mining engineering mechanical and electrical engineering leather metallurgy soap making and the chemistry of oils and fats sugar industry alkali pottery and engineering and sanitary science. Thirty one scholars have already returned to India two have obtained employment abroad the rest have not yet completed their studies. Of the thirty one who have returned eighteen have obtained private industrial employment seven are in government posts connected with industries one is similarly employed in Mysore one has joined the bar one is dead and there is no certain information about the remaining three.

Other scholarships

406 A society in Calcutta called the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians has also raised funds added

by government, for sending scholars abroad. It appears that 80 students thus *tenable abroad* sent have returned, of whom twenty-eight have found industrial employment, nine have started work on their own account, nineteen have entered government, municipal or state service or are engaged in teaching, and twenty-four (most of whom had only recently returned) have not yet found employment.

407. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore was initiated by *The Indian* Mr. J. N. Tata, a Parsi merchant; but the scheme did not take final shape till *Institute of* after his death. The Tata family have given land in Bombay which brings *Science.* in Rs. 1,25,000 a year. The Government of India gives Rs. 87,000 a year. The Mysore Government contributed a site and five lakhs towards the initial expense, and the Government of India gave two and a half lakhs towards the same. The institute opened in July 1911, and 17 students entered it that year. It provides for research, the application of new processes and the production of thoroughly trained managers. It possesses departments of general, organic and applied chemistry and electrical technology and also provides instruction in French and German to enable students to read technical journals. As the first batch of students entered within a year of the end of the quinquennium it is too early to judge of its results. The Allahabad conference recommended its development into a complete faculty of pure and applied science.

408. The establishment of a technological institute for the United Pro- *Technological* vinces was one of the proposals of the Naini Tal conference. It was decided *schemes in the* that it should consist of two parts. Classes in mechanical and electrical *United* engineering were to be attached to the Thomason College. The department *Provinces.* was opened in 1909 and took the place of a previously existing technical class. It was intended to attract a higher class of students, particularly those who had business connections and were destined to be managers or employers of labour. No candidates joined. A three-fold division was then made, the highest department offering engineering and training in textiles, the second and third being on a lower plane and intended for mechanics. The engineering section has hitherto not drawn the right class of students. A whole-time textile instructor was engaged and plant was provided. It was found difficult to obtain any students with the necessary qualifications. The instructor resigned. It is intended to render the class more attractive by adding weaving, bleaching and dyeing. The first experiences, says Mr. de la Fosse, have not been very encouraging, owing to the reluctance or inability of the class which it was proposed to benefit to take advantage of the opportunities offered. The lower division or mechanical apprentice class (which belongs rather to the category of technical schools) has been more successful. The second branch was to be established at Cawnpore with the object of encouraging research in applied chemistry with reference to important industries in the province. The Secretary of State did not sanction the scheme. A more modest scheme was accordingly formulated, intended to give instruction in the chemical aspect of sugar, leather, acid and alkali manufacture, dyeing, bleaching, printing, colouring and finishing of manufactured goods and paper making. Hitherto a site has been secured and buildings commenced.

409. The mechanical and electrical engineering sections of the various *Other* professional colleges may be classed as technological. At Sibpur the class for *technological* tinctorial chemistry (mentioned in paragraph 353) may also be so described, *classes.* and possibly the mining section there opened.

III.—Technical schools.

410. Technical schools are those which train a grade midway between the *Technical* manager or master on the one hand and the artisan or craftsman on the other. *schools in* The engineering colleges in their lower departments are calculated to *different* produce men of this type in the mechanical and electrical branch. The *provinces.* special institutions either converge on distinctive local industries, or where these do not exist, are situated at centres where an education in various branches may be expected to bring employment.

411 With the removal of the chrome tanning department described in the last review, it may be said that, with the exception of the schools mentioned in paragraph 350, the institutions in *Madras* are mainly of the craft school order. The presidency possesses cotton mills, tanneries and railway workshops. But, says Sir A. Bourne, "industrial education appears so far to have had little relation to production on a large scale as exemplified by such factories and workshops." The government technical examinations will be noticed in connection with industrial schools.

412 Among a number of schools in *Bombay* four are classed as technical schools. Two require special mention. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, has classes in mechanical and electrical engineering, textile manufacture and technical chemistry. It is a privately managed institution under a board and is considerably subsidised by government. Hostels for 200 students, a central electric power station and other works have recently been carried out towards which government contributed a lakh of rupees as well as a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 a year for increased staff. The courses have been recast, the main change being their extension from three to four years including six months' practice in an outside mill, factory or workshop under supervision. The textile department is reported to be making particularly good progress and the students acquit themselves well at the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations. The Ranchhodlal Chotalal Technical Institute at Ahmedabad was under contemplation when the last review was written. It opened as an aided institution about two years ago, and the first batch of students has not yet been turned out.

413 In *Bengal* schools of this type are devoted largely to mining and weaving. Managers of mines are required by rules framed under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) to possess first or second grade certificates according to the output of the mine or the number of employees. In addition to examination five and three years' practical experience in a mine is necessary for the attainment respectively, of a second and of a first grade certificate. But these periods may be reduced by two years through attendance at a course in a recognised institution. In order to provide such institutions and facilities for a general training in mining subjects the Government of Bengal (the province where the majority of the mines are situated) established in 1906 a course at the Sibpur college and mining classes in the coal districts.

At Sibpur the student has first to pass the sub-overseer examination. He then pursues a two years' course in geology applied to mining, mining engineering, coal and metal mining and descriptive mineralogy. Six weeks' annual training is given in camp in the coal fields. There were sixteen students in 1911-12. Seven of them were special students: i.e. men already employed in mining who are attracted to the college by liberal scholarships. Owing to the lack of education among these special students it has been decided to abolish the scholarships.

The mining classes are held at four centres in the Jerriah and Ramgunj fields. A local committee at each centre arranges for good attendance. The average attendances in 1911-12 were 29, 35, 30 and 40 at the four centres respectively. The lecturers are recruited from local mining managers. It is proposed to increase the number of centres to six. The classes are controlled by a Mining Educational Advisory Board which includes inspectors of mines, managers and educationists.

The utility of the lectures is lessened by the want of knowledge of English among the audience.

The course at Sibpur is not regarded as a success. On the other hand the classes in the coal fields have given satisfaction. The authorities concerned with mines and the representatives of the mining interests are in favour of instruction on the spot, and it is generally thought that the system should be developed by the opening of a school of mines at Asansol in addition to night classes at various centres. (The Indian Mining Association would prefer to develop the existing night classes.) It will be remembered that a university graduate course in mining has been framed. The Bengal report says,

The general conclusion appears to be that provision should be made both for a central institution at Asansol and for a more efficient and more extended system of instruction through evening classes in selected localities than is given at present. It is moreover evident that the introduction of university instruction in mining engineering would be at least premature for the present if not entirely inadvisable.

In 1909 the Serampore Weaving Institute was opened in Bengal. It has two classes. One is for youths who have been trained in a technical school or have passed the B' class or matriculation. They have a two year course in power and hand loom weaving, drawing and designing, calculated to fit them for positions in manufacturing concerns. Of a total of 64 students 35 are in this class. They are encouraged to take the City and Guilds of London Institute examination in cotton weaving and spinning. They have had considerable success in the examination and have no difficulty in finding suitable employment. The other is really a craft class where weavers of the neighbourhood are put through a six months' course in practical weaving and improved methods of preparing yarns for warps on the Indian system. The principal says of this class, "At the commencement of the institute much difficulty was experienced in getting the actual weavers to join as apart from their prejudices, they were under the impression

that they could learn nothing more than what they already knew. I am pleased to be able to state that in a little while they changed their minds, and were full of wonder when they saw how easily their cherished trade secrets could be analysed and worked out after a little instruction, even by youngsters. This difficulty has been overcome, and at present there is no trouble in getting *bona fide* weavers to fill the place of those who pass out. Another attraction is the simple course of dyeing that they are taught. Up to the present time they had to buy dyed yarns at high prices, and the weavers tell me that the knowledge of dyeing they get is quite sufficient for them to earn a livelihood apart from weaving. Prior to the establishment of the Weaving Institute, Serampore, weavers limited themselves to the manufacture of *dhootis* with coloured borders, and with few exceptions flowered borders were considered family secrets handed down from father to son, and these border designs were limited; now they are able to produce any design working up to about 10 or 12 shafts from design papers. The drawing lessons they get are a great assistance in producing new and original designs." Twenty small scholarships are given, and amount for nearly Rs. 7,000 out of the total annual cost of Rs. 27,000. A difficulty is the supply of looms to those who leave the school. There are also three outlying stations where instruction is given and a school at Sambalpur mainly for the Gonds.

A society in Calcutta started in 1907 an institution called the Bengal Technical Institute which was amalgamated in 1910 with the technical department of the Bengal National College. It has an engineering side, with a course similar to that taught at Sibpur, and a technological side which teaches ceramics, tanning, painting and varnishing, dyeing, bleaching, soap, candle, oil and perfume making, and the preparation of matches.

414. The technological department of the Thomason College in the *United Provinces* has already been mentioned; other institutions will be described under industrial schools.

415. In the *Punjab* a school called the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindn Technical Institute has been started at Lahore with the object of attracting Hindus, especially those of the higher castes, to take up industrial employment. It is managed by a board of governors and derives its income from grants, subscriptions, a small endowment and the sale of the output. "There are two departments," writes Mr. Godley, "senior and junior; the former trains students for mechanical engineering, and the latter for engine-driving. Special instruction is also given in carpentry, fitting, etc. At the close of the year there were 50 students, of whom 28 were in the senior and 21 in the junior class. A number of students obtained certificates under the Boiler Act, and the report contains a list of ex-students who are employed as engineers and drivers on salaries from Rs. 30 upwards. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,599, about one-third of which was met from grants. A foundry was added during the quinquennium. The efficiency of the institution is greatly hampered by want of funds, and the practical value of the training given under the present conditions has been questioned by experts."

Mr. Godley also makes the following observations:—

"The province is well equipped with professional institutions maintained by the State, while the industrial schools maintained by local bodies offer possibilities of development into craft schools under the guidance of the Mayo School of Industrial Art. Technical education in the restricted sense, *i.e.*, the training of a mechanical engineer and specialised scientific training for particular trades, can hardly be said to exist as yet. Of all forms of education this is not only the most costly, but also the most uncertain in its results. It is perhaps not sufficiently realised that technical institutions of the kind referred to can only flourish in an industrial environment, where there are concomitant industries which can supply students with opportunities of practical experience and well-paid employment. To argue otherwise would seem to imply that a school of technology has as good a chance of success at Dublin or Galway as at Manchester. There is nothing in the industrial history of western countries to confirm the view which is not infrequently advanced that technical schools will *proprio motu* create industries. The average student attending a school of technology aims at getting employment on good pay as the result of his training; and if the capitalist employer is non-existent, or if, as commonly happens, he is disinclined to venture his money on school-taught theory which does not necessarily carry with it business capacity, the technical graduate is worse off than the product of an arts college. It may well be doubted, therefore, whether in the Punjab, where industrial concerns are comparatively small and few, and salaries are on a modest scale, the time has come for advocating an ambitious scheme of technical education. More hope seems to lie in the direction of improving crafts and small industries by the introduction of better methods and labour-saving appliances, through the agency of craft schools or otherwise."

416. Mention has been made of the school at Insein in *Burma* in the chapter on professional education.

417. Of the *Central Provinces*, Mr. Wright says, "During the quinquennium the Industrial School at Amraoti was converted into the Berar Victoria Memorial Technical Institute. The buildings and shops were erected by popular subscription. A government grant-in-aid is given for maintenance. On completion of a three years' course

in the institute followed by a year's work in a mill or factory students are eligible for the Boiler Act examination. There is also a class for the sons of artisans in carpentry and metal work. Eleven scholarships were given during the two years for study of textile industry, tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

IV—Industrial schools

Industrial schools in different provinces

418 It is impossible to give an exhaustive account of all industrial schools. The following paragraphs attempt to give an idea of the general line adopted in each province. The schools may conveniently be divided into general schools (i.e. those that give instruction in a variety of subjects, generally wood and metal work, weaving etc.) and weaving schools, those, that is that devote themselves mainly to the hand loom industry. In some provinces such as Madras, there are also special arrangements made for study of telegraphy and in others there are automobile classes.

(a) General schools

419 Sir A. Bourne remarks that in Madras industries are carried on by people working with their families in their homes or in small groups in workshops. The industrial revolution has gone but a little way. There is considerable scope for craft classes in this presidency as is testified by their numbers and rapid increase. The industrial schools have mostly been established by missionaries anxious to secure a livelihood for their orphans. They are therefore often on a small scale and many of them are schools of lace making and needlework. The director of industries criticised them as forming an unorganised body and as being too little in touch with actual industries and pointed out that industrial efficiency demands besides craftsmanship the ability to use time and material with such economy as results in commercial profit and that the training necessary for this can only be obtained in an institution in which one part of the work is the actual production of goods at a profit. Among the crafts taught the most general is woodwork. The largest classes for this trade are those of the Madras Anjuman-i-Muhammadiyah in an institution for poor Muhammadans substantially aided by government. The other schools appear to be managed by mission bodies. Blacksmith's work is taught in about six schools of which the Madras Technical Institute (already mentioned) has the largest class. The number studying metal work has somewhat declined and fitter's work seems to have taken its place. A feature of the most efficient industrial schools is the extent of their commercial side. Skilled artisans are employed and orders of some magnitude are executed. Though the total value of work turned out fell during the quinquennium the amount realised from sale proceeds of school manufactures rose. This says the director "seems to show that the schools are becoming increasingly efficient from a commercial point of view and are more successfully studying their markets. Printing and book binding are taught on a considerable scale in the Madras Government Press Technical School where general press work is also learnt. There are other schools which teach compositor's work. The numbers are said to have fallen. The government technical examinations have already been mentioned. They are of elementary, intermediate and advanced grades. The subjects are numerous and include as well as engineering, sanitary science, pharmacy, commerce, music, drawing, jeweller's work, printing etc., wood, metal and leather work, textiles, glass, pottery, tailoring and cooking. Scholarships are given on the result of the examinations.

420 Including manual training classes Bombay reports 63 schools of this class, some of which are managed by mission bodies. Those situated in the northern division are reported to have done particularly well. One of them, the Mahajan Home Industrial School at Surat, is a charitable institution attended by orphans belonging to the Koli paria community where girls are taught embroidery and boys carpet making. With such exceptions however, the inspector of technical and industrial education considers the state of these institutions to be unsatisfactory. In an interesting monograph he attributes this to the following causes—

(1) Lack of co-ordination of technical and industrial education throughout the presidency. Managing bodies and superintendents of schools are left to themselves as regards organisation and management except in so far as they follow whatever advice they may have received from the inspector of technical education during his annual visit. In some cases creditable efforts are made to meet the needs of the locality in respect of this kind of education. In other cases managing bodies or superintendents though perhaps energetic enough have failed to produce results in accordance with the object of such schools, i.e. to give boys a training that will be of practical value in preparing them for industrial life. In many instances however teachers have no further aim than obtaining good inspection reports.

(2) The teaching is usually conducted in a dogmatic manner without method and without interest. In other words the teachers have no clear idea of their functions as teachers and are in consequence uninspiring.

(3) The majority of boys who enter an industrial school do so without any definite object in view, and in this state of mind they drift aimlessly through their school course.

Their goal during this time is in most cases no higher than that of passing an examination. They and probably also their parents and guardians make no effort to form a plan of life, to choose a trade and keep that end in view.

(4) There are a number of schools which do excellent work, but which cannot be said to have obtained real success, for this reason, *viz.*, that the majority of these pupils on leaving school either would not or could not follow up the trade or occupation for which they had some kind of preparation at school. I have tried to obtain statistics to show the extent to which this state of matters exists. Only a very few schools were able to comply with my request for returns, but these show that a very small proportion of the total pupils who have passed through the schools obtain suitable employment subsequently.

(5) The attitude of local authorities towards industrial education has in the past been often one of apathy. In many cases, local authorities are interested enough, but are apt to rely on their own knowledge of the subject or on that of incompetent advisers. In local board schools, teaching appointments are filled up without consulting the opinion of the director of public instruction or the inspector of technical education.

(6) The personal relations between the superintendent and his managing board, and the various authorities and employers of labour in the locality, have a very strong bearing on the question of employment of industrial school pupils subsequent to their leaving school."

To remedy these defects he recommends the appointment of a full-time officer, the training of all teachers of technical and industrial subjects, selection in the admission of pupils, the enlistment of the sympathies of employers of labour and others in the interests of such education, the approval of the director on the advice of the officer in charge of this branch of instruction to all appointments and the raising of the pay of teachers and superintendents.

421. *Bengal* has certain technical schools mainly for engineering, as already mentioned, and others of a more industrial character. The best of these is considered to be the Baniadih school attached to the East Indian Railway colliery workshop maintained by the company for the sons of its employees with a grant from the district board. It teaches physics, chemistry and mechanics and also gives a training in carpentry and blacksmith's work. Moulding and lock making are taught at the Barnagore industrial home; carpentry and carpet weaving at the Kanrapukur industrial school managed by the London Missionary Society; carpentry, cane-work and weaving in the Wesleyan Mission school at Bankura; carpentry, weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, cane-work and book-binding at three schools in Balasore, two of which are managed by the American Free Baptist Mission. Of the schools in Calcutta itself the most important is that managed by the Oxford Mission at Ballygunge.* Mr. Cumming makes a general remark about some of the institutions: "As the schools are subsidised by the district board there is every temptation for pupils to join who only desire the general education, and I found at one school well dressed sons of *baniyas* who had no industrial ambitions at all." An interesting development is the adoption of the apprentice system for Europeans and Indians by the railway companies in the railway workshops at Jamalpur, Lillooah and Kharagpur, and at the workshops of Messrs. Burn & Co.

422. In the *United Provinces* the industrial conference recommended the improvement of the Lucknow industrial school and the establishment of similar schools at Cawnpore and Gorakhpur and subsequently elsewhere. The Lucknow school after passing through many stages has been thoroughly reorganised. The numbers have been reduced and it now contains only genuine industrial students. The staff has been strengthened and the equipment increased. A hostel has been added and stipends provided for relatives of artisans. A night class containing 96 students is attached to the school. A class for painting and polishing has recently been started and is attended solely by the relatives of painters. Of the two new schools proposed only that of Gorakhpur has been started. It opened in 1910 on lines similar to those of the Lucknow school. It has made a successful start, the ordinary classes have been well attended and the night school has 71 students. Another recommendation of the conference was the establishment of a school originally designated the school of design. This is called the School of Arts and Crafts and was opened at Lucknow in 1911. A good start has been made, a hostel has been provided. The subjects taught are ornamental work, wood carving and gilding, stone carving and sculpture, calico printing, stencilling, lithography, iron work, drawing, painting, designing and modelling. The institution is intended to "provide instruction in those branches of design and handicraft which bear on the more artistic trades and professions now practised, or which may be developed in the province." In addition to these larger schools there are eleven aided and seven unaided industrial institutions founded with the object of helping poor boys to earn a livelihood by joinery, smith work, printing, tailoring, shoe-making, gardening, etc. The director of industries considers they are attaining the greatest success when they are organised on the apprentice system under which a journeyman artisan works with not more than two or three boys to help him. He also says that there is not much demand among

* It is understood that this has now closed.

the artisan classes for tuition but a growing demand among those not of the artisan classes for industrial tuition for their friends and relatives

423 The most prosperous institution in the *Punjab* is the railway technical school at Lahore with 461 pupils. There are also eight industrial schools maintained by local bodies which follow a departmental curriculum which was revised in 1911. Literary subjects are taught in addition to carpentry, metal work and weaving. It is reported that 66 per cent of the pupils belong to the artisan classes and that a record of after careers shows that most of those who have received this education take to industrial work. Special grants have been offered to local bodies for the opening of craft schools or for adding industrial instruction to ordinary schools and the establishment of an industrial school in each district has been suggested. Industries are also taught in orphanages and elementary schools.

424 Only three industrial schools are reported in *Burma* but incidentally the American Baptist Mission has introduced instruction in carpentry, boat building, brick work and gardening at several of its schools. And at the school for Karens at *Toungoo*, carpentry, printing and book binding are taught.

425 In addition to the artisan classes attached to the Ahsanulla School of Engineering and to the technical schools *Eastern Bengal and Assam* has eight small industrial schools at Mymensingh, Bogra, Shahazadpur (Pahar district), Chittagong, Rampur Boalia (Rajshahi), Malda, Shillong and Kohima. The subjects generally taught are black smith's work, carpentry and weaving. The school at Bogra was started in 1908 and is a government institution. Those at Shahazadpur and Chittagong are private institutions. The latter received aid and there were proposals for its provincialisation. This however was not carried out and the school has practically ceased to exist. The school at Rampur Boalia is for sericulture and is under the agricultural department, that at Malda is a weaving school under the district board. The schools at Shillong and Kohima called after Sir Bamfylde Fuller who initiated the scheme are for the training of Khasis and Nagas. Stipends are given, and the latter school is said to be particularly successful. There is also a Williamson Endowment in Assam (called after a tea planter who left a sum of money for the education of the Assamese) from the proceeds of which subsidised by government twenty-one boys are maintained on stipends at railway work shops and in private concerns and are provided with tools on the completion of the course.

426 In the *Central Provinces* some of the mission bodies carry on industrial education mainly for the benefit of their famine orphans.

V—Weaving

(b) Weaving schools

427 In *Madras* the number of pupils learning various crafts grouped under textiles is considerable although those who are learning cotton weaving show a decline owing to closure of one of the schools.

428 In *Bombay* textile schools naturally take a prominent position. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has now a hand loom section in addition to power weaving. The inspector of weaving schools makes the following observations:—"Since I began the inspection of weaving classes fair progress has been made in some of the schools in which weaving is taught. There are ten small industrial schools in which instruction is given in textile work. There is no common curriculum for the schools. Each one has its own course of work. This makes it rather difficult to observe the progress made from time to time. If a common course of work was arranged for all the schools it would be the means of creating a keen competition to obtain the best practical results especially if prizes were offered for work done. Some of the schools are in localities in which there is very little weaving whereas in some of the chief hand loom weaving centres weaving is not taught in the local industrial schools. This arrangement is one cause of the training not being as effective as it would otherwise be. From an educational and commercial point of view this method is not good for the expansion of the cotton trade of this country because the boys only obtain a training equal to that of the bazar weaver even assuming that the best of the local weavers are engaged to give instruction. Such instruction to the rising generation of hand loom weavers whose depressed condition is mostly due to the low level of primitive methods will not be the means of raising the standard of work to enable them to compete with the weavers of other countries. Such teaching is without interest and of no real advantage. There will never be any natural indigenous demand for them until there is a higher standard of instruction given. In one small school several members of the committee are against any improvement being introduced. Two years ago I sent a fly shuttle motion, and mostly owing to the opposition of these members the loom had to be sent back. The same loom was sent to another school and it gave every satisfaction. I have pointed this out to show that members of the committee by their apathetic attitude, keep back improved methods of working. At the same time the school had three instructors, not one of the three knew how to work the simple motion yet the motion was introduced in other countries 150 years ago for giving an increased production of cloth in a given time.

Such instructors will never be the means of developing the mental powers of the boys on modern lines and creating a natural demand for indigenous industrial schools."

429. *Bengal*, as well as the school at Serampore and the weaving stations which have already been mentioned, has textile classes at Kalimpong and among others a weaving school under the Dublin University Mission in the Hazaribagh district, a board school in the Palamau district and the Bihar weaving institute which is the only industrial school in the Patna division. The Darbhanga District Board entertains a peripatetic weaving instructor and a carpenter who go about to the more important centres for Muhammadan weavers. The carpenter repairs looms when required. This, says Mr. Prothero, is a useful system which might be conveniently imitated elsewhere.

430. Mention has already been made of the weaving classes at the Thomason College in the *United Provinces*. An important part of the Local Government's scheme of industrial development was the revival of the hand-loom cotton weaving industry through the popularisation of improved looms and methods of working. The establishment of a weaving station formed an item of the general scheme. The school has been situated at Benares and started work in 1911. "The class for which it caters," says the report, "is very poor, backward in education and suspicious of novelty." It has proved difficult to frame a satisfactory curriculum. Of the 10 students in the school at the end of the period only one belonged to the weaver class. It is proposed to organise a hire-purchase system to help weavers to buy improved looms.

There are also eight schools, the first and most important of which is the Hewett Weaving School at Barabanki. These schools were at first placed under the agricultural department, but were transferred in 1911 to the control of the department of public instruction. They are managed by local committees and aided by grants-in-aid from government, which aggregated Rs. 31,500 in 1911-12. It is estimated that 870 learners have been trained to the use of new looms and 451 of them bought looms. Stipends are given to pupils. Though the Hewett School has been successful, doubts are entertained in the report as to the work of the schools in general. Sometimes the pupils attracted are not members of the weaving class. So far as can be ascertained the use of the improved loom leads to over-production and it is consequently difficult to market the cloth. Though accurate figures as to after-employment are not available, it is noticed as significant that it was recently found necessary to ask mill-owners if they would give employment to past pupils. It appears to be questioned whether the hand-loom industry is capable of indefinite expansion as a home industry, or whether the tendency is towards the development of small weaving factories. The inspector suggests that possibly co-operation rather than cottage industries will prove the salvation of the weaver.

431. The *Punjab* has no organised system of weaving instruction, but efforts have been made to introduce improved looms and better methods. A weaving station has been established at Lahore and recently the Salvation Army opened a school at Ludhiana. The latter has proved only partially successful partly owing to the inability or unwillingness of the weavers to purchase the improved loom after instruction. The department of industries recently sold some of the Salvation Army looms on a system of payment by instalments and these are said to be working satisfactorily. Two of the board industrial schools teach weaving and a third school is to be opened.

432. In *Burma* weaving is taught at a girls' school managed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Shwebo and in 14 vernacular schools.

433. Weaving is taught in some of the industrial schools of *Eastern Bengal* which have been already mentioned. The only institution entirely devoted to this subject is the board school at Malda. The weaving class at the Kashi Kishore School at Mymensingh collapsed at the beginning of the period, but has been resuscitated*; nineteen stipends ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 have been created; and there are now 27 pupils. The class opened in the Bogra school proved a failure and was abolished.

VI.—Schools of art.

434. Some account must now be given of schools of art and commercial *Figures.* schools. The schools of art in India are largely industrial schools. The large schools under the management of government number four. The number of their pupils has not increased and now stands at 1,234. Their cost is Rs. 1,96,556, all of which save about Rs. 32,000 is met by government. On the fine arts side the most noticeable tendency in recent years has been the attempt to revive Indian ideals and designs. There are also a few private schools.

435. In 1905 a scheme was initiated for compiling a set of industrial art pattern books for India. These are being worked out in various provinces. The Bengal report *Industrial art pattern books.* makes mention of an important work which the Calcutta School of Art is undertaking for that production, namely, volumes for Dacca silver ware and Bengal ivory carving.

* It is understood it has again collapsed.

*Art schools
in different
provinces.*

436 In *Madras*, says Sir A. Bourne, the functions of the school of art as such had been rather thrown into the shade by its industrial activities during the previous quinquennium. "The staff and working of the school have been reorganised. It is now intended that it shall be concerned only with industrial art, the only concession to the claims of fine art that is made being the holding of a class for painting. There is other drawing instruction in the school, but it is made to subserve the needs of such crafts as engraving, wood-carving, weaving, and lacquer and jeweller's work. The aim is to develop the art industries of the presidency on Indian lines, and to avoid that westernizing of ideals and methods which it is conceived results from putting Indians through a South Kensington drill in drawing and modelling. The old system of paid apprenticeship has been replaced by scholarships and as the smallness of the number of these originally sanctioned appeared to discourage attendance, it was increased. The superintendent considers the influence of the government technical examinations harmful rather than not and rather discourages his pupils from taking them. A good number do so, however, and a large proportion pass. He holds competitions among them in craftsmanship and with the help of his staff awards certificates of merit. Improvements have been made in the building and equipment of the school. The superintendent again occupies the house on the premises, the pupils all attend for a full day's work, the staff is properly organized in industrial departments, and I am glad to be able to say that I consider that the school is now working steadily with definite intelligible aims and in a way adapted to their realization. The numbers on the rolls are not appreciably smaller than under the old system, and the average daily attendance is decidedly better. Pupils who have left recently have almost all secured work for which their training fits them."

It is added that 134 pupils of this school are learning wood engraving and that jeweller's work is also taught.

437 The Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy School of Art in *Bombay* continues to be highly successful. It may be said to consist of three sections: (i) First, there is the school itself, where drawing, painting and modelling are taught and teachers are trained. It has 357 students. The principal says, "Many fine specimens of ancient paintings of the Persian, Moghul and Indian schools have been purchased and are exhibited in the school museum and the distinctive qualities of the eastern convention have been continuously brought to the notice of students of these classes. Nothing short of compulsion, however, will induce students to work in this style, and to apply such drastic measures would have the effect of emptying the painting school and of driving the students to classes outside the school where western methods and conventions are less intelligently taught by Indians who have studied in Europe." Excursions are taken to places which afford objects of interest for drawing, plans and elevation. A new development, from which the principal anticipates far-reaching results, is the extension of the architectural school. "In the year 1906, this school consisted of two draughtsmen's classes in charge of a non-professional teacher, the course of study being entirely an elementary one. At the present time the school is in charge of the consulting architect to government who is assisted by three professional lecturers and instructors and the course has been enlarged to one of four years, in which all subjects germane to the study of architecture are taught. A commencement has also been made in founding a museum of architectural casts, models and materials which is an indispensable part of the equipment of such a school. The presence of a professional staff of lecturers could only be obtained by holding the classes in the morning from 7.40 to 9.40, and these hours also suit the majority of the students who are engaged in architects' and engineers' offices during the daytime. Both with regard to the number of students attending the architectural school and the quality of the work done, the results obtained from the improved tuition and the extension of the course have been encouraging. The number of students has risen from 37 in 1906 to 140 in 1911, and the effect of the improved tuition has been already apparent in the higher class of draughtsmanship exhibited in the plans submitted by architects in the city, to the municipality and Bombay City Improvement Trust. In the art that appeals in different ways to the greatest number of persons distinct progress has been made and the foundation laid of greater progress in the future." (ii) The Reay Art Workshops, the utility of which was doubtful and which formed the subject of an enquiry in 1910, contain 171 pupils (of whom 79 receive stipends) studying wood carving, engraving, iron work, carpentry, copper, brass, iron and gold work, and other subjects. (iii) The Sir George Clarke technical laboratories and studios were opened in 1910. The subject studied is pottery. "The department," says the principal, "is in charge of a skilled chemist who has a small staff working under him. An exhaustive survey of all the clays found throughout India suitable for the manufacture of pottery has been made and specimens have been analysed. Standard bodies with their appropriate glazes have been discovered, and these have been worked up into articles of commercial value and artistic form and colours. A school of pottery is to be established and information on all points connected with the pottery industry is now available for the persons engaged in the trade. The ground has thus been cleared for the establishment of a pottery on modern lines in India."

438 In *Bengal* the Calcutta School of Art was reorganised in 1909 and divided into five departments—elementary, industrial, draughting, teaching, fine arts. A pupil first joins the elementary class, and, after working there for two years, undergoes a course of

about three years in one or other of the higher departments. The industrial department has classes for lithography, wood-engraving, modelling and wood-carving. Of the other departments, that of fine arts requires special mention. "The process of denationalisation," says the report, "has been arrested. The policy of installing Indian art in the place of supremacy which it ought to occupy in an Indian art school, and of inspiring the minds of the students with a desire to follow Indian ideals, has been continued during the quinquennium under review." The art gallery has been combined with the artwork court of the Indian Museum and contains some of the finest available Hindu and Muhammadan water colours. There are 280 students. The cost of the school in 1911-12 was Rs. 44,312, of which all (save about Rs. 4,000 from fees) is defrayed by government.

There are three private schools of art in Calcutta. In Mr. Cumming's industrial report it is stated that one of them (the Albert Temple of Science), while professing an Indian character, uses European casts, drawing books and designs.

439. The School of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow to some extent serves the purpose of an art school for the *United Provinces* and has already been mentioned in paragraph 422.

440. The institution in the *Punjab* is the Mayo school of Art, Lahore. It has four departments—for elementary industrial work and drawing, for advanced industrial work, for draughtsmen and for teachers. New workshops are in course of erection, and cotton-printing, enamelling and pottery are about to be added to the course. Towards the end of the quinquennium, the school was busy with work for the Imperial Durbar. The principal, Sardar Bahadur Bhai Ram Singh, designed models for the amphitheatre, royal pavilion and dais. There are 230 pupils.

441. It should be mentioned that the Bombay School of Art conducts drawing examinations, at which, in 1911, there were 9,437 candidates. The principal is not altogether satisfied with the result; and the resolution states that government have under consideration proposals for the reorganisation of the scheme and the appointment of an inspector of drawing. Other schools of art train teachers; the class at Calcutta has been adversely affected by the fact that the university no longer prescribes drawing as a subject for the matriculation. In Burma, where there is no school of art, a series of copies based on Burmese design has been prepared and is proving popular. *Instruction and examinations in drawing.*

442. There is a school of music for Europeans in Madras and there are also two schools for Indian music. There are three schools in Bengal, two of which receive aid. Band music is taught in some of the reformatory schools. *Schools of music.*

VII.—Commercial schools.

443. The subject of commercial education has recently attracted attention in India. The University of Bombay has instituted degrees in commerce. The University of Allahabad and the Punjab University have instituted a certificate in commerce. Furthermore there is a project for a commercial college of an advanced type in Bombay. The scheme has been sanctioned and the question is under consideration whether arrangements should be made at it for the organised study of economy and sociological problems. The existing schools, as stated in the resolution, did not attain a high standard of instruction and the training offered prepares for clerical duties rather than for the conduct of business itself. General commercial courses intended to take the place of the matriculation or higher examination are not popular, because the immediate benefit is not discernible. Institutions which give instruction in shorthand and typing in addition to or in the recognised courses have increased and are sought after because they lead to immediate and comparatively remunerative employment. The total number of schools has increased in the quinquennium from 12 to 28, the number of pupils from 584 to 1,543, and the expenditure from Rs. 25,343 to Rs. 82,278, of which government provides Rs. 28,344. Indigenous commercial institutions called *mahajani* schools teach the Indian system of accounts and reckoning. Some slight description will be found of them in paragraph 668. *Figures.*

444. The most important commercial school in *Madras* is that at Calicut, which has a fine building. It was utilised for turning out teachers for the commercial subjects under the school-leaving certificate scheme. A considerable number of the schools in this presidency are reported to teach only typewriting, an occupation the wages for which have risen. *Commercial schools in different provinces.*

445. Commercial education in *Bombay* is described as a plant of tardy growth. The most flourishing institutions appear to be the Commercial College, Bombay, the Commercial School, Sholapur, and Aiyar & Co.'s Business College, Bombay. Nothing is said of the course pursued. In a few high schools there are commercial classes.

446 The commercial classes in *Bengal* were transferred from the Presidency College in 1907 and became a separate institution under the name of the Government Commercial Institute. It offers a day course extending over two years and comprising modern English, commercial correspondence and precise writing, commercial and mental arithmetic and geography, book keeping, shorthand, typewriting, and commercial Bengali. Evening classes have been held in reporters' shorthand, political economy and mercantile law. The examinations are controlled by a board including representatives of the chambers of commerce. The report complains of the disposition of pupils to neglect all subjects for shorthand, typewriting and book keeping, the difficulty of convincing employers that there is virtue in any of the subjects taught save the first two of these, the preference for university examinations, and the competition of private schools, which (says the principal) "are prepared to teach any one just as much or as little as he pleases, and that too at whatever time of the year it may be convenient to him, and at whatever hour of the day." It is needless to descant on the 'C' classes (a part of the 1901 scheme which also produced the 'B' classes) because in the last year only two candidates presented themselves. Apart from defects of the course it may be hazarded that the failure is attributable to the fact that while the 'A' class leads to the university and the 'B' class to the technical school, the 'C' class could not be relied upon to lead anywhere. The 'C' classes have now been abolished. Seven private schools are chronicled, with 367 pupils.

447 In the *United Provinces* commercial teaching has been taken up at the mission colleges—St John's at Agra, and the Reid Christian College at Lucknow, where, in addition to the usual subjects, general business methods are taught and, at the latter institution, an Urdu shorthand class and a normal department for teachers of commercial subjects in high schools have been opened. There is also, says the report, a young and aspiring business department at the Meerut College, which has recently been placed in charge of a European professor and is in receipt of aid. The institution of a commercial certificate by the university is said to have stimulated and focussed the work of these departments.

448 Commercial subjects are taught in the *Punjab* at aided continuation classes in Lahore, and in high schools. The former are managed by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, and a number of the students are said to have obtained posts on good salaries. In the latter, pupils are generally prepared for the university clerical and commercial examination (considered about equal to the matriculation) which attracts a small and diminishing number of candidates. The want of success which attended the opening of a considerable number of such classes in government schools points to the necessity for concentration. There is a clerical and commercial school at Amritsar with 61 pupils, the course prescribed for the university examination is followed.

449 On the failure of the 'C' classes in *Eastern Bengal*, six private institutions were opened. They are said to be more than self supporting and to be doing good work.

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS B: SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY.													
14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.													
75.—Upholsterers, tent-makers, etc.													
Class and Sub-Class Order ...	District or State.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.
			Total.		Partially agriculturalist.				Total.		Partially agriculturalist.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
BENGAL	...	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
(1) British Territory	...	3,444	271	2,434	20	5	689	229,087	90,998	8,101	5,607	64	199,985
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	3,436	267	2,434	20	5	685	226,781	89,844	7,975	5,477	64	198,962
Bardham	...	17	11	6	...	...	...	54,629	19,308	3,316	1,874	12	31,975
Birbhum	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	10,022	3,550	499	340	1	5,987
Birbhum	2,464	738	520	31	2	1,200
Birbhum	3,702	1,309	287	73	...	2,106
Midnapore	10,699	3,115	717	424	...	6,807
Hoojly	12,911	5,518	935	607	...	6,458
Hoojly	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	14,831	5,072	382	399	2	9,377
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	1,147	109	726	14	2	312	101,182	42,650	2,976	1,775	9	55,556
24-Parganas	...	67	20	8	...	...	...	20,301	8,911	870	579	1	10,560
Calcutta	...	17	7	1	...	...	...	27,627	15,786	1,184	170	...	10,557
Nadia	...	168	55	61	10	...	...	31,987	10,169	214	599	2	21,584
Murshidabad	...	710	18	511	4	2	...	13,501	4,180	637	188	4	8,384
Jessore	...	120	3	83	...	...	...	6,490	2,807	102	184	1	3,581
Khulna	...	69	...	52	...	...	...	1,706	807	9	69	...	890
RAJSHAH DIVISION	...	2,012	47	1,715	5	2	250	26,100	11,328	1,213	575	38	13,559
Bahadur	...	207	2	151	...	...	...	5,309	2,024	137	194	...	3,148
Bahadur	...	41	38	1	5	...	...	7,439	1,263	512	102	12	884
Bahadur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,564	1,160	103	84	2	311
Bahadur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5,853	1,085	137	5	...	601
Bahadur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7,689	1,419	88	86	...	1,082
Bahadur	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	1,023	415	38	23	...	572
Bahadur	...	280	4	113	...	...	...	7,897	2,700	221	100	...	5,070
Bahadur	...	1,400	...	1,450	...	...	...	3,330	1,272	179	61	...	1,885
DACCA DIVISION	...	211	73	35	1	1	105	32,497	11,065	497	741	5	21,005
Dacca	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	17,983	5,674	288	208	3	13,051
Mymensingh	...	88	45	2	1	...	...	5,401	2,871	100	184	...	3,278
Faridpur	...	83	14	24	...	...	...	5,472	1,860	100	237	2	3,507
Backergunge	...	44	10	9	...	1	...	5,631	1,455	7	112	...	2,109
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	...	49	27	2	...	...	...	12,373	5,403	13	512	...	6,867
Thakurga	...	15	16	...	...	...	...	3,862	1,769	8	241	...	2,025
Naogaon	...	30	12	...	...	...	...	1,781	689	5	241	...	1,087
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6,754	2,993	...	165	...	3,755
(2) Feudatory States
Cooch Behar	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	2,303	1,154	126	120	...	1,023
Hill Tippera	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	1,382	669	25	28	...	748
SURKIN	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	921	545	101	102	...	275
	9	6	...	...	...	3

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

CLASS 3 SUB-CLASS III. INDUSTRY
25 BUILDING INDUSTRIES

City	27—Excavators, piers, etc., and well pits	ACTUAL WORKERS				28—Stone and marble workers, etc., in stations and hotel layers				DATE REPORTED	
		EXCESSIVE				ACTUAL WORKERS					
		Total				Total					
		Males	Females	Male	Female	Males	Females	Male	Female		
D. STATE OF TEXAS		Total				Total					Both sexes
		Males	Females	Male	Female	Males	Females	Male	Female		
TEXAS	1000	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1010	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1020	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1030	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1040	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1050	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1060	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1070	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1080	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1090	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
PRESIDENTIAL DIVISION	1100	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1110	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1120	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1130	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1140	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1150	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1160	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1170	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1180	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1190	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
TACCA DIVISION	1200	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1210	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1220	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1230	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1240	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1250	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1260	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1270	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1280	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1290	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
CHITTAGOON DIVISION	1300	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1310	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1320	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1330	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1340	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1350	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1360	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1370	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1380	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1390	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
CHITTAGOON DIVISION	1400	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1410	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1420	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1430	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1440	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1450	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1460	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1470	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1480	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1490	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
CHITTAGOON DIVISION	1500	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1510	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1520	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1530	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1540	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1550	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1560	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1570	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1580	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1590	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
CHITTAGOON DIVISION	1600	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1610	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1620	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1630	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1640	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1650	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1660	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1670	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1680	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1690	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
CHITTAGOON DIVISION	1700	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1710	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1720	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1730	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1740	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1750	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1760	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1770	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1780	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1790	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
CHITTAGOON DIVISION	1800	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1810	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1820	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1830	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1840	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1850	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1860	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1870	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1880	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1890	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
CHITTAGOON DIVISION	1900	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1910	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1920	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1930	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1940	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1950	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1960	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1970	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1980	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	
	1990	410	411	3	3	410	417	410	417	420	

CHITTAGOON DIVISION

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order		CLASS B: SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY.										
		17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, etc.).					18.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.					
		S3.—Gas works, electric light and ice factories.										
		ACTUAL WORKERS.					TOTAL OF ORDER 18.					
DISTRICT OR STATE.		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.
			Total.		Partially agricultural.			Total.		Partially agricultural.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		415	418	117	418	419	450	453	453	454	455	459
BENGAL		4,784	2,937	16	25	...	1,831	268,707	4,524	8,504	58	170,136
(1) British Territory		4,783	2,936	16	24	...	1,831	267,343	4,508	8,915	58	169,419
BURDWAN DIVISION		353	139	...	2	...	214	52,185	2,706	2,482	39	32,418
Bardham		6	5	...	...	...	1	8,668	44	440	0	5,319
Birbhum		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,015	256	208	5	2,685
Bankura		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,037	1,389	358	3	5,095
Midnapore		25	6	...	...	...	29	11,991	590	955	11	7,270
Hooghly		18	5	...	...	...	14	4,122	72	296	4	5,644
Howrah		304	121	...	2	...	140	8,125	2,409	209	...	6,330
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		4,254	2,724	16	18	...	1,514	84,092	730	1,447	6	49,558
24-Parganas		593	282	1	3	...	310	17,009	131	307	...	11,129
Calcutta		3,617	2,442	14	15	...	1,163	34,418	294	163	...	17,106
Nadia		40	3	...	...	...	36	11,031	43	274	...	7,130
Murshidabad		...	...	...	...	...	...	8,278	191	244	...	5,360
Jessore		4	4	...	...	...	...	8,418	91	271	...	5,779
Khulna		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,918	10	188	...	3,015
RAJSHAH DIVISION		32	10	...	1	...	12	36,474	619	1,481	0	22,484
Rajshahi		5	1	...	...	...	1	5,018	243	323	3	3,651
Dinajpur		1	1	...	...	...	...	2,831	1,100	121	2	1,093
Jalpaiguri		3	1	...	...	...	2	1,521	37	54	...	757
Darjeeling		2	1	...	...	...	1	1,010	415	17	...	57
Rangpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898	99	215	...	2,590
Bogra		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,237	1,464	178	...	2,832
Pabna		10	6	...	1	...	4	4,317	221	383	...	6,698
Madda		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,067	55	190	...	4,100
Dacca DIVISION		127	54	...	2	...	73	69,010	333	1,730	12	47,755
Dacca		111	44	...	2	...	67	31,690	133	714	8	23,423
Mymensingh		...	...	...	...	...	...	16,537	57	530	1	9,882
Faridpur		6	5	...	...	...	1	10,650	100	304	...	7,395
Backergunge		1	1	...	...	...	...	11,157	43	170	...	7,050
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		27	9	...	1	...	18	25,559	37	1,075	...	17,564
Tippera		1	1	...	...	...	...	9,321	3	529	...	6,071
Noakhali		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,618	1	270	...	3,250
Chittagong		28	8	...	1	...	19	11,518	33	267	...	7,010
Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	9	...	3
(2) Feudatory States		1	1	...	1	...	...	1,364	16	80	...	687
Cooh Behar		1	1	...	1	...	...	1,182	16	40	...	633
Hill Tippera		...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	43	...	54
SUKKIM		...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	...	...	77

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Class and Sub-Class Order	CLASS B MEN & GIRLS III INDUSTRY									
	B1—Professions, literatures, etc.					B2—Bookbinders, etc.				
	18—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences					20—Bookbinders, etc.				
	Actual Workers					Actual Workers				
	Total Workers and Dependants	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total Workers and Dependants	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes
District or State										
DELAWARE	437	458	438	461	452	443	461	438	457	468
(1) British Territory	27 030	27 259	27	278	27 824	27 874	4 356	73	118	2
BLADEN DIVISION	20 263	20 263	20	276	27 791	2 861	4 218	279	216	2
	3 621	3 621	15	37	3 624	3 624	214	1	19	295
	86	29			66	4	1			1
	48	7			41	18	1			17
	223	24			247	25	3			28
	2 431	713	7	24	1 406	259	60	1	4	102
	14 370	7 100	17	77	7 439	4 860	3 541	64	13	3 605
PRESIDENT DIVISION	8 000	709	1	17	1 960	642	94	11	10	167
	12 553	4 723	15	35	6 099	4 592	3 500	28	1	1 804
	123	66			109	11	1			1
	421	34	1	2	38	2	1	1	1	1
	8	7			4	9	1			8
RAJSHAH DIVISION	237	269	4	29	224	3 00	208	23		270
	80	51			45	67	21	1		62
	22	10	2	7	32	23	15	3		26
	16	16			11	11	1			22
	174	101			71	4	1			3
	14	7			17	27	10	2		31
	24	15	1	1	39	70	38	1	1	43
	68	23			33	18	3			21
DACC DIVISION	7 619	674	30	20	945	4 753	729	15	23	3 586
	1 163	519	10	10	672	3 478	163	11	47	2 869
	123	87			114	124	10	3		208
	159	68	1	1	72	11	2	3		50
	165	68			9	49	18			20
CUTTACK DIVISION	190	91	18	28	99	248	63	8		23
	83	27			41	41	13	3		44
	25	10			11	21	7	1		11
	53	55			27	44	23	3		23
(2) Fendishy State	67	23	1	2	43	13	8	2		5
	64	23	1	8	41	19	7	3		1
	2	2			1	3				1

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order		CLASS B : SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY.										
		18.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.										
		89.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		88.—Makers of watches and clocks & optical, photographic and surgical instruments.										
		87.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		86.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		85.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		84.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		83.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		82.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		81.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		80.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		79.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		78.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		77.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		76.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		75.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		74.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		73.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		72.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		71.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		70.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		69.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		68.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		67.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		66.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		65.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		64.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		63.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		62.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		61.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		60.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		59.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		58.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		57.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		56.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		55.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		54.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		53.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		52.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		51.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		50.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		49.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		48.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		47.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		46.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		45.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		44.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		43.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		42.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		41.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		40.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		39.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		38.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		37.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		36.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		35.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		34.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		33.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		32.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		31.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		30.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		29.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		28.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		27.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		26.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		25.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		24.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		23.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		22.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		21.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		20.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		19.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		18.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		17.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		16.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		15.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		14.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		13.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		12.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		11.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		10.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		9.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		8.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		7.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		6.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		5.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		4.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		3.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		2.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		1.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										
		0.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, filiers, etc.										

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS B: SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.													
Class and Sub-Class Order		20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER.					21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD.						
		97.—Boat owners, boatmen and townmen.					TOTAL OF ORDER 21.						
		ACTUAL WORKERS.					ACTUAL WORKERS.					DEPENDANTS.	
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Total.		Partially agriculturalist.		DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Total.		Partially agriculturalist.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.			Males.	Females.	Both sexes.		
		617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628
BENGAL		225,462	111,491	51	13,283	1	113,920	458,429	241,801	28,653	20,477	1,006	187,915
(1) British Territory		224,978	111,098	51	13,262	1	113,859	448,817	233,632	28,485	20,160	1,006	186,700
BURDWAN DIVISION		18,050	8,601	7	1,360	..	9,432	118,585	47,497	18,002	5,116	501	52,486
Burdwan		1,592	630	..	38	..	902	20,081	7,268	3,789	715	61	9,084
Birbhum		10	6	..	3	..	6	10,759	5,834	3,588	374	77	7,357
Balkura		55	22	..	3	..	33	17,515	6,171	4,241	399	118	7,103
Midnapore		3,549	1,908	..	521	..	1,635	26,768	10,234	3,384	2,064	192	13,150
Hooghly		3,598	2,090	..	453	..	907	18,862	8,687	2,745	928	39	7,230
Howrah		9,240	3,316	..	339	..	5,000	18,820	9,363	875	636	14	8,582
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		55,188	38,108	15	4,326	1	17,065	145,444	74,835	2,180	8,048	72	68,429
24-Parganas		8,865	5,622	..	612	..	3,231	36,927	22,035	734	3,124	31	14,158
Calcutta		20,078	10,375	..	2,616	..	293	40,628	28,316	239	422	2	12,073
Nadia		8,707	3,948	..	161	..	4,769	25,768	13,100	401	1,831	30	10,435
Murshidabad		5,368	2,346	..	95	..	2,036	13,100	5,035	598	662	7	7,469
Jessore		7,270	3,987	..	297	..	4,102	19,798	7,640	141	1,265	1	15,017
Khulna		4,953	3,227	..	542	..	1,721	9,223	5,397	9	804	1	6,217
RAJSHAH DIVISION		26,679	15,781	18	1,106	..	10,880	70,853	50,181	3,978	3,018	320	25,694
Rajshahi		3,930	2,690	3	403	..	1,607	9,666	4,129	699	510	3	4,238
Dinajpur		933	723	15	26	..	105	9,231	7,333	893	410	38	2,252
Jalpaiguri		189	151	..	1	..	35	9,372	7,431	194	142	17	1,845
Darjeeling		1	1	..	..	..	..	4,735	2,431	470	31	..	7,834
Kangra		2,799	2,150	..	96	..	610	21,684	16,996	278	1,010	1	4,390
Bogra		497	297	..	18	..	210	6,048	3,740	269	121	1	2,040
Faria		13,903	6,639	..	417	..	7,261	14,024	7,558	488	622	..	6,888
Malda		4,427	2,058	..	135	..	1,469	4,800	1,905	687	172	260	2,198
DACCA DIVISION		89,866	38,562	4	5,289	..	51,300	87,529	52,318	3,565	3,008	111	31,646
Dacca		51,385	18,762	..	2,102	..	35,622	20,056	12,239	575	718	99	7,342
Mymensingh		13,171	6,461	1	..	..	6,717	14,878	20,011	2,721	955	10	17,048
Kishoreganj		14,571	6,913	2	..	..	8,262	13,410	9,866	258	1,097	2	4,950
Backergunge		10,750	7,033	1	842	..	3,705	5,283	2,866	11	238	..	2,406
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		35,195	10,046	7	1,181	..	25,142	17,406	8,801	160	970	2	8,445
Tippera		9,707	4,122	..	695	..	5,651	8,249	5,338	153	624	2	9,758
Noakhali		3,559	1,265	7	201	..	2,287	2,015	2,549	1	156	..	7,438
Chittagong		21,698	4,380	..	270	..	17,208	7,097	2,549	5	190	..	4,543
Chittagong Hill Tracts		271	259	..	12	..	2	45	44	1	..	..	..
(2) Feudatory States		484	303	..	21	..	91	9,612	8,229	168	317	..	1,215
Cooch Behar		310	285	..	7	..	31	9,171	7,861	108	297	..	1,142
Hill Tippera		168	108	..	14	..	60	441	388	..	20	..	73
SIKKIM		4	2	..	..	..	2	278	179	7	..	..	92

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS B: SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.											
Order		31.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD.											
		100.—Paliki etc., bearers and owners.						102.—Porters and messengers.					
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	
		Total.		Partially agriculturalist.				Total.		Partially agriculturalist.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
511		512	513	514	515	516	517	519	519	550	551	552	
BENGAL	196,885	61,154	24	8,939	3	65,707	31,824	21,711	1,252	1,691	4	11,861	
(1) British Territory	126,092	60,609	24	8,923	3	65,289	31,619	21,592	1,252	1,683	4	11,785	
BURDWAN DIVISION	21,063	8,669	9	2,531	..	12,285	6,666	3,671	479	174	4	2,516	
Bardwan	2,402	1,045	1	298	..	1,357	1,632	975	33	7	..	613	
Birbhum	765	391	7	47	..	407	74	26	..	..	..	49
Bakura	621	348	1	44	..	392	1,365	550	151	12	..	653	
Nichabero	10,417	3,853	..	1,407	..	6,461	1,556	297	29	..	..	293
Hoochly	2,944	1,420	..	367	..	1,518	932	681	31	74	..	217	
Howrah	3,914	1,754	..	331	..	2,163	2,117	1,169	235	67	..	722	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	45,028	16,524	15	3,685	3	28,189	12,371	8,397	93	1,066	..	3,881	
24-Parganas	8,293	1,350	..	913	1	3,904	2,306	1,075	10	51	..	912	
Calcutta	952	800	..	10	..	113	4,369	3,510	5	21	..	815	
Nadia	11,535	3,303	4	662	1	8,223	3,516	2,114	31	817	..	1,371	
Marashidabad	3,111	925	3	215	..	2,183	1,175	639	31	12	..	502	
Jessore	13,731	4,735	..	1,103	..	8,096	508	223	1	22	..	281	
Khulna	7,406	2,363	8	733	1	5,035	476	170	..	17	..	300	
RAJSHAH DIVISION	19,175	10,216	..	793	..	8,929	7,313	4,312	429	174	..	2,602	
Rajshahi	2,072	1,087	..	112	..	985	640	252	3	38	..	385	
Dumjpur	452	202	..	16	..	190	877	691	36	11	..	277	
Jalpaigari	787	410	..	16	..	377	1,241	789	109	12	..	316	
Darjeeling	573	297	..	..	..	270	1,349	662	123	6	..	502
Rangpur	5,082	2,793	..	349	..	2,283	1,808	1,210	63	41	..	497	
Bogra	2,178	1,391	..	46	..	787	275	111	11	6	..	90	
Fabga	7,536	3,785	..	210	..	3,751	435	4	38	38	..	329	
Malda	495	231	..	17	..	271	445	285	43	22	..	116	
DACCA DIVISION	31,629	20,553	..	1,335	..	11,076	8,207	5,180	231	399	..	2,776	
Dacca	5,895	4,514	..	341	..	1,381	3,933	2,027	23	76	..	1,381	
Mymensingh	18,713	12,670	..	478	..	6,137	1,653	991	62	31	..	697	
Faridpur	5,484	3,016	..	400	..	2,483	1,889	1,291	167	169	..	423	
Backergunge	1,537	447	..	113	..	1,060	732	357	10	51	..	357	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	9,127	4,617	..	579	..	4,510	32	22	..	..	..	10
Tippera	3,768	2,527	..	348	..	1,141	5	9	..	..	..	2
Neakhal	1,975	863	..	93	..	773	7	..	..	..	..	7
Chittagong	4,053	1,406	..	138	..	2,507	12	11	..	..	..	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts	31	31	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Feudatory States	863	545	..	16	..	318	205	129	..	8	..	76	
Cooch Behar	720	455	..	13	..	255	205	129	..	8	..	70	
Hill Tippera	143	93	..	3	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIKKIM	28	16	..	..	..	12	99	55	1	..	..	43

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS B: SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.											
Order		22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL.					23.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.						
		104.—Labourers employed on railway construction.											
		105.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.											
District or State.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	
		Total.		Partially agricultural				Total.		Partially agricultural.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
BENGAL	...	505	500	507	508	509	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
(1) British Territory	...	11,139	6,314	654	1,516	1	4,171	31,728	11,771	88	1,425	...	10,866
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	11,139	6,314	654	1,516	1	4,171	31,494	11,650	88	1,402	...	10,766
Burdwan	...	2,858	1,323	514	61	1	1,021	5,088	1,781	5	283	...	3,302
Bardham	...	2,422	800	511	60	1	1,032	930	305	...	37	...	631
Birbhum	335	107	...	15	...	128
Bankura	713	234	...	68	...	133
Medinipur	1,060	403	...	104	...	457
Hoojly	...	430	427	...	4	...	9	1,348	407	1	...	...	457
Hovrah	793	355	4	13	...	461
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	3,815	2,400	77	1,123	...	1,368	10,587	4,168	81	297	...	6,338
24-Parganas	2,452	612	3	58	...	1,507
Calcutta	...	3,324	2,138	60	1,111	...	1,296	2,370	2,370	73	92	...	2,350
Nadiahad	...	521	292	17	6	...	212	553	106	...	12	...	124
Jessore	715	279	...	58	...	357
Khulna	492	164	...	21	...	400
RAJSHAH DIVISION	...	1,009	807	5	85	...	197	3,850	1,715	...	203	...	2,144
Rajshahi	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	497	191	...	30	...	300
Dinajpur	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	431	180	...	10	...	251
Jalpaiguri	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	364	225	...	10	...	139
Darjeeling	172	172	...	2	...	268
Rangpur	540	394	...	...	...	245
Bogra	535	535	...	24	...	187
Pabna	319	137	...	62	...	403
Malda	353	353	...	...	...	246
DACCA DIVISION	...	117	72	1	2	...	44	8,077	2,630	2	402	...	5,436
Dacca	...	60	48	...	...	...	...	4,177	1,141	1	153	...	3,035
Mymensingh	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	1,367	625	...	106	...	742
Faridpur	...	31	19	...	...	...	...	1,270	435	1	101	...	834
Buckergunge	1,263	438	...	42	...	825
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	...	3,310	1,712	57	242	...	1,511	3,983	1,317	...	217	...	2,536
Tippera	...	748	403	24	216	...	231	1,196	460	...	114	...	736
Noakhali	...	8	...	7	...	...	1	540	210	...	28	...	330
Chittagong	...	2,554	1,219	20	20	...	1,309	2,098	646	...	75	...	1,452
Chittagong Hill Tracts	49	31	...	...	...	13
(2) Feudatory States	234	124	...	23	...	110
Cooch Behar	135	53	...	5	...	77
Hill Tippera	99	66	...	18	...	33
SIKKIM	84	60	...	...	...	24

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS.—continued

[illegible]

and 1911-12, 1,232 and 953 *gurus* respectively obtained certificates of competence, but the increase of trained teachers in actual service amounted to 944 and 521. The result was that during these two years government lost the services of 288 and 432 *gurus* whom it took pains to train." He further remarks that passed *gurus* are said to be employed in some numbers as *mukhtars' tonts*.

IV.—*Special measures.*

489. The method under which officers of the Indian educational service *Furlough* are permitted to study methods and developments in other countries was *studies*, described in Mr. Orange's review. Such study is taken during furlough, and advantages are offered for its encouragement. Between 1902 and 1907 eighteen officers had availed themselves of the opportunity thus given. Since then three officers have been placed on such duty.

490. In certain provinces it is now the habit to insist on a certain amount of training in the case of the subordinate inspecting staff. Thus we hear of *the inspecting* assistant deputy inspectors undergoing training in certain special classes in *staff*. Bombay; sub-inspectors are specially trained at the Hare College, Calcutta; and in Eastern Bengal and Assam an examination has been prescribed for inspecting officers in vernacular literature, the art of teaching, discipline and organisation and the departmental rules and orders. The examination appears to have defeated a considerable number of officers.

491. Teachers' associations have been formed in Madras through the *Teachers'* agency of inspecting officers. Their objective is the general improvement of *associations*. teachers and the special study of the subjects of the curriculum which are comparatively novel, such as drawing, civics and nature study. It is not uncommon to find such associations in connection with training institutions; the Hare College in Calcutta is an instance in point. In Bombay there is a somewhat similar association (not all the members of which are teachers) for the discussion of current educational problems. The Punjab has headmasters' associations, of which the report says:—

"These associations were started in 1908 in the larger educational centres of the province. Membership is not restricted to headmasters, inspecting officers and others who are interested in education being also included. The objects of the associations are to afford scope for local expressions of opinion on educational questions, and to promote harmonious relations between the authorities of the local secondary schools. They are the inspectors' advisory councils, and they have put forward many useful suggestions which have been adopted subsequently by the department. Many such local conferences have been held throughout the province, and it may be safely asserted that they have done much to promote good feeling between schools and to stimulate interest in educational matters."

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

[illegible]

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS B: SUB-CLASS F.—TRADE.															
Class and Sub-Class Order		32.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.					33.—OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS.								
		115.—Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, &c., and their employees.					TOTAL OF ORDER 33.								
DISTRICT OR STATE.		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.		ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Partially agriculturist.		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Partially agriculturist.		Both sexes.		
					Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.			
		637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648		
BENGAL		8,920	4,222	586	194	3	4,112	1,391,146	432,015	158,365	51,292	2,072	801,066		
(1) British Territory		8,981	4,204	584	193	3	4,093	1,379,167	428,239	155,319	50,992	2,064	795,699		
BURDWAN DIVISION		1,922	537	97	41	...	538	248,017	68,434	60,937	11,247	815	118,046		
Barwan		174	61	5	3	...	78	49,089	13,251	14,134	1,750	125	21,695		
Birbhum		123	54	20	3	...	61	20,853	5,316	7,029	1,001	67	13,705		
Bankura		134	65	8	18	...	63	20,239	7,308	9,287	1,084	156	13,748		
Midnapore		91	39	16	6	...	70	41,428	14,568	15,134	4,198	293	24,698		
Hooghly		214	113	37	2	...	101	45,452	12,116	8,649	2,000	131	24,698		
Howrah		380	175	11	9	...	191	47,897	15,877	5,827	1,450	44	26,103		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		3,456	1,739	255	26	...	1,462	423,071	142,082	44,211	13,597	397	236,778		
24-Parganas		766	323	61	4	...	367	93,146	30,737	10,677	3,397	85	51,732		
Calcutta		2,112	1,318	116	12	...	778	60,187	21,491	4,231	578	16	24,476		
Nadia		231	63	23	...	...	112	31,090	9,351	2,639	2,639	07	47,676
Murshidabad		110	22	23	1	...	64	14,831	13,630	2,331	2,331	117	30,754		
Jessore		136	60	9	3	...	67	24,017	4,342	2,708	4,342	71	43,943		
Khulna		101	49	...	6	...	53	18,966	1,090	1,090	1,090	11	38,259		
RAJSHAHI DIVISION		1,256	630	69	33	2	567	192,508	58,234	33,032	6,006	553	101,242		
Rajshahi		63	33	4	...	...	26	32,885	10,498	5,694	1,792	86	16,693
Dinajpur		76	36	3	...	...	38	10,146	6,150	3,375	378	32	8,621
Jalpaiguri		185	119	14	4	3	63	3,490	2,224	141	141	16	3,937		
Darjeeling		234	96	23	1	...	116	1,950	686	25	25	3	2,104		
Rangpur		274	119	13	16	...	143	46,833	13,101	7,611	1,510	50	26,121		
Bohga		98	69	2	6	...	37	12,323	4,270	488	694	26	7,564		
Pabna		290	153	7	6	...	131	36,270	11,887	1,769	1,331	26	22,623		
Malda		36	18	3	...	...	16	30,612	7,848	0,185	819	312	13,579
DACCA DIVISION		2,332	994	138	67	1	1,400	370,903	117,707	10,354	13,907	297	242,901		
Dacca		710	292	63	12	...	408	127,014	34,749	3,223	3,893	65	89,042		
Mymensingh		860	415	73	32	1	372	101,411	34,638	4,586	4,936	123	62,187		
Faridpur		308	146	12	8	...	151	66,744	21,270	1,056	2,336	46	44,409		
Backergunge		354	182	1	16	...	171	75,763	27,041	1,489	2,742	33	47,263		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		715	304	25	26	...	386	144,599	41,782	6,685	5,635	52	96,132		
Tippera		420	170	24	16	...	228	58,020	17,987	1,209	3,311	27	38,824		
Noakhali		54	32	...	8	...	32	22,637	6,658	284	1,422	22	15,695		
Chittagong Hill Tracts		238	109	1	2	...	123	63,118	16,417	5,179	1,832	3	41,522		
(2) Feudatory States		30	18	2	1	...	19	12,389	3,776	3,146	400	8	5,367		
Cooch Behar		39	18	2	1	...	10	11,366	3,235	3,109	310	7	5,022		
Hill Tippera		...	...	...	...	...	...	541	90	37	90	1	346
SIKKIM		172	61	63	...	...	53	15	11	1	...	...	3

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order	CLASS B SUB CLASSES Y—TRADE									
	32—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS									
	110.—Fish dealers									
	117.—Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments									
DISTRICT OR STATE	ACTUAL WORKERS				DISPERSED		ACTUAL WORKERS			
	Total		Partially employed		Both sexes.	Total	Partially employed		Both sexes.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females		
	Total WORKERS AND DISPERSED	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
217 797	217 797	217 797	217 797	217 797	217 797	217 797	217 797	217 797	217 797	217 797
217 335	217 335	217 335	217 335	217 335	217 335	217 335	217 335	217 335	217 335	217 335
39 371	39 371	39 371	39 371	39 371	39 371	39 371	39 371	39 371	39 371	39 371
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
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1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
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1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 80					

CHAPTER XII.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

492. From ancient times till after the advent of British rule oriental *Introductory.* learning enjoyed the patronage of kings and the nobility—naturally, for some of the classic tongues were the language of the polite, just as Latin long survived as the literary language of Europe. The orientalist of those times employed themselves in the writing of books and of commentaries, critical research in the modern sense was unknown. Early servants of the East India Company preserved the tradition and founded schools of oriental study—witness Warren Hastings' *Madrasa* in Calcutta. Then came the movement among the Bengalis for English education, Lord Macaulay's minute and the despatch of 1854. Public interest and state patronage alike were withdrawn from oriental learning and transferred to places of utilitarian education. The study of the classics in India was left, not wholly, but largely to decay, while it was in Europe that a new school of research arose and in European universities that orientalia began to attract increased interest. The following paragraphs, however, will show how strongly (though often in hidden places) the literary cult has persisted, the efforts of government to organise it and the recently awakened consciousness both of its value and of its defects.

493. The teaching of oriental languages is carried on in ordinary and in *Study of* special institutions. First, classics and vernaculars are learned in secondary *classics in* schools and in colleges. Some classical language—Sanskrit, Arabic, Pali, *ordinary* Persian, Hebrew, Armenian, Avesta or Pahlavi—ordinarily though not *institutions.* always forms a subject of examination at the matriculation and save in the case of science students at subsequent university tests. A vernacular is also insisted upon in the Calcutta University as compulsory in the intermediate and B.A. standards. In the Madras University a vernacular was compulsory in the intermediate until 1910, when the regulation was changed because it was found to discourage the study of Sanskrit. The papers in Sanskrit at the Calcutta B.A. examination are:—(i) poetry, texts, including portions of Manu, etc., and translation from English into Sanskrit; (ii) drama texts (*viz.*, a selection of two from *Sakuntala*, *Uttararamacharita*, *Mudrarakshasa* and *Ratnavali*) and another translation into Sanskrit; (iii) translation into English of prose passages from unprepared Sanskrit books, grammar, and outlines of the history of Sanskrit literature. The honours course prescribes in addition selected portions of *Bhāṭikavya* and *Kadambari* and another translation into Sanskrit; selected hymns from the Rigveda with Sayana's commentary; and grammar and rhetoric. The B.A. course in Arabic comprises the *Hamasa*, the *Diwan* of Mutanabbi and the *Diwan* of Abu Atahiya; the Koran, the *Maqamat Hariri*, Tabari's history, Qazwini's geography; and grammar. In addition to this, the honours course requires the Seven *Muallakat*, *Banat Suad*, the *Diwan* of Ibn Faridh; the Koran with the commentaries of Baydawi and Zamakhshari, Ibn Hisham's *Life of the Prophet*, the *Muqaddima* of Ibn Khaldun, the *Mukhtasar-ul-Maani*, prosody and rhetoric, the outlines of Muhammadan history to the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate, and a general knowledge of the history of Arabic literature. The knowledge of the classics thus acquired, however, does not carry the respect and estimation commanded by the pupil of the special institution; though it gives some acquaintance with the language, it does not profess to confer any great depth of scholarship; nor, unless aided by further study conducted on other lines, would it naturally fit its recipients for research.

494. It must not, however, be supposed that the universities make no *Provision by* provision for further study. The courses of instruction for the M.A. in *universities for* Sanskrit, Arabic, etc., attain a high standard. Moreover, special provision is *further study.* occasionally made. The Calcutta University has in recent years appointed from time to time readers to deliver lectures on certain branches of study—ancient oriental astronomy, Bengali literature, *Nyaya* and Buddhist Mahaya-

TABLE XV -- OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A -- GENERAL TABLE -- DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS -- continued

CLASS SIZE CLASS I TR LDK		33 -- OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS										131 -- Grains and pulse dealers		DISAPPEARANTS		
Census and Sta. Clus. Office		130 -- Circulation, hotel, loaf, vegetable, fruit and green ware sellers														
		ACTIVE WORKERS				DISAPPEARANTS				TOTAL WORKERS AND DISAPPEARANTS		ARTISAN WORKERS				
		Total		Per 15 age centered		Per 15 age centered		Total		Total	Males	Females	Partially employed		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Males	Females		
BURDWAN DIVISION	21 AG 42	63	61	62	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
	(1) British Territory															
	BURDWAN DIVISION															
	11	240 945	70 872	28 002	8 277	297	318 275	297	318 275	297	318 275	297	318 275	297	318 275	297
	22	232 737	70 517	27 827	8 145	297	318 275	297	318 275	297	318 275	297	318 275	297	318 275	297
	33	27 107	7 037	7 073	2 173	213	32 515	213	32 515	213	32 515	213	32 515	213	32 515	213
	44	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	55	2 385	764	604	205	21	1 954	21	1 954	21	1 954	21	1 954	21	1 954	21
	66	3 185	1 068	804	285	27	2 752	27	2 752	27	2 752	27	2 752	27	2 752	27
	77	4 188	1 400	1 068	365	36	3 654	36	3 654	36	3 654	36	3 654	36	3 654	36
PRESIDENT DIVISION	88	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	99	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	111	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	122	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	133	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	144	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	155	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	166	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	177	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	188	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
RAJSHAH DIVISION	199	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	211	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	222	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	233	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	244	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	255	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	266	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	277	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	288	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	299	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
DACC DIVISION	311	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	322	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	333	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	344	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	355	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	366	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	377	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	388	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	399	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	411	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	422	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	433	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	444	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	455	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	466	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	477	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	488	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	499	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	511	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	522	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
(12) Feedstock Division	533	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	544	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	555	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	566	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	577	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	588	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	599	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	611	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	622	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13
	633	5 024	1 631	1 390	385	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13	4 300	13

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Caste and Sub-Caste Order	District or State	CLASS B SUB CLASS 1—TRADING									
		33—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS					34—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES				
		124—Dealers in dry goods and foodstuffs					125—Traders in road-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)				
		ACTUAL WORKERS					ACTUAL WORKERS				
Total Workers and Dependants	Total		Periodically employed		Both sexes	Total Workers and Dependants	Total		Periodically employed		Both sexes
	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	
017	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029
BENGAL											
(1) British Territory											
BURDWAY DIVISION											
Burdwan	2605	73	28	3	141	653	331	38	7	16	332
" " "	34	15	40	1	47	413	60	34	1	13	311
" " "	658	62	212	21	121	713	843	38	38	1	217
" " "	2819	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
" " "	1000	204	33	33	147	147	147	30	30	1	1019
" " "	4534	214	121	8	343	5065	148	50	50	1	1400
PRESIDENCY DIVISION											
" " "	4534	471	60	1	2009	31477	6302	338	70	1	8037
" " "	1490	541	292	1	67	3771	474	43	11	1	4801
" " "	1188	13	37	1	203	7681	4201	40	31	1	3470
" " "	877	267	327	7	607	5519	343	37	3	1	668
" " "	970	147	31	1	44	3413	517	13	3	1	1203
" " "	64	23	3	1	40	83	36	1	8	1	123
RAJSHAH DIVISION											
" " "	419	350	203	4	315	2303	1371	73	58	1	2037
" " "	66	18	18	3	31	331	154	6	11	1	171
" " "	11	11	11	1	11	11	11	11	11	1	11
" " "	23	23	23	1	17	41	31	3	1	1	30
" " "	10	10	7	1	6	485	894	3	1	1	204
" " "	108	108	108	1	63	294	120	31	11	1	24
" " "	64	15	3	1	25	313	170	80	18	1	241
DACCA DIVISION											
" " "	813	208	10	39	382	4283	1440	62	170	1	2779
" " "	538	183	6	23	263	2282	208	17	39	1	1617
" " "	53	18	13	1	27	1376	329	13	13	1	723
" " "	8	1	1	1	3	532	253	21	13	1	139
CHITTAGONG DIVISION											
" " "	27	16	1	1	40	357	263	23	13	1	209
" " "	46	16	1	1	35	134	80	3	6	1	83
" " "	6	1	1	1	6	176	14	13	7	1	34
(2) Feudatory States											
" " "	5	3	3	3	3	213	23	3	6	1	28
" " "	3	1	1	1	1	77	28	1	8	1	34
PINKIM											

PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Class and Sub-Class Of r	CLASS B SUB CLASS I—TRADE									
	35 TRADE IN FURNITURE 137—Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, pottery, glassware, bottles, art tiles, for gardening, the cellar, etc.					36 TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS 138—Trade in building materials (saws, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, hatch, etc.)				
	AG AND WORKERS					AG AND WORKERS				
	Total		Partly engaged with			Total		Partly engaged with		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147
D + RCT ON STATE	35 026	31 147	816	749	33	20 803	4 371	208	28	7 925
	38 061	39 728	282	298	33	30 824	4 144	472	11	7 790
	6 960	2 828	202	293	25	4 240	1 902	259	6	2 049
	416	378	34	66	6	462	475	17	8	263
MEDWAN DIVISION	1 210	134	4	4	2	1 210	134	4	4	117
	1 210	134	4	4	2	1 210	134	4	4	117
	1 210	134	4	4	2	1 210	134	4	4	117
	1 210	134	4	4	2	1 210	134	4	4	117
PRESIDENT DIVISION	2 072	1 211	121	129	4	6 010	1 211	208	2	2 270
	1 023	1 211	121	129	4	6 010	1 211	208	2	2 270
	1 023	1 211	121	129	4	6 010	1 211	208	2	2 270
	1 023	1 211	121	129	4	6 010	1 211	208	2	2 270
RAJSHAH DIVISION	4 250	3 223	63	223	4	2 257	1 070	227	5	1 294
	4 250	3 223	63	223	4	2 257	1 070	227	5	1 294
	4 250	3 223	63	223	4	2 257	1 070	227	5	1 294
	4 250	3 223	63	223	4	2 257	1 070	227	5	1 294
DACC DIVISION	9 256	8 077	27	129	4	7 250	1 911	79	2	1 235
	9 256	8 077	27	129	4	7 250	1 911	79	2	1 235
	9 256	8 077	27	129	4	7 250	1 911	79	2	1 235
	9 256	8 077	27	129	4	7 250	1 911	79	2	1 235
CURTACONG DIVISION	1 012	1 012	12	44	6	717	137	13	1	139
	1 012	1 012	12	44	6	717	137	13	1	139
	1 012	1 012	12	44	6	717	137	13	1	139
	1 012	1 012	12	44	6	717	137	13	1	139
(2) Fenderny States	2 23	257	27	2	2	41	227	23	2	235
	2 23	257	27	2	2	41	227	23	2	235
	2 23	257	27	2	2	41	227	23	2	235
	2 23	257	27	2	2	41	227	23	2	235

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS B. SUB-CLASSING F.—TILL 1911.														
District or State.		37.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT.					38.—TRADE IN FUEL.					139.—Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, corduroy, etc.		
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.		ACTUAL WORKERS.			DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.		ACTUAL WORKERS.			DEPENDANTS.	
				Total.		Partially agriculturalist.				Total.				Partially agriculturalist.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.		
BENGAL		733	731	735	731	733	739	741	742	743	744			
(1) British Territory		10,418	6,304	2,359	758	2	47,110	23,017	677	322	14,710			
BURDWAN DIVISION		10,341	6,360	2,577	755	2	46,654	22,038	608	294	14,517			
		5,938	1,933	123	290	...	26,971	16,797	362	209	5,852			
Bardham		716	233	43	19	40	4,679	2,863	13	12	1,226			
Bardham		914	205	19	28	620	6,808	2,166	6	6	1,480			
Bardham		576	238	18	31	322	10,397	8,690	27	70	1,415			
Bardham		2,231	778	24	1,459	1,459	3,369	2,217	37	83	1,810			
Hooghly		496	139	19	24	311	2,637	763	78	33	1,289			
Howrah		845	285	...	00	560	2,391	1,639	201	...	633			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		5,372	2,069	64	200	2	10,420	3,878	85	28	3,398			
24-Parnama		1,463	707	30	40	735	1,018	593	15	1	700			
Calcutta		938	373	23	10	335	4,113	1,093	14	...	1,387			
Nadia		938	373	23	10	652	3,315	390	37	0	902			
Murshidabad		1,145	318	0	07	773	3,315	390	37	0	902			
Jessore		1,084	318	0	07	900	3,315	390	37	0	902			
Kulna		250	61	2	1	161	57	35	10	...	23			
RAJSHAH DIVISION		2,397	1,231	57	101	1,109	3,320	421	20	52	1,143			
Rajshahi		428	198	10	30	291	808	55	5	2	243			
Dundpur		331	202	11	32	49	952	55	2	40	122			
Jalpaiguri		293	179	4	10	39	31	8	...	...	13	
Darjeeling		337	163	2	1	159	199	55	...	...	112	
Rangpur		244	169	2	17	63	173	60	9	4	61			
Rangpur		187	113	19	14	68	182	62	1	...	103			
Pabna		336	101	...	7	235	253	90	1	...	113			
Nadia		333	127	...	8	205	728	101	2	...	386			
Dacca DIVISION		2,239	903	9	94	1,380	3,539	1,029	93	5	2,245			
Dacca		873	280	2	30	591	1,240	410	30	5	778			
Mymensingh		923	488	6	61	490	722	135	10	...	383			
Dundpur		328	81	1	4	243	218	17	32	...	100			
Buckergunge		114	61	...	...	63	1,359	373	21	...	684	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		496	134	4	10	368	3,098	983	108	...	1,879			
Tippera		127	51	3	3	73	1,091	408	80	...	589			
Nonkhali		46	16	1	3	20	420	139	31	...	289			
Chittagong		307	42	...	4	265	1,573	414	8	...	1,023			
Chittagong Hill Tracts		16	15	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...
(2) Feudatory States		77	42	2	3	33	456	184	9	28	193			
Cooch Behar		...	42	2	3	33	135	44	...	...	70	
Hill Tippera		77	...	...	...	...	321	140	9	28	123	
SIKKIM		6	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Class and Sub-Class Order	District or State	39—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES										331—Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), cloaks, optical instruments, etc.									
		TOTAL OF ORDER 39										TOTAL OF ORDER 331									
		ACTUAL WORKERS					DEPRECIANTS					ACTUAL WORKERS					DEPRECIANTS				
		Total		Part city apprentices		Total	Part city apprentices		Total	Part city apprentices		Total	Part city apprentices		Total	Part city apprentices		Total	Part city apprentices		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
		714	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762		
		763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780		
		781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798		
		799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816		
		817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834		
		835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852		
		853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870		
		871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888		
		889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906		
		907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924		
		925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942		
		943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960		
		961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978		
		979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996		
		997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014		
		1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032		
		1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050		
		1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068		
		1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086		
		1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098								

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order		CLASS B: SHOP-KEEPERS, ETC.—THEY DO NOT.									
		41.—TRADE BY OTHER SORTS.									
		135.—Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.									
		ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	
		Total.		Partially agricultural.		Total.		Partially agricultural.		Total Workers and Dependants.	Dependants.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
DISTRICT OR STATE.		781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781
BENGAL		95,071	31,945	2,719	2,927	40	37,337	2,927	2,927	3,879	2,297
(1) British Territory		93,681	34,150	2,715	2,831	40	36,816	2,831	2,831	3,460	2,297
BURDWAN DIVISION		10,682	3,707	401	312	1	6,378	312	269	337	107
Bardham		1,725	331	105	41	1	1,693	41	23	72	22
Birbham		330	123	29	21	1	122	21	2	58	17
Bardham		528	204	19	14	1	503	14	24	79	14
Medinipur		1,136	327	25	44	1	1,091	44	31	46	15
Hooghly		2,470	223	13	105	1	2,345	105	2	251	50
Howrah		4,433	1,504	159	19	1	4,285	19	37	251	50
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		30,975	12,310	1,038	608	5	17,318	608	2,537	4,017	1,939
24 Parganas		3,915	1,491	125	74	2	3,772	74	312	1,000	377
Calcutta		13,757	6,114	102	102	1	12,545	102	14	1,312	130
Nadia		2,185	201	154	32	1	1,931	32	6	214	6
Murshidabad		2,059	122	214	32	1	1,845	32	3	101	12
Jessore		4,494	1,752	191	154	2	3,943	154	21	501	123
Khulna		4,515	1,715	151	154	2	3,947	154	24	529	119
RAJSHAH DIVISION		12,907	5,727	876	500	16	6,329	500	58	1,013	42
Purabahi		1,613	153	85	114	3	215	114	1	3	1
Dinajpur		623	295	15	25	1	578	25	1	6	1
Jalpaiguri		1,853	1,217	15	13	1	1,838	13	1	1	1
Dooars		2,478	1,247	211	20	1	2,267	20	1	1	1
Rangpur		1,968	153	112	44	1	1,856	44	1	1	1
Bogra		316	213	23	23	1	293	23	1	1	1
Pabna		3,169	853	108	106	1	2,963	106	11	43	32
Madda		667	350	15	79	1	642	79	13	18	5
DACCA DIVISION		28,614	9,295	363	1,135	15	18,956	1,135	50	165	112
Dacca		11,391	3,023	104	399	4	9,772	399	21	87	65
Mymensingh		7,984	3,550	101	351	3	7,633	351	2	16	14
Fairpur		5,987	1,922	32	174	2	5,813	174	10	22	22
Backergunge		3,285	1,545	36	202	2	3,083	202	8	19	11
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		10,558	2,906	57	279	1	7,579	279	1	1	7
Tippera		1,850	419	13	54	1	1,837	54	1	8	7
Narail		107	78	6	214	1	101	214	1	1	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts...		8,538	2,468	41	1	1	8,497	1	1	1	1
(2) Feudatory States		1,350	795	34	93	17	591	93	17	10	...
Cooch Behar		592	283	29	6	17	290	6	2	10	...
Hill Tippera		758	512	5	87	...	511	87	...	...	...
SIKKIM		871	592	110	...	...	109	...	...	...	...

TABLE XV -- OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A -- GENERAL TABLE -- DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS -- continued

CLASS B SUB-CLASS Y THIRD

CLASS A SUB-CLASS VI -- PUBLIC FORCE

42 ARMY

TOTAL OF ORDER 42

42 ARMY

TOTAL OF ORDER 42

42 ARMY

TOTAL OF ORDER 42

42 ARMY

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TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS: SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.													
Order		42.—ARMY.					43.—NAVY.								
		139.—Army (Imperial).					141.—Navy.								
DISTRICT OR STATE.		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.		
			Total.		Partially agricultural.				Total.		Partially agricultural.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
			806	807	803	809			810	812	813	814		815	816
BENGAL		8,654	7,102	1,012	1,552	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) British Territory		8,646	7,101	1,012	1,545	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURDWAN DIVISION		109	137	109	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan		11	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore		53	14	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly		111	111	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah		18	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		7,020	5,794	902	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas		2,023	1,604	575	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta		4,878	4,215	325	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia		8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minshidabad		18	6	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna		94	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION		1,344	1,130	1	214	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi		2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adra		193	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling		1,193	941	1	11	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur		4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boaga		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falna		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION		60	30	...	30	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca		47	30	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge		10	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		17	10	...	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong		16	9	...	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Feudatory States		8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar		8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SIKKIM		244	236	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION ON MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS C AND CLASS FIVE - PUBLIC FORCE															
44 - POLICE															
TOTAL OF ORDER 44															
143 - Police															
DEPENDENTS															
ACTUAL WORKERS															
Total															
Totally agricultural															
Males															
Females															
Both sexes															
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TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. . PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS C.—SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.													
44.—POLICE.													
143.—Village watchmen.													
TOTAL OF ORDER 45.													
Class and Sub-Class Order	DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			DEPENDANTS.			
			Partially agriculturist.				Partially agriculturist.						
			Total.		Both sexes.		Total.		Both sexes.				
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.					
		820	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
BENGAL		130,030	41,563	...	11,552	...	94,076	133,797	43,213	619	6,274	2	89,965
(1) British Territory		134,859	41,500	...	11,361	...	93,359	130,810	41,882	617	5,954	2	88,311
BURDWAN DIVISION		35,851	11,312	...	3,715	...	24,530	24,736	6,808	222	976	...	14,705
Bardwan		7,407	2,349	...	653	...	5,058	2,722	1,103	...	161	...	1,610
Biburan		6,298	1,901	...	470	...	4,395	1,209	370	...	38	...	1,839
Bankura		4,631	1,683	...	443	...	3,043	1,700	477	...	139	...	1,992
Midnapore		8,427	2,803	...	1,250	...	5,624	3,368	1,541	...	368	...	3,392
Hooahly		4,653	1,474	...	604	...	3,179	6,141	1,823	93	177	...	4,462
Howrah		4,437	1,107	...	330	...	3,330	4,593	1,695	128	97	...	2,775
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		30,467	8,990	...	2,425	...	21,477	56,099	20,407	359	1,689	2	35,333
24-Parganas		6,334	1,851	...	607	...	4,453	11,010	3,783	175	313	...	7,952
Calcutta		12,026	1,142	...	647	...	16,463
Nadia		9,288	2,620	...	744	...	6,608	4,204	838	...	175	...	3,902
Murshidabad		9,902	1,996	...	392	...	4,036	3,291	3,753	7	330	...	2,576
Jessore		4,764	1,608	...	398	...	3,106	1,180	538	1	104	...	2,712
Khulna		3,177	985	...	294	...	2,192	1,656	...	...	...	...	1,116
RAJSHAH DIVISION		29,037	9,380	...	1,797	...	19,177	11,313	3,880	35	688	...	7,808
Rajshahi		4,293	1,363	...	327	...	2,949	2,010	590	...	132	...	1,498
Dinajpur		4,583	1,612	...	245	...	3,071	1,586	536	1	39	...	1,544
Jalpaiguri		2,166	1,054	...	123	...	1,102	357	381	6	70	...	1,509
Darjeeling		307	112	...	28	...	185	623	...	...	4	...	439
Bangpur		5,357	1,737	...	681	...	3,620	1,685	640	13	...	...	1,604
Bogra		3,254	1,104	...	173	...	2,120	1,356	386	...	140	...	1,835
Fabun		4,638	1,593	...	137	...	3,002	2,188	608	15	125	...	1,835
Nadia		4,069	1,482	...	184	...	3,127	1,196	371	...	74	...	625
DACCA DIVISION		25,120	7,646	...	2,996	...	17,474	25,454	6,245	7	1,480	...	19,908
Dacca		6,638	1,777	...	500	...	4,861	12,078	2,168	...	389	...	9,011
Mymensingh		2,053	619	...	619	...	6,001	5,386	1,667	1	415	...	3,579
Faizpur		2,862	323	...	382	...	2,637	3,851	1,087	...	276	...	2,738
Buckergunge		5,667	1,653	...	706	...	3,965	4,286	1,308	...	331	...	2,960
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		14,344	3,673	...	1,128	...	10,672	15,708	4,541	...	1,121	...	11,167
Tiptera		4,963	1,184	...	401	...	2,879	4,561	1,311	...	415	...	3,270
Noakhali		3,410	340	...	340	...	3,659	3,659	2,175	...	203	...	2,717
Chittagong Hill Tracts		6,864	1,631	...	381	...	6,334	7,223	2,117	...	381	...	5,046
(2) Feudatory States		1,200	463	...	101	...	737	2,937	1,331	2	320	...	1,654
Cooch Behar		1,107	469	...	189	...	737	1,416	479	3	64	...	935
Hill Tippera		3	3	...	2	...	...	1,571	662	...	256	...	710
SIKKIM		45	27	...	...	...	18	87	35	...	7	...	52

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order	District or State.	CLASS C: SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.									
		146.—Municipal and other local (not village) service.					147.—Village officials and servants other than watchmen.				
		45.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.									
		ACTUAL WORKERS.					ACTUAL WORKERS.				
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.		Total.		Partially agriculturist.		DEPENDANTS.	Total.	Partially agriculturist.		DEPENDANTS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
853		854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863
BENGAL		17,774	8,357	589	487	8,898	1,146	365	142	...	781
(1) British Territory		17,084	8,399	589	484	8,706	1,128	360	130	...	768
BURDWAN DIVISION		2,565	928	220	28	1,417	68	20	2	...	48
Burdwan		139	64	...	...	85	35	6	...	...	29
Birbhum		13	6	...	...	45	4	...	...	...	...
Birpur		143	38	...	...	105	2	...	...	...	...
Midnapore		344	69	...	...	271	17	...	...	...	...
Hooghly		713	184	...	...	436	1	...	...	...	...
Howrah		1,168	670	...	...	470	9	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		11,569	6,115	338	289	5,116	340	103	33	...	237
24-Parganas		3,363	1,462	175	59	1,776	17	4	...	...	13
Calcutta		6,033	4,390	168	189	2,430	155	47	16	...	89
Nadia		629	172	...	...	230	97	32	13	...	65
Murshidabad		357	114	...	...	152	10	...	4	...	37
Jessore		232	70	...	...	160	37	4	...	...	33
Khulna		66	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION		1,486	555	30	51	931	98	44	7	...	54
Rajshahi		194	63	...	...	131	13	8	1	...	6
Dinajpur		107	76	...	...	87	9	...	...	...	3
Jalpaiguri		113	44	...	...	60	13	3	...	...	10
Darjeeling		177	70	...	...	121	10	...	...	...	10
Rangpur		171	62	...	...	70	10	...	...	...	6
Bohagpur		270	71	...	...	140	1	...	...	...	1
Paikura		254	54	...	...	200	16	7	1	...	10
Malda		164	60	...	...	161	16	6	...	...	250
DACCA DIVISION		1,791	697	1	104	1,163	347	91	28	...	...
Dacca		844	232	...	...	611	125	23	7	...	66
Mymensingh		413	134	...	...	270	16	...	...	...	23
Faridpur		303	181	...	...	121	61	15	4	...	46
Backergunge		229	77	...	...	162	122	31	10	...	61
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		273	104	...	...	169	275	103	69	...	173
Tripura		156	71	...	...	82	22	6	3	...	16
Coakhal		27	10	...	...	65	31	6	4	...	23
Chittagong		27	5	...	...	48	6	...	...	...	37
Chittagong Hill Tracts		9	0	...	...	...	176	78	60	...	99
(2) Feudatory States		00	58	...	...	32	18	5	3	...	13
Cooch Behar		00	63	...	...	32	18	5	3	...	13
Hill Tippera	
MIRNIN		8	3	...	...	5	27	19	1	...	8

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS C SUB-CLASS VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS									
Order		46—RELIGION									
		TOTAL OF ORDER 46									
		ACTUAL WORKERS				DISTRIBUTION		146 Professions ministers etc			
		Total		Part fully agricultural		Total		Total		Part fully agricultural	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
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TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS C: SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.									
Order		49.—INSTRUCTION.					50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES.				
		TOTAL OF ORDER 50.									
		156.—Professors and teachers of all kinds except law, medicine, music, dancing and drapery, and clerks and servants connected with education.									
		ACTUAL WORKERS.									
		DEPENDENTS.									
		Both sexes.									
		936									
		63,487									
		62,358									
		9,102									
		1,823									
		1,013									
		2,475									
		1,858									
		1,404									
		14,280									
		2,093									
		5,308									
		2,522									
		1,204									
		201									
		1,878									
		1,378									
		8,259									
		1,486									
		491									
		917									
		329									
		2,005									
		808									
		2,180									
		683									
		21,400									
		9,856									
		4,597									
		3,119									
		3,828									
		8,517									
		3,780									
		2,810									
		1,897									
		12									
		1,149									
		1,008									
		141									
		...									

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order	DISTRICT OR STATE.	CLASS D.—SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE—concd.										CLASS D.—SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.									
		52.—DOMESTIC SERVICE—concd.										53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.									
		163.—Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, &c.										TOTAL OF ORDER 53.									
		ACTUAL WORKERS.										ACTUAL WORKERS.									
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Total.		Partially agriculturalist.		Total.	Partially agriculturalist.		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Total.		Partially agriculturalist.		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Total.		Partially agriculturalist.		Both sexes.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	
BENGAL	"	21,511	13,764	177	350	1	7,570	1	7,570	13,48,930	43,376	27,362	354	780,603	780,603	779,628	55,433	7,482	1,568	1,568	
(1) British Territory	"	21,062	13,515	177	332	1	7,370	1	7,370	1,340,184	43,349	27,240	354	779,628	779,628	779,628	55,433	7,482	1,568	1,568	
BURDWAN DIVISION	"	2,393	1,341	5	30	"	1,047	"	1,047	105,453	4,518	2,536	71	55,433	55,433	55,433	5,196	1,511	1,511	1,511	
Bardwan	"	566	305	"	5	"	271	"	271	13,899	1,042	388	"	7,482	7,482	7,482	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	
Birbhum	"	381	186	"	1	"	105	"	105	3,047	484	40	"	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	
Bankura	"	210	126	"	4	"	91	"	91	3,363	770	82	"	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	
Midnapore	"	427	195	"	5	"	229	"	229	10,030	4,030	2,922	"	5,196	5,196	5,196	5,196	5,196	5,196	5,196	
Hoojly	"	373	208	"	3	"	163	"	163	17,860	6,782	910	"	10,259	10,259	10,259	10,259	10,259	10,259	10,259	
Howrah	"	427	331	"	13	"	96	"	96	57,449	788	826	"	29,417	29,417	29,417	29,417	29,417	29,417	29,417	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	"	13,341	8,368	154	160	"	3,819	"	3,819	250,208	6,327	4,229	16	115,776	115,776	115,776	115,776	115,776	115,776	115,776	
24 Parganas	"	1,473	1,086	"	12	"	357	"	357	51,052	1,063	736	"	26,833	26,833	26,833	26,833	26,833	26,833	26,833	
Calcutta	"	7,278	5,631	"	97	"	1,931	"	1,931	143,964	3,208	2,287	"	53,830	53,830	53,830	53,830	53,830	53,830	53,830	
Nadua	"	1,441	704	"	6	"	871	"	871	6,731	317	264	"	16,161	16,161	16,161	16,161	16,161	16,161	16,161	
Murshidabad	"	1,439	697	"	13	"	839	"	839	12,743	684	400	"	6,916	6,916	6,916	6,916	6,916	6,916	6,916	
Jessore	"	516	296	"	11	"	246	"	246	5,143	383	267	"	5,573	5,573	5,573	5,573	5,573	5,573	5,573	
Kulna	"	194	121	"	"	"	73	"	73	9,960	72	275	"	6,363	6,363	6,363	6,363	6,363	6,363	6,363	
RAJSHAH DIVISION	"	4,281	2,628	18	51	1	1,625	1	1,625	359,328	23,194	4,637	171	102,035	102,035	102,035	102,035	102,035	102,035	102,035	
Raibhatti	"	632	410	"	27	"	213	"	213	76,405	2,682	2,367	"	44,579	44,579	44,579	44,579	44,579	44,579	44,579	
Dumra	"	436	268	"	8	"	177	"	177	13,463	1,538	90	"	5,716	5,716	5,716	5,716	5,716	5,716	5,716	
Jalpaiguri	"	560	343	"	3	"	210	"	210	7,403	512	93	"	5,748	5,748	5,748	5,748	5,748	5,748	5,748	
Bardham	"	1,200	705	"	4	"	408	"	408	19,151	4,159	100	"	6,366	6,366	6,366	6,366	6,366	6,366	6,366	
Banspur	"	393	265	"	4	"	108	"	108	49,323	1,025	539	"	21,194	21,194	21,194	21,194	21,194	21,194	21,194	
Bakura	"	171	66	"	5	"	75	"	75	8,026	369	238	"	12,912	12,912	12,912	12,912	12,912	12,912	12,912	
Palna	"	326	191	"	13	"	133	"	133	69,236	641	589	"	44,743	44,743	44,743	44,743	44,743	44,743	44,743	
Malla	"	402	271	"	17	"	221	"	221	96,777	12,268	501	"	53,777	53,777	53,777	53,777	53,777	53,777	53,777	
DACCA DIVISION	"	1,893	1,133	"	56	"	760	"	760	334,363	5,893	6,101	85	211,088	211,088	211,088	211,088	211,088	211,088	211,088	
Dacca	"	935	532	"	21	"	413	"	413	115,951	1,217	2,191	"	70,981	70,981	70,981	70,981	70,981	70,981	70,981	
Mymensingh	"	784	615	"	29	"	269	"	269	95,130	2,975	1,489	"	58,169	58,169	58,169	58,169	58,169	58,169	58,169	
Faridpur	"	47	27	"	"	"	20	"	20	41,090	624	1,046	"	24,651	24,651	24,651	24,651	24,651	24,651	24,651	
Backergunge	"	117	69	"	6	"	58	"	58	82,192	1,077	1,375	"	51,287	51,287	51,287	51,287	51,287	51,287	51,287	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	"	154	45	"	5	"	109	"	109	296,932	3,417	9,737	"	202,396	202,396	202,396	202,396	202,396	202,396	202,396	
Tippah	"	42	14	"	2	"	28	"	28	77,300	29,911	6,833	"	46,074	46,074	46,074	46,074	46,074	46,074	46,074	
Nakhali	"	8	"	"	"	"	8	"	8	96,076	374	2,256	"	70,100	70,100	70,100	70,100	70,100	70,100	70,100	
Chittagong	"	85	21	"	3	"	61	"	61	123,569	2,232	15	"	86,199	86,199	86,199	86,199	86,199	86,199	86,199	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	"	10	7	"	"	"	12	"	12	882	100	15	"	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	
(2) Feudatory States	"	419	249	"	18	"	300	"	300	2,746	27	122	"	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	
Cooch Behar	"	325	201	"	16	"	194	"	194	1,842	37	38	"	729	729	729	729	729	729	729	
Hill Tippera	"	124	48	"	3	"	76	"	76	904	"	84	"	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	
SUKKIM	"	29	23	"	"	"	6	"	6	599	185	"	"	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District or State.	Class and Sub-Class Order	CLASS D : SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.											
		166.—Mechanics otherwise unspecified.					167.—Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.						
		53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.											
		166.—Mechanics otherwise unspecified.					167.—Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.						
		53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.											
	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.		
		Partially agriculturist.					Partially agriculturist.						
		Total.					Total.						
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
		008	009	1000	1001	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008		
BENGAL		22,273	8,902	75	176	2	13,296	42,158	22,413	341	654,349		
(1) British Territory		22,258	8,893	75	176	2	13,290	42,134	22,350	341	653,824		
BURDWAN DIVISION		10,996	4,053	9	98	6,934	24,223	4,135	1,038	64	20,449		
Barwan		179	39	4	...	76	3,183	1,403	140	...	4,101		
Bishnupur		2,053	489	4	...	1,156		
Bishnupur		2,510	703	32	...	1,008		
Bishnupur		7,041	796	133	...	3,534		
Bishnupur		2,721	330	481	...	2,407		
Bishnupur		3,307	483	248	...	8,093		
Bishnupur		22,513	693	...	...	...
Bishnupur		10,873	3,027	3	98	6,643	13,731	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		10,238	4,492	65	69	5,731	76,536	5,781	2,297	10	50,779		
24-Parganas		4,822	1,901	5	50	2,910	13,726	1,485	303	3	11,190		
Calcutta		5,362	2,556	38	17	2,770	46,927	2,673	1,463	2	12,129		
Nadia		46	21	...	...	...	18,890	271	103	...	13,140
Murshidabad		15	9	...	...	...	9,970	599	247	...	5,503
Jessore		40	4	...	...	...	6,834	304	70	...	9,017
Khulna		3	1	...	...	...	2,213	49	107	...	4,820
RAJSHAH DIVISION		381	22	1	4	288	133,643	23,110	4,146	171	180,119		
Rajshahi		17	0	...	...	...	27,005	2,071	2,245	43	43,003
Dinajpur		6	...	...	...	...	5,353	1,538	47	...	5,244
Jalpaiguri		46	...	...	...	...	11,087	512	57	...	4,780
Darjeeling		37	...	...	...	...	5,765	4,088	154	...	5,235
Rangpur		200	34	...	...	...	25,218	1,053	378	...	10,682
Hogari		1	...	...	...	...	5,519	369	249	...	12,064
Pharia		74	8	...	...	...	2,548	11	531	...	44,322
Nadia		96,311	12,208	483	...	53,556		
DACCA DIVISION		518	256	...	...	...	110,244	5,393	5,557	85	190,189
Dacca		401	171	...	...	...	34,950	1,217	1,979	5	69,876
Mymensingh		22	...	...	...	...	21,046	2,076	1,307	26	66,311
Barisal		82	...	...	...	...	11,075	694	339	28	21,424
Chittagong		75	...	...	...	...	28,361	1,677	1,273	10	45,576
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		75	...	...	...	...	87,792	3,415	9,312	17	107,288
Tippera		28,680	730	6,606	10	45,497		
Nonkhali		23,240	371	2,210	...	49,683		
Chittagong		75	...	...	...	...	34,389	2,221	460	...	81,073
Chittagong Hill Tracts		503	100	15	...	263		
(2) Feudatory States		15	...	...	...	...	1,105	24	63	...	518
Cooch Behar		61	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts		15	...	...	...	...	523	...	...	...	...
MUKKIM		743	...	...	...	...
		512	...	...	...	...
		202	...	...	...	...
		183	...	...	...	...
		46	...	...	...	...
		4	...	...	...	...
		210	...	...	...	...
		127	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF CHIEFS AND NOBLES.

549. In a country where over one-third of the area is ruled by Indian chiefs, and where class distinctions are, in Lord Curzon's words, ingrained in the traditions of the people and indurated by prescriptions of religion and race, it is necessary to make special provision for the education of future rulers and nobles. For this purpose special institutions have been established, amply endowed by the chiefs themselves and aided by government to maintain a strong staff. The original object with which these colleges were founded was, again to quote Lord Curzon, "in order to fit the young chiefs and nobles of India, physically, morally and intellectually, for the responsibilities that lay before them, to render them manly, honourable and cultured members of society, worthy of the high station that, as Ruling Chiefs, as thakurs or sirdars, as landlords or *jaqirdars*, or in other walks of life, awaited them in the future. With this object in view the founders of these institutions, deliberately selecting the English public school system as that which had best succeeded in doing a similar work among the higher ranks of English society, sought to reproduce its most salient features here."

550. The best known of these institutions are the four Chiefs' colleges—*The four Chiefs' colleges.* the Mayo College at Ajmer for Rajputana, the Daly College at Indore for Central India, the Aitchison College at Lahore for the Chiefs of the Punjab, and the Rajkumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar for the Bombay Chiefs. These were founded between the years 1870 and 1886. It was one of Lord Curzon's many activities to acquaint himself with their working and to call a conference on the subject in 1902. As a result, they were considerably reorganised; and a special branch of the Indian Educational Service was established, numbering fourteen officers, together with Indian assistants, to carry on the instruction. The administration of the colleges is in the hands of councils, consisting of political officers and chiefs. At the Mayo College and Daly College His Excellency the Viceroy is president. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is president of the Rajkumar College Council. At the Aitchison College the president is His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The ultimate control of the colleges rests with the Foreign Department. During the quinquennium the number of pupils in these colleges has increased from 319 to 413, and the expenditure from about 2½ lakhs to about 4 lakhs, to which government contributes about 1½ lakhs.

551. The five years have witnessed a steady development. The number of *The Mayo College, Ajmer.* pupils at the Mayo College has risen from 143 to 202, the income of the college from Rs. 83,000 to Rs. 1,20,000, and the chiefs have added over two and-a-half lakhs to the endowment fund. The beautiful building has been enlarged by seven class-rooms and two laboratories, the latter fully equipped by His Highness the Maharaja Seindia of Gwalior. New houses for the residence of the pupils have been erected. His Highness the Maharao of Kotah has presented an up-to-date sanatorium, with quarters for nurses. The college property has been increased by the addition of 52 acres of land, purchased with a lakh of rupees, the gift of His Highness the late Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda presented a squash racket court. After the Durbar at Delhi, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress visited the college. On this occasion every pupil was presented to Her Majesty, and the college squadron furnished the escort when Her Majesty visited the city.

552. The numbers in the Daly College have, notwithstanding disorga- *The Daly College, Indore.* nisation caused by the visitation of plague to Indore, risen from 54 to 64. A system of prefects was instituted at the close of the quinquennium. The growth of a healthy school spirit is particularly noticed. There have been considerable building operations. His Highness the Maharaja Seindia of

Gwalior presented a cricket pavilion. New boarding houses have been erected. Old boys, who have inhabited rooms, are co-operating in their upkeep, etc. The new college building was also completed and opened by His Excellency the Viceroy just after the close of the quinquennium.

*The Aitchison
College,
Lahore.*

553 The average number of pupils in the Aitchison College has risen from 72 to 100 and stood at 105 in the last year of the quinquennium. This college is peculiar in that some of the pupils attend the government college in Lahore. A useful adjunct to the institution is a small agricultural and dairy farm. As a matter of detail it may be mentioned that the conversational method of teaching English has been adopted in the lower forms and has been found eminently successful. During the period places of worship have been constructed for the Sikh and Hindu pupils.

*The Rajkumar
College,
Rajkot.*

554 At the Rajkumar College 49 Kumars were admitted during the five years against 46 withdrawals, and the number at the close of the period was 42. The finances have been strengthened, the fees now averaging Rs. 30,000 a year. Many gifts have been made to the college—a swimming bath by His Highness the Jam Sahib of Navanagar, two squash racquet courts by His Highness the Raja Sahib of Dhrangadhra and a sanatorium. His Highness Sir Bhavsinghji of Bhavnagar has published a beautiful history of the college. There is a successful carpentry class. It is interesting to learn that fifteen ex-pupils have during the quinquennium been installed as rulers, ten have proceeded to the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, and sixteen were included in the escort provided by that corps for His Imperial Majesty at the Durbar at Delhi. A sign of the interest maintained by chiefs in the college where they studied is the establishment of a Past Kumars' Club, for which liberal funds have been subscribed.

*General
characteristics.*

555 A notable feature of the college life is the strictly residential system. Sometimes the Kumars live in hostels, sometimes in separate houses erected by the family to which they belong for the reception of its scions. Tutors and guardians (*Motamids* and *Musahibs*) are placed in charge. And the pupils are constantly in touch with the English staff on the playing fields and elsewhere. The different parts of education are treated in due perspective. Great care is bestowed on physical upbringing. Riding, tent pegging, football and cricket are as much a part of the daily life as are intellectual studies. As an instance of the attention paid to religious training it may be mentioned that the Aitchison College possesses a *masjid* for the Muhammadans, a *gurdwara* for the Sikhs and a *mandir* for the Hindus (these two last as mentioned above recently constructed). The pupils attend these two or three times daily and qualified religious instructors are provided. The bearing and quiet discipline of the Kumars cannot but impress the visitor. It would be hard to find places of instruction more truly and broadly educative or better calculated to achieve the object in view. Inured from an early age to a simple manner of life, to a careful physical training and to the discipline which in teaching to obey teaches also to rule and increases proper self-respect among quiet surroundings and the influence of dignified buildings and well ordered playing fields, the future chiefs and nobles imbibe the education best suited for their calling in life.

*Courses and
examinations.*

556 Yet even in the more conservative areas of India, the exigencies of modern life, the demand for higher forms of efficiency and specialisation have made themselves felt. A strong and laudable desire has evinced itself among the chiefs (and freely voiced by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal) for further improvement in the teaching capacity of the existing colleges and the addition of facilities for an altogether higher standard of instruction equivalent to that required in attaining a degree. The former demand has been met by the institution at each of the colleges of a diploma examination (first held in 1905) common to them all, the subjects in which are English, history, geography and mathematics, and one out of each of the following groups—(i) any vernacular, (ii) either science or Sanskrit or Persian, (iii) either administration or advanced mathematics. The numbers of those who have appeared and passed during the quinquennium are 89 and 79 respectively. This examination is regarded as the equivalent of the matriculation by the University of Allahabad in the case of pupils of the Mayo College (it

is understood the University is reconsidering this arrangement) and by the Punjab University in the case of pupils of the Aitchison College. The University of Bombay refused recognition of the examination in the case of pupils of the Rajkumar College, partly because a classical language formed no necessary part of it. Further, to satisfy the wish for a still higher standard, a post-diploma course, extending over three years, and comprising English, history and studies in administrative subjects of considerable difficulty, was established in 1907 at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and in August 1909 at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; in 1912 the Daly College, too, had a class of three students. It was afterwards found convenient to concentrate this course at the Mayo College. The passing of the examination is regarded as a qualification equivalent to the B.A. for government service by the Government of India and the Local Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province. Though the number of candidates is few (three having passed out of five presented during the quinquennium), the experiment is regarded as sufficiently promising to justify further extension of the system. The best method of effecting this is now under consideration and important development may be expected in the future. The need for increasing efficiency has thrown a strain upon the staff and steps have been taken to increase it. And the re-adjustment of organisation and courses to provide for higher study without detriment to the essential features of the life in the colleges requires careful solution.

557. Before leaving this subject, it is necessary to state the change which *Inspections.* has been made in the arrangements for inspection. Previously the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab was responsible both for this and for the conduct of the examination. In 1907-08, the Director General of Education in India, assisted by another officer, performed these duties. In both cases the task was found impracticable as an addition to the ordinary labours of the officer concerned. Accordingly in 1908, it was resolved that two educational officers (one qualified in science and mathematics, the other in literary subjects) should annually be selected and receive honoraria for inspecting the colleges and for aiding in the conduct of the examination, the general supervision of which rests with the Department of Education in the Government of India.

558. Besides these four colleges, which serve the large collections of native *Other colleges* states in northern, central and western India, there are institutions in other *and schools.* localities for the education of chiefs and nobles controlled by Local Governments. At Newington, Madras, the Court of Wards maintains a school for the minor proprietors of estates that come under their management. It contains thirteen pupils and is well reported on. In 1909-10, at the instance of the Maharaja of Bobbili, government appointed a committee to draw up a scheme for a zamindars' college. This still awaits the raising of funds. Efforts are made in the Bombay presidency for the education of Girasias and Talukdars, partly in special schools as at Wadhwan, Gondal, Sadra and Godhra, partly in hostels as at Dandhuka (where an excellent building has just been completed) and at Nadiad for those who cannot afford education at the special institutions,* and in the Talpur boarding house attached to the Sind *madrassa* for descendants of the ancient Mirs of Sind. In Bengal, the period has seen the amalgamation of the *madrassa* at Murshidabad—a high school intended for the education of the Nizamat, or descendants and relations of the Nawab—with the Local Government high school. The Nizamat boys are lodged in a special hostel where provision is made for their discipline and religious training. Several sons of zamindars read at the Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Chaibassa High Schools, at the first of which hostel arrangements are made for them under the supervision of the European headmaster. Some of the feudatory chiefs of Orissa read at the Mayo College, others at the Rajkumar College at Raipur. The Colvin Talukdars' school at Lucknow, for the sons of the nobles of Oudh, has been greatly improved. The staff has been strengthened by the addition of an English vice-principal; the pay of the Indian teachers has been revised; the accommodation in class rooms and

* Annual Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the year 1911-12.

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART B.—SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS—ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY—*contd.*(3) *Agricultural Labourers—continued.*

DISTRICT OR STATE.	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED—continued.														TRADERS OF ALL KINDS.	
	VILLAGE WATCHMEN.		CATTLE BREEDERS AND MILKERS.		MULE HANDS.		FISHERMEN AND BOATMEN.		RICE FOUNDERS.		Males.		Females.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
14	15	10	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
BENGAL	1,260		1,153	437	139	13	7,923	739	1,147	1,482	2,661	884				
(1) British Territory	1,258		1,152	437	138	13	7,922	739	1,147	1,481	2,658	884				
BURDWAN DIVISION	793		802	428	77	12	4,314	575	609	1,367	1,059	759				
Burdwan	204		91	50	1		913	83	108	250	202	29				
Birbhum	93		42	3	8		1,031	192	88	130	182	39				
Bankura	231		431	397	92		770	204	105	605	105	40				
Medinipur	139		103	7	10		703	204	111	151	291	41				
Hooghly	70		83	1	10		397	10	48	265	54	4				
Howrah	21		4		28		310	1	44		75					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	216		202		95	1	2,566	115	339	57	738	58				
24 Parganas	101		55		24		1,375	18	292	25	393	51				
Calcutta					1											
Nadia	28		62		7		241	17	9	12	96	2				
Murshidabad	23		33		41		693	12	25	10	80	5				
Jessore	45		37		20		217	69	8	1	78					
Khulna	16		15		2		17		5	3	103					
RAJBHARI DIVISION	135		99	5	1		389	36	45	46	608	67				
Rajshahi	14		7				31	8	16		70					
Dinajpur	44		23	1			202	10	20	9	217	40				
Jalpaiguri	50		27				21				174	1				
Dacching											4					
Rangpur	8		7				33	5	4		44					
Boogra	2		9				7				40					
Pabna	7		14		1		34		1		11					
Madda	1		12				58	7	4		42					
DACCA DIVISION	78		32	4	15		333	8	150	4	181					
Dacca	7		10	2	6		91		0	1	52					
Mymensingh	12		12	2	8		104	8	9		67					
Faridpur	39				1		77		1		10					
Backergunge	20		10				62		134	3	52					
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	36		17				320	5	17	7	72					
Tippera	7		13				137	1	9		17					
Noakhali	4		1				9				5					
Chittagong	26		3				173	4	2	7	46					
Chittagong Hill Tracts							1				4					
(2) Fundatory States	2				1		1			1	3					
Cooch Behar					1		1			1	3					
Hill Tippera																
SIKKIM																

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.
PART D.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
			Hindns.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Buddhists.	Animists.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TOTAL POPULATION ...	46,305,642	20,945,379	24,237,228	129,746	246,866	730,780	15,643
	A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	36,077,947	14,262,212	20,897,934	53,657	195,623	667,496	1,025
	I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH	35,962,070	14,164,508	20,893,492	53,246	195,623	654,176	1,025
	1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	35,315,575	13,557,038	20,856,622	52,763	194,003	654,124	1,025
	(a) <i>Ordinary cultivation</i> ...	34,594,377	13,111,694	20,673,074	48,984	170,446	589,193	986
1	Income from rent of agricultural land.	1,205,266	538,675	351,317	1,169	2,594	10,551	560
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	29,748,666	10,450,258	18,719,692	42,560	160,487	375,556	113
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	208,346	169,839	36,941	260	160	695	251
4	Farm servants and field labourers ...	3,432,099	1,652,922	1,565,124	4,895	6,505	202,191	62
	(b) <i>Growers of special products and market gardening.</i>	342,640	255,555	15,026	3,218	20,912	47,896	33
5	Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.	248,491	175,164	1,847	3,009	20,601	47,836	32
6	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	94,149	80,391	13,179	209	311	58	1
	(c) <i>Forestry</i> ...	30,265	16,971	10,525	101	1,184	1,480	4
7	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	1,960	1,591	89	46	171	61	3
8	Wood-cutters; fire-wood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors, and charcoal burners.	28,305	15,380	10,437	55	1,013	1,419	1
	(d) <i>Raising of farm stock</i> ...	305,634	156,788	131,389	440	1,461	15,554	2
9	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	40,924	33,471	4,143	36	678	2,493	...
10	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	2,123	1,850	83	1	22	137	...
11	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	139	25	98	...	...	6	...
12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	262,448	121,402	127,062	403	761	12,818	2
13	(e) <i>Raising of small animals</i> (Birds, bees, silk worms, etc.).	42,659	16,030	20,608	20	...	1	...
	2.—FISHING AND HUNTING ...	646,495	607,470	36,870	483	1,620	52	...
14	Fishing ...	643,854	600,553	35,239	395	1,618	49	...
15	Hunting ...	2,641	917	1,631	88	2	3	...
	II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.	115,877	97,704	4,442	411	...	13,320	...
	3.—MINES ...	114,714	96,769	4,216	409	...	13,320	...
16	Coal mines and petroleum wells*	114,693	98,754	4,216	403	...	13,320	...
17	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.).	21	15	...	6	...	...	...
18	4.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS ...	885	860	23	2	...	...	...
	[Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.).]							
	5.—SALT, ETC. ...	278	75	203	...	...	...	...
19	Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	194	...	194	...	...	...	...
20	Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	84	75	9	...	...	...	...
	B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	6,724,476	4,708,991	1,908,037	28,987	26,597	42,043	9,821
	III.—INDUSTRY ...	3,440,650	2,371,008	1,040,685	7,534	10,693	9,136	1,594
	6.—TEXTILES ...	370,016	506,702	356,136	1,385	5,424	291	78
21	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	904	179	721	4	...	...	...
22	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	459,903	245,617	209,364	323	5,309	60	23
23	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	327,575	213,656	112,616	915	101	106	51
24	Rope, twine and string ...	26,192	19,100	7,091	23	11	18	...
25	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	1,341	995	334	...	...	12	...
26	Wool-carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	2,297	2,190	100	1	...	...	...
27	Silk spinners and weavers ...	48,783	23,916	24,757	23	...	60	1
28	Hair, camel and horse hair, bristles work, brush makers, etc.	285	279	6	...	...	...	...
29	Persons occupied with feathers ...	41	37	4	...	...	...	...
30	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	930	144	784	...	...	...	2
31	Other (lace, crape, embroideries, fringes, etc.), and insufficiently described textile industries.	1,765	474	1,189	97	4	...	1

* The figures refer solely to coal mines; there are no petroleum wells in Bengal.

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD
PART D.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.—continued.

Group No.	Occupation	Total members by wholesale and retail trade	Distribution by Religion					
			Judaism	Muslimant	Christians	Buddhist	Atheists	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
7	HIDE, SKIN, AND HORN MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	84,127	51,414	2,554	51	21	49	3
32	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dress, etc.	38,385	36,761	1,361	23	11	24	3
33	Makers of leather art. etc., such as trunks, water bags, etc.	6,536	2,714	808	—	—	13	—
34	Furriers	19	16	—	—	—	—	—
35	Bone (ivory horn shell etc.) work etc.	9,368	8,950	346	15	—	1	—
8	WOOD	369,613	362,220	59,453	1,364	1,499	2,708	703
36	Furniture, carpenters (carvers and joiners etc.)	229,535	182,400	42,676	1,196	1,651	221	725
37	Basket makers and other industries of woody material (including leaves).	139,758	120,350	16,526	16	315	2,661	—
9	METALS	184,746	167,291	34,230	356	30	374	24
38	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	3,922	2,645	904	37	—	35	—
39	Blacksmiths and agricultural implement makers.	3,768	3,179	506	—	—	—	—
40	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	21,844	2,600	3,270	159	2	27	14
41	Others (workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, etc. as pail or crucibles of iron).	104,875	102,695	4,506	117	23	209	7
42	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	48,241	47,581	4,975	26	4	2	8
43	Workers in other metals (to a small extent, etc.)	9,243	7,535	1,607	8	10	—	—
44	Workers in metals, etc. (to a small extent, etc.)	436	326	100	20	—	—	—
10	CERAMICS	227,150	216,346	12,288	51	23	598	4
45	Makers of glass and crystal ware.	1,295	651	651	6	2	—	—
46	Makers of porcelain and stoneware.	1,229	1,210	—	—	—	—	—
47	Painters and encaustic paper and bowl makers.	169,724	167,121	6,500	10	11	16	2
48	Brick and tile makers.	24,721	20,773	4,950	52	10	112	—
49	Others (mosaic, tile, etc., in water etc. workers).	39	30	—	—	—	—	—
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS	133,460	80,473	8,672	210	54	2	23
50	Manufacturers of matches and explosive materials.	1,444	704	704	96	—	—	—
51	Manufacturers of stained and in several ways.	411	325	267	13	—	—	—
52	Manufacturers of dyes, paint and ink.	924	300	618	6	—	—	—
53	Manufacturers of various kinds of vegetable and in several ways.	121,881	45,808	17,567	21	—	1	—
54	Manufacturers of paper, cardboard and paper-mache.	3,383	1,807	1,405	100	—	—	—
55	Others (soap, candles, lac, etc. in various ways).	4,159	1,817	2,377	8	92	—	—
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	483,498	395,347	293,474	491	1,799	3,903	40
56	Flour, millers and bakers and flour etc. etc.	381,239	279,404	168,370	159	1,614	3,710	8
57	Bakers and bakers etc. etc.	12,160	2,394	2,179	99	65	153	3
58	Cheese makers etc.	21,692	10,359	2,761	—	—	—	—
59	Butchers	8,971	1,131	8,716	18	106	—	—
60	Fish etc.	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	Butter, cheese and other makers.	19,967	14,740	130	—	—	—	—
62	Makers of sugar, molasses and etc.	7,616	4,009	2,845	11	—	—	—
63	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and other sweets, etc.	31,304	30,404	731	62	5	1	19
64	Brewers and distillers, etc.	179	90	34	11	8	36	—
65	Wine makers	2,210	1,699	1,000	39	—	4	—
66	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and etc.	2,314	2,171	1,466	79	3	—	—
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	517,258	395,406	170,678	679	644	58	348
67	Hat and cap and fur makers	1,432	603	84	4	—	—	—
68	Tailors and dress makers	114,821	9,168	104,912	872	104	55	117
69	Shoe makers and shoemakers	61,577	89,080	1,671	25	451	6	176
70	Other (shoemakers, etc. as uppers, etc.)	8,898	2,177	3,825	8	—	—	—
71	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	122,008	115,777	7,789	3	23	8	5
72	Beard, hairdressers and wig makers	211,605	210,189	1,792	40	8	12	38
73	Other (shoemakers, etc. as uppers, etc.)	113	61	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.
PART D.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—*continued.*

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
			Hindns.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Buddhists.	Animists.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES ...	9,858	3,276	6,535	35	1	...	11
74	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	6,414	2,709	3,659	34	1	...	11
75	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. ...	3,444	167	2,676	1	...	...	...
	15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES ...	229,084	88,365	138,580	629	447	1,055	8
76	Lime burners, cement workers ...	7,499	6,591	800	3	...	5	...
77	Excavators, plinth builders and well-sinkers.	9,131	5,609	3,063	15	85	350	...
78	Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers.	118,099	39,518	77,526	194	331	526	4
79	Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths, etc.).	94,355	36,649	57,091	417	21	174	4
	16.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.	38,940	32,169	6,537	188	16	14	16
80	Cart, carriage, palik, etc., makers and wheelwrights.	11,390	6,812	4,455	98	...	9	16
81	Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers.	319	261	45	10	...	3	...
82	Ship and boat builders ...	27,231	25,006	2,037	80	16	2	...
83	17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, ETC.) [Gas works, electric light and ice factories].	4,784	2,956	1,199	558	2	...	69
	18.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.	268,707	225,144	41,495	1,503	272	68	225
84	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	21,030	13,360	6,830	787	26	...	27
85	Newspaper and magazine managers and editors, journalists, etc.	544	342	26	137	...	...	39
86	Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	9,874	391	9,457	22	2	1	1
87	Makers of musical instruments ...	3,600	3,347	182	63	...	1	7
88	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments.	2,862	2,392	344	63	22	...	21
89	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	214,338	101,945	21,034	90	201	66	102
90	Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads.	13,091	11,737	1,254	...	...	...	...
91	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	1,945	890	1,043	4	...	...	8
92	Others, including managers, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	1,423	740	325	317	21	...	20
93	19.—INDUSTRIES CONCERNED WITH REFUSE MATTER. (Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors).	49,487	46,769	2,554	54	14	78	18
	IV.—TRANSPORT ...	962,260	550,350	367,194	14,972	2,520	26,139	1,085
	20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER ...	311,180	126,713	178,596	3,482	597	1,707	80
94	Harbour works, dockyards and pilots.	16,847	11,671	4,219	682	52	1	22
95	Shipowners and their employees, ship brokers, ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	65,179	6,764	55,871	2,405	91	6	49
96	Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	3,692	1,795	222	36	...	1,639	...
97	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen.	225,462	106,403	116,261	159	451	61	9
	21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	458,429	290,749	141,835	888	1,440	23,485	32
98	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	187,976	135,201	39,070	298	355	22,052	...
99	Car owners and drivers, coachmen, stableboys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employees (excluding private servants).	107,826	44,263	62,114	433	275	713	26
100	Palik, etc., bearers and owners ...	126,865	90,570	35,651	33	571	59	1
101	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers,	918	277	627	...	13	1	...
102	Porters and messengers ...	31,824	20,433	13,373	124	228	660	3

TABLE XV.E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																
Industry as on Factory M. 28 915	Class year as on Factory as on Persons employed (Persons employed M. 28 915)	Total Persons Employed	Total Persons Employed		Distinction Between and Character of Work				Sex and Age				Lunatic and Leprosy	Remarks		
			Total		European and Anglo-Indian		Ind. and Native		Ind. and Native		Age 15 and over				Under 15	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females
1	3	9	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	13
GRAND TOTAL		1,406	423,973	169,630	9,450	65	14,517	23	3,059	20	163,541	6,225	839,209	119,070	99,219	
GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS		247	94,497	93,939	306	1	7,939	6	46		4,990	210	98,943	71,915	91,570	
Tea Plantations		940	97,794	93,609	297	1	9,294	6	49		4,991	210	98,989	71,939	91,450	
	Total	211	93,779	93,934	244	1	7,937	6	49		4,991	210	98,989	71,939	91,450	
	From 50 to 100 persons	9	154	55	5		11				106	22	2		19	
	" 100 to 200 "	7	274	204	1		12				223	178	2		4	
	" 200 to 500 "	12	4,519	2,119	21		107				316	129	157		2	
	" 500 and over	119	81,047	69,110	252	1	1,257	8	34		4,754	6,225	1,157	1,154	219	
	Total	208	87,012	66,688	273		67		9		3,882	3,859	1,230	1,230	2,073	
	From 50 to 100 persons	3	28	61	3		7				10	29	2	9	19	
	" 100 to 200 "	6	468	394	9		31				112	507	16	130	34	
	" 200 to 500 "	6	323	204	4		16				10	107	162	107	9	
	400 and over	9	3,084	2,069	4		29		9		3,401	3,531	494	27	2	
Chickens Plantations		9	414	347	9		20				321	979	81	71	9	
	400 and over	2	299	319	9		19				983	249	79	70	2	
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	39	35			2				95	30	2	2	2	
Indigo Plantations—		2	103	19	1		14				95	27	2	2	2	
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	35	9	1		4				30	2	2	2	2	
	100 to 200	1	68	10			6				10	8			2	
Bogorosa Plantations—		3	206	28			18				285	73	29	23	2	
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	48	23			4				49	14	10	9	2	
	100 to 200	1	150	5			5				130	59	19	14	9	

TABLE XV-E--STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I.--PROVINCIAL SUMMARY--continued

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																
Description of Factory and Mill, etc.	Classification according to process (see page 20)	Total persons employed		Machinery of Factory and Mill, etc.		Machinery of Factory and Mill, etc. according to process (see page 20)		Machinery of Factory and Mill, etc. according to process (see page 20)		Machinery of Factory and Mill, etc. according to process (see page 20)		Machinery of Factory and Mill, etc. according to process (see page 20)		Machinery of Factory and Mill, etc. according to process (see page 20)		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Manufacturing Works--	Is which mechanical power is used.	Total	From 20 to 400	2	397	2	1	17	1	3	1	4	4	367	1	17
Lumber and Ship Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	1	353	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	353	1	1
Type Foundries--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	2	27	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	27	2	2
Press Foundries--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	4	209	4	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	209	4	4
Mill Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	2	31	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	31	2	2
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	3	78	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	78	3	3
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	29	749	29	4	25	4	25	4	25	25	749	29	29
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	18	425	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	18	425	18	18
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	2	41	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	41	2	2
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	2	972	2	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	972	2	2
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	5	2723	5	2	269	2	2	2	2	2	2723	5	5
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	2	2703	2	2	259	2	2	2	2	2	2703	2	2
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	2	2335	2	1	218	1	1	1	1	1	2335	2	2
Miscellaneous Works--	Is which mechanical power is not used.	Total	From 20 to 400	2	250	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	250	2	2

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I — PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED														
INDUSTRY OR FUNCTIONS OF FACTORY, MINE OR OTHER ESTABLISHMENT	CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY OR ESTABLISHMENT [INDUSTRY OR FUNCTIONS OF FACTORY, MINE OR OTHER ESTABLISHMENT													

TABLE XVI.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—CONTINUED.

Name of Factory, etc., etc.	Classification of factory, etc., according to the degree of mechanization (see column 10)	No. of factories	Total number of persons		Direction, supervision and technical work				General workmen		Unskilled laborers				Remarks	
			Males		Females		European and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Males		Females			
			Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Distillery— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	4	8											13	
Waste— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	132	2	7						204	2			1	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	250	2	28						279	2			1	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	132	2	7						204	2			1	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used	2	2	116	2	4						10	3			4	
Textile— in which mechanical power is used</																

TABLE XV.C.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

CLASSIFICATION BY PERSONS EMPLOYED									
INDUSTRY	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		DIVISIONS OF PERSONS BY SEX		DIVISIONS OF PERSONS BY AGE		DIVISIONS OF PERSONS BY OCCUPATION	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Textile Mills	Total	1030	24	69	3	112	9	538	27
	From 15 to 19 years	81	0	1	0	10	0	17	0
	From 20 to 24 years	166	0	1	0	10	0	317	0
Food and kindred products	Total	254	28	11	3	18	12	15	27
	From 15 to 19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	From 20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumber and wood products	Total	903	11	16	1	39	29	678	7
	From 15 to 19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	From 20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paper and allied products	Total	410	11	17	3	23	29	372	4
	From 15 to 19 years	16	1	0	0	4	0	18	0
	From 20 to 24 years	168	10	1	1	11	1	83	0
Chemical and allied products	Total	205	7	16	1	16	29	205	0
	From 15 to 19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	From 20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glass and glass products	Total	554	1037	39	160	160	5	2374	278
	From 15 to 19 years	41	21	74	52	52	29	179	3
	From 20 to 24 years	310	21	26	18	18	4	100	8
Rubber and plastic products	Total	822	1	39	13	13	37	37	1
	From 15 to 19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	From 20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leather and leather products	Total	151	5	8	5	5	79	43	2
	From 15 to 19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	From 20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay and brick products	Total	237	37	1	7	7	29	279	4
	From 15 to 19 years	21	16	0	0	0	0	21	0
	From 20 to 24 years	141	23	1	3	3	23	141	4

TABLE XV.L.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																
Description of Factory, Mills, etc.	Classification of Factory as according to the census of (Increase, Station- ary)	Number of Factory.	Total number of persons employed.		Direction Supervision and Clerical work.				Skilled Workmen			Usual Hours				
			Males.	Females.	European and Anglo-Indian.		Indians.		Age 14 and over	Males	Females	Males	Females			
					Males	Females	Males	Females								
														Males	Females	Males	Females
1	5	5	4	5	2	5	9	10	11	13	14	15	16					17
Cash-building Factories																
	—	9	2,322	3	28	29	244	3	69							
In which mechanical power is used.																
	From 40 to 100 persons	3	239	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 40 persons	1	85	1	1	2	3	40	32	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 20 "	1	316	—	6	1	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	9	823	—	23	21	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In which mechanical power is not used.																
	From 40 to 100 persons	2	84	—	1	3	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 40 persons	1	163	—	6	9	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 20 "	1	103	—	5	8	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40 and over	1	626	—	16	14	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor-works																
	—	7	863	—	46	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In which mechanical power is used.																
	From 40 to 100 persons	1	21	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 40 persons	1	34	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 20 "	1	94	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 20 to 40 "	2	949	—	29	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Works																
	—	9	44	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In which mechanical power is used.																
	From 40 to 100 persons	2	24	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 40 persons	2	80	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dockyards and Port-Engine-maintenance Workshops																
	—	9	9,377	2	162	247	4,883	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In which mechanical power is used.																
	From 40 to 100 persons	5	163	—	1	9	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 40 persons	5	823	—	25	1	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From 10 to 20 "	4	5,236	—	79	209	4,067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40 and over	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

REMARKS	
(1) Much brighter than usual	
(2) Much brighter than usual	
(3) Somewhat brighter than usual	
(4) Normal	
(5) Somewhat darker than usual	
(6) Much darker than usual	
(7) Much darker than usual	

25

Details of mechanical power— Electricity Steam	1 —
--	--

REMARKS

- (1) Much better than usual
(2) Better than usual
(3) Better than usual
(4) Normal
(5) Somewhat better than usual
(6) Somewhat better than usual
(7) Much better than usual

25

Details of mechanical power—

Electricity

Steam

Condition of business at the time of the

Census—

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

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TABLE XV-E—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY--continued

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																		
Description of Factory, Mine, etc.	Classification of persons according to number of persons employed (figures in thousands)	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED				DIRECT OR SUPERVISOR AND LAUNDRY WORK				GENERAL WORKMEN				UNSKILLED LABORERS		Remarks		
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males			Females	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Gins and Electric Light Works—																		
Total	8	130	14,516	53	844	99	1,210	7	229	28	10,021	8	2,370	2	212			
In which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 40 persons 40 to 100 100 to 200 200 to 400 400 and over	0 0 1 1 3	3,402 64 462 2,436	20 1 14 2	107 4 24 79	3 1 3 3	232 1 96	0	7	7	2,352	23	809	1				
INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY																		
Printing Presses																		
Total	0.8	10,684	24	127	2	1,077	1	121	18	7,678	2	1,870	4	169				
In which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 40 persons 40 to 100 100 to 200 200 to 400 400 and over	0 0 0 0 0	322 1,044 2,239 2,200 5,322	1 1 1 20 0	10 32 39 39 3	1 1 1 3 3	136 130 212 67 47	0	1	1	490	13	316	1				
Accessory Workshops																		
Total	3.3	1,462	21	21	2	232	2	23	27	977	2	301	2	22				
In which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 40 persons 40 to 100 100 to 200 200 to 400 400 and over	0 0 0 0 0	751 331 344	3 3 8	4 4 2	0 0 0	43 96	0	23	304	12	121	1	18				
Accessory Workshops																		
Total	10	743	743	39	321	2	1,077	1	121	18	7,678	2	1,870	4	169			
In which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 40 persons 40 to 100 100 to 200 200 to 400 400 and over	0 0 0 0 0	604 59 22 241 225	23 6 4 7 2	127 4 3 5 2	1 1 1 1 1	136 130 212 67 47	0	1	1	490	13	316	1				

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concluded.

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORY, MINE, ETC.	CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY, ETC., ACCORD- ING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAJO- MENT).	NUMBER OF FACTORIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CERICAL WORK.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABORERS.				REMARKS.
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Males.		Females.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Photo Works	4	411	1	21	1	20	...	4	...	161	...	203	...	2	...	(1) Much brisker than usual. (2) Brisker than usual. (3) Somewhat brisker than usual. (4) Normal. (5) Somewhat slower than usual. (6) Slower than usual. (7) Much slower than usual.
	Total	2	360	...	15	...	13	...	4	...	149	...	172	...	2	...	
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	68	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	41	...	40	...	2	...	
	From 20 to 400 "	1	292	...	13	...	10	...	2	...	108	...	153	...	2	...	
Scientific, Optical and Musical Instrument Workshops.	From 20 to 50 persons	2	51	1	6	1	2	12	...	31	Details of mechanical power— Electricity Condition of business at the time of the Census— (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
	.....	8	308	14	48	14	108	...	14	...	401	...	146	...	1	...
	Total	3	595	14	34	14	68	...	...	...	396	...	97	...	...	...
	From 20 to 50 persons	1	37	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	29	...	1	...	...	...
Clock and Watch Works—	From 20 to 400 "	2	558	14	31	14	61	367	...	93	Details of mechanical power— Steam Electricity Condition of business at the time of the Census— (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
	Total	5	313	...	14	...	40	...	14	...	95	...	49	...	1	...	
	From 20 to 50 persons	2	82	...	8	...	0	...	...	...	45	...	22	...	1	...
	From 50 to 100 "	2	131	...	0	...	34	...	14	...	50	...	27	...	1	...	
Book-binding Works—	From 50 to 100 persons	2	128	3	4	1	26	2	4	...	73	...	27	Condition of business at the time of the Census— (4) (5) (6)
	.....	3	310	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	242	...	34	...	36	...
	Total	2	69	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	42	...	11	...	1	...
	From 20 to 50 persons	1	250	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	200	...	20	...	23	...

Description of Factory Mills, etc.	District	Number of Factories	Total number of persons employed				Diversity of work and employment				Special workers				Unskilled laborers			
			Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
GRAND TOTAL	1	3	453 875		153 630		24 547		1 025		70 123 344		9 273		232 209		218 079	
			317 457		93 829		1 939		6		4 999		210		98 043		71 915	
CROPPING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS	2	240	61 764		53 503		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
			68 366		61 681		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
Two Plantations	3	104	68 366		61 681		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
			68 366		61 681		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
Cinchona Plantations	4	2	61 764		53 503		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
			61 764		53 503		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
Indigo Plantations	5	3	61 764		53 503		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
			61 764		53 503		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
Sugarcane Plantations	6	3	61 764		53 503		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
			61 764		53 503		1 294		46		4 998		210		98 043		71 915	
MILLS—Cottons	7	130	27 066		16 075		1 270		3		35 551		221		2 441		2 592	
			27 066		16 075		1 270		3		35 551		221		2 441		2 592	
QUARTERS OF HAND MILLS—Cottons	8	237	105 670		38 904		4 379		210		98 043		5 619		100 221		29 698	
			105 670		38 904		4 379		210		98 043		5 619		100 221		29 698	
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES Cotton spinning, weaving and pressing with	9	104	105 670		38 904		4 379		210		98 043		5 619		100 221		29 698	
			105 670		38 904		4 379		210		98 043		5 619		100 221		29 698	
Thread spinning and weaving	10	104	105 670		38 904		4 379		210		98 043		5 619		100 221		29 698	
			105 670		38 904		4 379		210		98 043		5 619		100 221		29 698	
Jute Presses	11	104	105 670		38 904		4 379		210		98 043		5 619		100 221		29 698	
			105 670		38 904		4 379		210		98 043		5 619		100 221		29 698	

(1) Two persons returned as irregular plantation and factory and one branch combined.
(2) Two persons returned as irregular plantation and factory and one branch combined.
(3) Two persons returned as irregular plantation and factory and one branch combined.

(4) One person returned as irregular plantation and factory and one branch combined.
(5) Two persons returned as irregular plantation and factory and one branch combined.
(6) Two persons returned as irregular plantation and factory and one branch combined.

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—continued.

Description of Factory, Mine, Etc.	District.	Number of Factories.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Work.				Classification of Persons Employed.				Unskilled Labourers.			
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		European and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Age 14 and over.		Under 14.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jute Mills		50	105,183	35,203	574	...	3,370	...	68	...	56,908	4,079	86,132	26,750	18,131	3,854
Hooghly		7	25,070	6,353	90	...	520	...	4	...	8,008	851	13,091	5,000	2,687	597
Howrah		0	37,333	6,494	125	...	633	...	...	...	13,339	789	10,388	6,291	4,386	354
24-Parganas		31	95,077	21,139	321	...	2,233	...	...	...	33,239	3,039	48,953	16,106	10,284	2,934
Calcutta		3	1,362	...	29	...	61	...	7	...	1,592	...	3,919	1,393	923	50
Total		15	1,335	92	4	...	392	...	2	...	687	66	493	36	207	...
Rope Works		4	792	67	4	...	90	...	2	...	301	48	291	19	41	...
Howrah		4	613	26	...	...	12	...	...	...	323	18	112	7	106	...
24-Parganas		11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		33	6,705	243	13	...	315	...	1	...	3,546	105	809	73	2,046	4
Silk Filatures and Mills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum		2	178	10	3	...	20	...	...	...	60	...	89	19	...	...
24-Parganas		1	232	11	...	...	12	...	1	...	107	...	32	4	...	...
Nadia		1	143	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	39	...
Murshidabad		23	4,692	215	...	...	108	...	...	...	2,470	...	581	68	1,447	4
Rajshahi		...	1,172	...	...	...	91	...	1	...	620	...	60	...	420	...
Malda		2	288	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	131	...	29	...	110	...
24-Parganas		1	74	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	70	...	...	...
Total		19	2,015	108	33	...	148	...	7	...	506	...	1,296	106	25	2
Leather Factories		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas		3	331	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	149	...	832	1	11	...
Calcutta		7	890	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	82	...	232	1	1	...
Calcutta		4	348	...	...	...	23	...	7	...	267	...	43	...	...	...
Calcutta		1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	21	...	6	...
Total		4	461	107	7	...	24	...	...	...	72	...	350	105	8	2
Woody, etc., Industries		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah		1	269	32	...	...	10	...	...	...	38	...	140	30	7	2
24-Parganas		3	225	76	...	...	11	...	...	...	31	...	201	75	1	...
Calcutta		12	783	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	539	...	139	...	60	...
Total		5	403	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	365	...	69	...	...	...
Carpeting Works		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta (a)		4	309	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	368	...	08	...	...	...
Nadia		1	61	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	60	...	1	...	...	...
Total		7	370	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	174	...	70	...	...	...
24-Parganas		2	140	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	33	...	37	...	...	...
Calcutta		5	180	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	141	...	23	...	...	...
Total		131	31,621	633	511	...	1,698	...	176	...	10,315	35	12,337	618	567	20
Metal Industries		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Foundries		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah		31	6,015	625	74	...	304	...	13	...	3,118	...	3,267	605	175	26
Howrah (b)		...	2,841	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	818	...	1,719	583	119	20
24-Parganas		20	2,803	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	1,491	...	1,216	21	...	...
Calcutta (c)		10	988	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	61	...	29	...	...	...
Dacca		2	130	1	...	...	70	...	...	...	60	...	252	...	13	...

(a) One concern returned as carpentry and smithy combined.
 (b) One concern returned as iron foundry and timber yard combined.
 (c) One concern returned as iron foundry and silk mill combined.

TABLE XV.E — STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART II — DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—continued

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																		
Description of Factory Main etc.	District	Number of Factories	Total Number of persons employed		Distances (kilometres) from nearest town				Casteless Workers				Castles Laborers					
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	European and Anglo-Indians		Males	Females	Males	Females				
									Males	Females								
															Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
Iron and Steel Works	Total	17	2 026	3	21	21	21	21	3	3	2 323	—	617	3	22	—	—	—
	Hawrah	1	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	13	1 853	3	19	19	19	19	3	3	1 853	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
	Chittagong (a)	1	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	41	—	—	—
Arms Factories	Total	6	5 871	1	243	2	228	228	20	20	4 492	—	974	—	26	—	—	—
	St. Petersburg (b)	3	8 754	1	194	1	194	194	19	19	4 421	—	922	—	12	—	—	—
	Calcutta	2	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammunition Workshops Machinery and Engineering Works	Total	37	11 706	8	616	2	706	706	221	221	6 392	—	4 066	6	629	—	—	—
	Bombay	1	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	7 453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 800	—	—	—	104	—	—	—
Municipal Workshops	Total	10	3 523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	3 523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	3 523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	3 523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lock and Safe Works	Total	8	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Type Foundries	Total	26	749	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass Foundries	Total	26	749	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mica Works	Total	26	749	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mints	Total	26	749	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gun Works	Total	26	749	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calcutta	1	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Workmen in work and all of factory employed
(b) Workmen in work and all of factory employed
(c) Workmen in work and all of factory employed
(d) Workmen in work and all of factory employed

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART IV.—CASTLE OR PLACE OF MANAGERS OF FACTORIES, ETC

Description of Factory etc	Persons on Factory	In system and	Inhabitants														Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Total	Agroville	Barje	Dangre	Dehman	Dehman	Chas Dhole	Chas Dhole	Chas Dhole	Chas Dhole	Chas Dhole	Chas Dhole	Chas Dhole	Chas Dhole																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
TOTAL	1660	673	702	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART IV.—CARTON: RACE OF MANAGERS OF FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																
District or State.	Description of Factory, Mine, &c.	Number of Factories.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CERECLIAL WORK.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.			
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Age 14 and over.		Under 14.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Howrah	Total ..	121	71,412	8,781	456	...	1,780	2	234	...	29,720	1,101	33,577	7,100	5,645	578
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills ..	1	105	255	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	4	72	219	...	...
	Cotton spinning and weaving mills ..	0	4,368	721	25	...	53	...	8	...	1,523	144	2,001	510	693	58
	Jute presses ..	8	1,570	114	4	...	48	...	...	...	209	...	1,719	...	...	...
	Jute mills ..	9	37,993	6,404	125	...	568	...	...	...	13,359	789	10,560	5,201	4,353	354
	Loam works ..	4	721	67	3	...	29	...	3	...	361	48	291	10	41	...
	Iron foundries ..	20	2,838	24	23	...	100	...	8	...	1,481	2	1,215	23	41	...
	Iron and steel works ..	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	18	...	...	...
	Machinery and engineering works ..	0	7,453	1	177	...	501	...	01	...	3,980	...	2,508	1	106	...
	Brick and tile factories ..	41	4,860	1,021	...	...	97	...	...	...	1,101	114	3,000	753	293	151
	Rolling mills ..	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	30	21	...	...
	Flour mills ..	7	510	6	1	...	21	...	2	...	79	...	146	6	4	...
	Flour works and kilns ..	2	148	3	4	...	10	...	...	...	47	...	444	2	...	...
	Slack works ..	1	340	23	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	141	23	...	...
	Railway workshops ..	3	8,680	118	...	...	237	...	98	...	6,253	...	318	106	17	13
	Tramway workshops ..	1	204	...	51	...	13	...	...	...	60	...	1,469	...	...	...
	Dockyards and Port Commissioners' workshops ..	5	1,713	...	36	...	75	...	31	...	1,137	...	432	...	5	...
	Gas and electric light works ..	2	89	1	4	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	72	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	Total ..	729	192,753	27,774	1,691	61	7,689	14	516	20	81,561	3,729	89,366	20,684	15,050	3,563
Madras	Total ..	173	137,115	21,523	742	...	3,773	4	118	...	50,408	3,358	70,565	18,053	11,509	3,108
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills ..	1	74	321	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	50	316	5	5
	Cotton spinning and weaving mills ..	4	4,301	335	20	...	70	...	4	...	2,000	111	1,992	212	75	6
	Jute presses ..	20	4,031	420	23	...	202	...	...	...	365	...	3,650	397	12	23
	Jute mills ..	31	95,077	21,139	321	...	2,224	...	57	...	33,353	3,039	49,553	15,169	10,259	2,934
	Loam works ..	11	613	25	...	...	12	...	...	...	123	18	112	7	100	...
	Iron foundries ..	1	232	11	1	...	11	...	...	...	101	...	71	4	...	...
	Iron and steel works ..	2	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...
	Iron foundries ..	2	255	75	2	...	11	...	...	...	31	...	201	1	1	...
	Iron foundries ..	2	140	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	31	...	47	75	54	...
	Machinery and engineering works ..	1	88	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	61	...	36	...	...	...
	Machinery and engineering works ..	3	5,758	...	131	...	216	...	20	...	4,121	...	953	...	12	...
	Brick and tile factories ..	2	223	1	4	...	17	...	...	...	112	...	65	1	...	...
	Brick and tile factories ..	1	87	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	61	...	9	...	7	...
	Brick and tile factories ..	1	3,763	...	22	...	129	...	4	...	696	...	1,913	...	...	...
	Brick and tile factories ..	2	3,054	570	...	...	64	...	...	...	535	8	2,994	478	102	81
	Brick and tile factories ..	2	247	...	6	...	26	...	2	...	490	...	1,941	...	37	...
	Brick and tile factories ..	2	2,003	392	25	...	34	...	13	...	520	...	1,453	322	53	1
	Brick and tile factories ..	2	241	...	22	...	23	...	...	...	40	...	173	...	70	...
	Brick and tile factories ..	1	101	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	134	7	297	...	11	...

* One concern returned as iron foundry and timber yard combined.
 † Both returned as brickfield and silk factory combined.
 ‡ One concern returned as dockyard and engineering works combined.
 § One concern returned as arms and ammunition factory combined.

APPENDIX TO TABLE XV-1--STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES BY DISTRICTS AND PLACES--1914-1915

[illegible]

¹ One person returned as escapee try and another combined
² Q Is someone returned as iron foundry and work mill combined
as a India & Chinaman.

* Returned as host factory and tinners comb and
† Returned as brickfield and bricks factory comb and
‡ One concern returned as des. brand and sh. taken, and one went to another sale.

District or State.	Description of Factory, Mine, etc.	Number of Factories.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Work.				Skilled Workmen.				Unskilled Labourers.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Calcutta—contd.	Flour mills	16	440	32	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	246	28	89	4
	Rice mill ¹	20	391	326	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	263	321	7	4
...	Bakeries	1	33	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
	Dairy farms	1	81	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
...	Sugar factories	8	100	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...
	Breweries	1	63	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Confectionery factories	1	139	68	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Waterworks	1	147	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Cigar tin factories	3	116	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port wine presses	4	137	9	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Hosiery factories	1	610	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...
	Foot and shoe factories	11	415	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber factories	14	9851	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture factories	1	295	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Stone and marble works	1	89	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lime works and kilns	10	601	41	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Spinning workshops	2	777	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Textile workshops	2	622	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Watch building factories	9	1,322	3	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vehicle workshops	7	943	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Black works	1	1,027	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and printing works	1	817	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Telegraph workshops	1	300	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice factories	1	3,112	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Gas and electric light works	1	11,415	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing presses	10	713	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jewellery workshops	4	111	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Photo works	8	868	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Scientific, optical and musical instrument workshops	2	128	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Clock and watch works	3	310	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Book binding works	1	41	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mica works	1	100	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Type foundries	1	20	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tin works	9	1,030	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Tailoring works	79	2,726	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelle	In lieu plantations	7	103	13	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	1	115	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Textile mills	6	133	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk rearing and mills	1	113	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Carpet works	1	61	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Machine and engineering works	1	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Brass and metal works	9	283	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black and white factories	9	1,232	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Handloom works	1	536	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Knitting works	1	536	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Dyeing works	1	63	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 Includes 31 Chinamen.
2 Returned as blackfield and sugar factory combined.
3 Two cotton returns as rice mill and one cotton returned as rice mill and oil mill combined.

TABLE XVI.

OCCUPATION

BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IN this table statistics are given of the occupations of selected castes and races in areas where they are especially numerous or otherwise important. The occupations are arranged under 13 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification adopted in Table XV-A: these heads have been sub-divided, where necessary, in order to distinguish between different occupations. Columns 7 to 10 are intended to throw light on the extent to which traditional caste occupations are followed, while columns 11 and 12 are designed to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their means of livelihood. The figures in the subsequent columns are exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as following the traditional occupation. Columns 9 to 12 have been compiled for Eastern Bengal only.

The appendix at the end of the table consists of four parts. Part I shows the occupations of the persons in Eastern Bengal who were returned as literate in English, the arrangement being the same as in the main table. Part II shows, for a few important occupations, the distribution by caste of Hindus and by religion of members of other religions, who were returned as actual workers: the figures for inmates of jails relate to the whole Province, the remainder to Eastern Bengal only. Part III shows the castes of tea-garden employees and Part IV the castes of jute mill employees in the Province.

TABLE XVI—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Serial No.	Caste, Tribe or Race and Locality	Traditional Occupation	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF OCCUPATION WAS OTHERWISE ASSESSED				Number of actual workers who were not the principal cause of loss of livelihood who had some other occupation.	
			Active Workers		Dependents		Prime (or) means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood		Males	Females
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ANGLO INDIAN (Christian)—											
1	Bengal	B	5,431	4,747	4,511	5,438	—	—	—	—		
	ARMENIAN (Christian)											
2	Bengal	A 1	337	78	293	356						
	BALUCHI (Hindu)											
3	West and Central Bengal	Cult. alone and Village work	572,719	619,755	149,283	305,473	505,907	73,778				
	BAIDYA (Hindu)		19,184	1,949	24,478	4,097	4,130	117				
4	West and Central Bengal	Phys. and D. to	7,350	8,7	8,792	14,238	2,170	68				
5	North and East Bengal	D. to	12,034	1,092	19,080	29,049	1,902	79	306	4	833	6
	BALUCHI (Hindu)		1,008	707	59,406	147,351	41,978	47,099				
6	West and Central Bengal	Phys. and D. to	8,639	41,169	43,850	608,913	18,040	18,968				
7	North and East Bengal	D. to	60,685	35,265	65,856	40,402	2,980	30,640	605	609	648	725
	BALUCHI (Hindu)											
8	North and East Bengal	B. of leaf growers	29,432	1,493	22,394	47,924	16,348	471	1,421	20	447	6
	BALUCHI (Hindu)											
9	West Bengal	Labourers	97,256	64,640	15,179	80,576	40,043	38,177				
	BHUTIA (Buddhist)—											
10	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cult. rets.	4,504	4,011	1,802	1,613	3,97	3,789				
	BHUVINMALI (Hindu)—											
11	North and East Bengal	Scavengers	22,759	2,307	13,671	32,854	2,833	37	712	12	1,181	50
	BRAHMAN (Hindu)		364,128	35,939	771,742	570,569	61,438	4,738				
12	West and Central Bengal	Phys. and D. to	265,153	29,373	183,120	384,744	61,998	4,738				
13	North and East Bengal	D. to	101,908	6,568	83,134	625,615	29,432	1,507	614	105	9,910	
	CHAMAN (Hindu)—											
14	Malda	Cultivators	12,398	6,053	7,704	16,383	4,558	82				
	CHAMAN AND MUCHI (Hindu)		103,166	51,830	37,057	104,016	64,2	15,061				
15	West and Central Bengal	H. de. d. m. s. and cobble s. D. to	158,574	30,739	78,347	176,748	63,911	45,35				
16	North and East Bengal	D. to	44,592	4,150	29,340	45,705	10,411	404	2,341	18	3,364	53
	CHOR (Hindu)		63,707	17,17	40,270	8,734	29,709	15,068				
17	West and Central Bengal	Washermen D. to	27,876	41,616	13,836	28,181	14,313	9,456				
	North and East Bengal	D. to	35,431	5,562	27,119	64,553	15,706	4,742	6,602	239	5,617	241
	DOM (Hindu)—											
18	West Bengal	B. of net makers and m. s. ngers	43,146	23,692	20,825	38,307	1,290	27,21				

Note.—The figures in columns 9-12 have been computed for North and East Bengal only.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.																							
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				III.—INDUSTRIES				Serial No			
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of live-stock, mill men and handmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
27	74	0	5	7	1	1	.	1	1			25				274	50	134	49	1			
6	3	.	1	1	.		.					10		2		13	1	12	5	2			
202	200			1,000	75	7,170	1,274	15,408	315	.		10		113	37	52		15,011	24,434	3			
4,222	95	1,153	508	1,601	5	74	0	30				52	1	4		110		281	170				
74	237	703	211	210	4	16	4	3	.			18	..	1		67		115	154	4			
3,491	720	430	77	1,322	1	18	5	27				14	1	..		52		130	10	5			
1,600	500	41,700	4,000	1,007	24	4,007	530	504	64	00	0	50		69	2	321	11	11,331	0,315				
1,120	420	27,500	3,632	540	17	4,100	201	470	49	49	0	11		66	2	240	11	9,111	5,740	6			
401	50	7,921	904	217	7	207	37	115	16	21		6		2		51		2,220	605	7			
200	55	3,000	200	71		160	11	3	..					1	.	5		431	172	8			
60	37	9,034	2,230	103	4			11,007	1,101	133	66	11	4	12,423	11,100	1		5,074	6,223	9			
20	3			5		3	8	67	43	.									17	10			
151	37	7,541	317	205		1,434	20	143	4	10	12			61		30		2,915*	442*	11			
51,512	10,406	69,303	7,028	19,403	220	1,039	102	101	21			393	2	205	2	2,723	4	9,000	1,704				
36,506	8,211	58,441	6,694	9,455	203	444	57	110	13	.	..	362	1	221	1	2,633	4	9,153	1,587	12			
18,003	2,775	9,952	1,034	9,214	17	595	135	51	8			11	1	14	1	90		837	116	13			
3	3			12		1,745	430	702	525	2		.		.				116	1,622	14			
107	77	34,705	1,614	160	94	37,327	3,380	6,705	100	18	120	4		1,247	222	253	48	9,048*	1,180*				
117	63	27,503	1,319	133	18	34,710	3,109	9,261	167	57	78	4		1,203	220	188	45	1,105*	351*	15			
51	14	7,202	105	27	76	2,611	200	144	20	1	19	..		14	2	65	3	5,511*	855*	16			
640	52	22,670	1,200	279	5	2,912	206	303	21	3	2	10		60	4	22		2,036*	1,031*				
121	15	8,166	552	231	4	1,510	100	100	12	3	2	5		50	4	19		1,249*	799*	17			
510	37	14,370	624	78	1	1,132	60	115	0			5		10		3		783*	235*	18			
57	11	5,121	354	101	3	17,588	2,297	2,749	157	73	50	..		600	357	0	8	113*	201*	19			

* Exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as following the traditional occupation of the caste.

TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Serial No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION									
			I.—TRANSPORT				V.—TRADE.		VI.—PUBLIC FORCE			
			Owners, managers ship officers etc.		Labourers (boat- men, carters, palik bearers, etc.)				Commissioned and Gazetted Officers.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1	ANGLO INDIAN (Christian)— Bengal	Ind	1 819	81	8		401	104	25		81	1
2	ARMENIAN (Christian)— Bengal	N I	42	5	35		78	5			1	
3	BARDE (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Cult. raters and F. cleaners	94	7	1 67	81	2 161	5 910			3 964	9
4	BAIDYA (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Phys. c. ans	250	1	73		1 116	123	66		321	2
5	North and East Bengal	D. tho	451		47		817	103	39		235	
6	BAISHNAB (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	"	151	4	621	38	6 50	4 300	8		280	6
7	North and East Bengal	Rel. g. onment. carb.	119	5	207	20	6 70	9 331	5		253	9
8	BAHUI (Hindu)— North and East Bengal	D. tho	33	1	130	18	3 173	6 8			87	
9	BAURI (Hindu)— West Bengal	Bed. leaf growers	20		40	1	5 431	2 9			18	
10	BHOTIA (Buddhist)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cult. raters			57		104	43			7	
11	BHULINMALI (Hindu)— North and East Bengal	Scavengers	9		707	7	1 770	213	11		1 756	
12	BRAHMAN (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Priests	4 834	12	3 69		17 993	815	189		4 306	6
13	North and East Bengal	D. tho	1 724	1	843	3	6 350	530	100		1 467	1
14	CHAM (Hindu)— Mada	Cult. raters			484		330	2 092				
15	CHAMAR AND MUCHI (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal		350	29	7 0 8	370	16 654	4 773	10		1 233	11
16	North and East Bengal	H. de. dressers and cobblers.	181	29	47 1	317	5 702	6 140			610	11
17	DHOBIA (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	D. tho	1		2 307	6	10 612	659	19		403	
18	North and East Bengal											
19	DHOBIA (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Washermen	46		341	3	1 115	244			388	1
20	North and East Bengal	D. tho	17		211	9	253	33			140	1
21	DOM (Hindu)— West Bengal		29		130		665	86			220	
22	DOM (Hindu)— West Bengal	Shakti makers and scavengers	9		417	13	6 6	700			1 485	14

CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES—continued.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.				VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.								IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.		Serial No.
Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.													
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63		
135	...	475	23	27	43	239	257	234	267	311	234	50	54	768	139	10	5	280	350	1		
7	...	12	2	7	7	23	9	12	7	14	19	1	2	54	8	..	...	3	3	2
...	...	225	1	38	8	250	20	233	88	151	123	11,580	8,835	170	31	5,897	1,758	731	2,460	3		
182	...	1,392	...	44	10	1,078*	19*	223	4	308	07	151	77	704	5	65	4	66	82			
47	...	510	...	22	6	599*	6*	67	1	157	54	70	62	610	5	81	3	27	49	4		
135	...	873	...	22	4	1,377*	13*	156	3	151	13	111	15	175	...	84	1	39	83	5		
5	...	374	23	569*	114*	1,523	28	026	98	276	436	2,648	4,752	450	28	1,692	318	3,291	7,301			
4	...	322	15	...	...	940	17	761	59	261	425	2,033	3,753	390	25	1,408	232	6	6,215	6
1	...	52	0	569*	114*	563	9	105	39	15	31	615	990	70	8	254	50	145	1,050	7		
1	...	17	...	3	...	264	5	28	1	2	...	63	12	14	...	264	34	30	60	8		
...	...	34	...	14	6	...	...	72	418	35	10	3,940	2,544	463	2	1,199	2,150	360	432	9
...	...	4	...	77	12	4	...	1	...	...	...	144	83	3	...	41	24	23	11	10
2	...	65	1	11	...	65	6	1,780	150	129	...	556	425	110	0	1,720	137	68	187	11		
607	...	10,012	15	1,906*	175*	19,389	102	3,634	102	4,715	1,623	24,150	3,163	13,371	26	3,781	115	3,891	2,337			
340	...	7,923	15	536*	74*	11,578	65	2,256	98	4,203	1,577	17,637	3,061	12,358	25	3,155	67	1,645	1,028	12		
267	...	2,080	...	1,370*	101*	7,611	37	1,378	4	322	43	6,319	102	1,013	1	628	48	2,233	400	13		
...	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	3	...	1	...	29	31	4	...	1,352	447	9	29	14		
..	...	562	9	21	6	14	18	4,183	2,540	282	57	9,064	1,096	620	15	10,745	1,451	1,159	1,462			
...	...	510	9	17	6	...	...	2,339	1,520	276	51	8,293	1,650	572	15	8,737	1,262	1,033	1,079	15
...	...	52	...	4	...	14	18	1,841	1,000	6	6	268	46	48	...	2,003	183	124	753	16		
4	...	40	1	11	1	203	2	104	8	44	5	541	194	34	5	1,628	111	128	210			
1	...	23	1	3	...	77	1	25	4	39	4	343	171	10	2	449	44	61	157	17		
3	...	17	...	8	1	126	1	69	4	5	1	201	23	19	3	1,179	67	67	162	18		
...	...			50	4	...	...	1,764	28	29	7	1,942	1,660	341	5	970	573	427	414	19

TABLE XVI—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Serial No	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS ENGAGED IN THE OCCUPATION WAS ENULATED AS FOLLOWS				Number of actual workers return on the total occupational means of livelihood who had some subside any occupation	
			ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDENTS		Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood		Males	Females
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACE* (Christian)											
1	Bengal	N 1	11,887	1,307	3,835	7,052						
2	ENGLISH (Christian)*— West and Central Bengal	N 1	7,710	788	1,070	4,457						
3	IRISH (Christian) — West and Central Bengal	N 1	722	138	260	538						
4	SCOTCH (Christian)*— West and Central Bengal	N 1	1,025	183	243	605						
5	GAUNDHARAVI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Dealers in sugar and spices, D 1 to	4,835	4,877	19,613	43,010	13,408	1,417				
6	Dusse Faridpur T. p. p. p. Dusse		22,772	4,592	18,412	38,253	11,417	1,723				
7	GOALA (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Land men and m. l. k. m. D 1 to	4,063	225	3,178	7,068	2,039	21	81	2	320	
8	GURUNG (Hindu) — Do. Jolung and M. k. m.	Land men and m. l. k. m. D 1 to	213,623	38,774	10,354	40,407	61,80	17,257				
9	HANI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Land men and m. l. k. m. D 1 to	184,445	37,893	13,814	185,787	74,80	1,030	2,198	3,411	43	
10	INDIAN CHRISTIAN — Bengal	Scavengers D 1 to	5,422	4,895	2,843	2,843	2,318	2,444				
11	JOKE (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	2,173	27,932	47,376	20,408	2,851	4,663				
12	JOLAH (Muslim) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	25,459	15,875	18,805	37,007	2,274	4,310	8	5	141	
13	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	16,714	8,656	9,321	38,321	427					
14	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	24,648	8,628	19,922	31,183						
15	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	101,379	18,003	7,038	1,15,613	3,666	10,240				
16	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	18,583	8,813	11,374	15,283	4,700	1,774				
17	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	27,596	14,342	6,710	12,836	24,300	9,143	13,130	291	8,112	
18	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	91,430	14,709	57,003	111,611	3,014	7,099				
19	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	48,826	16,124	14,702	77,872	2,007	4,700				
20	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	N 1	22,591	4,006	16,611	33,871	7,907	2,158	1,04	98	223	
21	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Cult. valors D 1 to	610,010	88,074	39,507	8,00,000	611,537	36,971				
22	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Cult. valors D 1 to	511,356	81,097	31,891	875,011	459,777	3,510				
23	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Cult. valors D 1 to	68,654	6,382	49,381	115,612	5,805	3,9	1,644	3	7,438	
24	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Cult. valors D 1 to	9,000	17,741	64,000	1,00,000	51,001	9,100				
25	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	F. hermen D 1 to	24,675	8,900	1,753	27,789	114,8	8,748				
26	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	F. hermen D 1 to	87,569	8,782	41,974	98,129	37,9	1,15	9,096	100	6,85	
27	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Cult. valors and fisher m. D 1 to	9,383	1,933	5,144	8,775	4,86	5,14				
28	KALBARTTA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	O. p. r. s										

NOTE.—The figures in columns 9-12 have been compiled for North and East Bengal only.
* The total for European and all of races includes the figures for English, Irish and Scotch.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.																				Serial No.
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				III.—INDUSTRIES.				
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent-collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
20	14	10	2	407	11	31	9	4	...	...	...	145	2	1	...	579	31	309	53	1
13	8	2	1	111	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	95	2	1	...	281	50	106	3.	2
4	...	2	...	16	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	42	5	16	1	3
1	1	4	...	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	210	3	153	4	4
667	253	7,441	1,000	180	5	410	60	10	3	...	...	27	...	32	2	124	...	1,351	942	
601	238	7,183	913	151	5	422	69	10	3	...	...	22	...	32	2	124	...	760	890	5
63	20	233	57	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	594	43	6
2,782	704	79,721	5,369	1,459	14	15,072	3,084	414*	26*	92	4	22	...	1,168	62	187	16	11,155	5,133	
2,126	573	68,749	4,600	1,132	13	11,317	2,253	...	...	89	4	21	...	978	61	178	16	8,321	4,850	7
356	131	9,931	569	327	1	3,723	891	414*	26*	3	...	1	...	190	1	9	...	2,834	233	8
1	1	...	...	18	...	2,066	2,093	133	19	...	...	...	...	18	41	...	...	135	8	9
93	23	12,974	837	1,015	22	15,023	2,758	2,689	50	619	249	14	...	302	150	36	...	3,473*	6,002*	
65	16	7,453	505	492	10	11,685	1,591	2,379	41	89	179	4	...	285	150	32	...	2,158*	4,687*	10
29	7	5,521	212	523	12	3,339	1,167	310	12	530	70	10	...	17	...	4	...	1,335*	1,915*	11
78	43	11,460	2,116	97	...	2,559	1,005	384	23	189	53	23	...	61	9	119	4	1,105	490	12
1,522	158	24,955	1,121	295	...	2,653	61	222	9	6	2	2	...	3	...	100	27	5,130*	2,473*	
488	74	3,311	192	135	...	1,121	29	81	8	2	1	2	...	1	...	167	56	2,570*	923*	13
1,031	81	31,644	1,232	160	...	1,332	41	138	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	28	1	2,560*	1,550*	14
620	248	23,318	631	153	13	6,102	372	1,181	37	115	15	20	2	150	40	89	...	16,095*	3,674*	
320	97	13,975	360	119	10	4,851	86	752	4	112	16	30	2	145	33	88	...	15,859*	3,216*	15
291	151	9,373	271	21	3	1,248	236	429	33	3	...	...	...	5	7	1	...	236*	453*	16
6,537	1,617	1,730*	89*	3,162	23	11,747	335	7,911	158	716	105	69	...	75	41	714	30	18,775	29,817	
5,601	1,418	...	...	2,765	13	9,814	127	7,258	65	318	69	69	...	69	39	674	27	17,922	28,413	17
936	220	1,730*	50*	597	10	2,933	298	653	93	398	37	...	...	6	2	49	3	853	1,374	18
336	62	26,173	1,391	74	...	1,660	165	149	13	662*	12*	...	...	13	...	9	14	1,603	3,733	
73	32	7,036	490	21	...	977	156	68	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	13	712	512	19
263	30	19,137	904	53	...	623	9	72	1	662*	12*	...	...	1	...	1	1	891	3,101	20
22	25	...	...	49	...	73	6	53	2	...	...	26	...	8	...	26	...	2,285	679	21
163	74	13,414	1,136	58	4	2,019	189	691	15	109	4	10	...	74	2	62	2	1,975*	1,370*	22
648	313	10,034	1,373	199	12	3,757	1,865	688	41	...	...	81	...	175	7	193	8	7,591	810	
431	215	6,708	933	126	11	2,453	1,406	638	35	...	...	5	...	173	7	38	2	1,515	439	23
214	68	3,326	390	73	1	1,361	399	50	6	...	...	79	...	2	...	155	6	6,276	401	24
31	43	214	23	25	6	18	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	520*	109*	25
316	211	2,212*	130*	26	...	618	6	31	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	191*	126*	26

* Exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as following the traditional occupation of the castes.

TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Serial No.	Caste, Tribe or Race and Locality	The Official Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION									
			IV.—Transport				V.—Trade		VI.—Professional			
			Owners, transporters, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, etc.				Common and Unskilled Officers.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	35	36	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES (Christians)—											
1	Bengal	N 1	2,293	97	53	—	1,873	122	308	—	2,242	9
2	ENGLISH (Christians)—											
2	West and Central Bengal	N 11	1,321	20	29	—	917	94	245	—	2,000	2
3	IRISH (Christians)—											
3	West and Central Bengal	N 2	187	2	3	—	60	10	27	—	165	4
4	SCOTCH (Christians)—											
4	West and Central Bengal	N 3	406	7	11	—	375	4	27	—	262	—
5	GANDHABANIK (Hindus)											
5	West and Central Bengal	Dealers in drugs and oils	42	4	99	2	825*	9**	3	—	30	—
6	Dacca, Falguta, T. Jyera	Dealers in drugs and oils	39	2	94	1	—	—	9	—	29	—
7	GOALA (Hindus)											
7	West and Central Bengal	Household and milk men	4	1	9	1	935	82*	3	—	3	—
8	No 1 and East Bengal		461	2	10,241	33	9,233	2,530	91	—	799	3
9	GURUNG (Hindus)—											
9	West and Central Bengal	Household and milk men	29*	2	4,454	10	2,955	2,412	49	—	504	3
10	No 1 and East Bengal		139	3	5,777	23	6,710	1,117	3	—	576	—
11	HARI (Hindus)—											
11	Dagore and Bokim	Soldiers and cultivators	2	—	62	19	113	41	—	—	83*	—
12	HARI (Hindus)											
12	West and Central Bengal	Scavengers	31	227	5,620	96	2,546	2,097	1	—	1,433	2
13	North Bengal		25	227	2,400	10	845	2,112	—	—	1,069	—
14	INDIAN CHRISTIAN—											
14	Bengal	N 1	826	19	314	17	677	8	—	—	210	6
15	JOGI (Hindus)											
15	West and Central Bengal	Weavers	81	—	46	7	24,312	2,422	—	—	267	—
16	No 1 and East Bengal		45	21	171	7	4,809	653	—	—	81	—
17	JOI (Hindus)		21	—	218	—	9,831	925	—	—	236	—
18	JOI (Hindus)											
18	West and Central Bengal	Weavers	4	1	1,151	15	3,435	969	3	—	261	—
19	North and East Bengal		23	22	944	18	2,973	415	1	—	209	—
20	KAIRAITTA CHASI (Hindus)		22	1	20	2	90*	107	8	—	63	—
21	West and Central Bengal	Cultivators	416	34	4,072	25	10,074	8,032	29	—	725	11
22	North and East Bengal		291	34	3,617	14	12,967	7,293	20	—	681	11
23	KAIRAITTA JALIYA (Hindus)		55	—	1,606*	4	6,048	2,699	8	—	344	—
24	West and Central Bengal	Fishermen	66	—	1,666*	4	6,048	2,699	8	—	344	—
25	North and East Bengal		49	20	90*	1	255	503	—	—	31	—
26	KAIRAITTA KUNIP (Hindus)		20	—	1,876*	3	6,903	1,916	1	—	91	—
27	West and Central Bengal	Cultivators and fishers	19	19	248	1	719	379	9	—	8	—
28	KALI (Hindus)—											
28	West and Central Bengal	Oil pressers	35	—	291	5	1,076	106	13	—	45	—
29	KAMAR (Hindus)											
29	West and Central Bengal	Blacksmiths	209	—	436	11	2,076	951	—	—	116	—
30	West and Central Bengal		81	38	289	9	2,045	689	12	—	85	—
31	KANAI (Hindus)—		38	—	327	8	912	233	1	—	91	—
32	KANAI (Hindus)—											
32	West and Central Bengal	Bricklayers	10	—	68	—	596	78	—	—	3	—
33	KAPALI (Hindus)—											
33	North and East Bengal	Weavers and cultivators	1	—	9*	—	458	44	—	—	17	—

* Excludes the number shown in column 7 and 8 as follows: the total number of the caste.

† The total number of the caste includes the figures for English, Irish and Scotch.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.				VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.								IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.		Serial No.
Gazetted officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.														
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62			
391	4	418	14	176	118	326	282	528	210	110	140	38	62	581	85	2	...	21	33	1		
218	4	292	9	64	58	100	150	307	161	89	97	6	43	593	59	1	...	12	20	2		
38	...	43	1	7	1	39	53	10	20	17	11	7	3	58	17	...	...	3	...	3
46	...	47	3	19	11	33	18	86	24	17	7	13	8	150	7	...	...	2	1	4
5	...	106	...	9	5	319	6	73	8	179	68	466	500	173	7	244	27	53	122			
0	...	104	...	8	5	252	5	81	8	173	57	458	403	173	7	234	27	45	94	5		
...	...	2	...	1	...	67	1	9	...	0	1	8	7	...	...	10	...	8	26	6
7	...	452	3	36	16	472	3	265	47	336	137	7,768	3,031	615	16	7,530	412	614	892			
6	...	300	3	26	6	331	3	174	45	311	137	5,546	2,734	422	8	3,703	204	445	714	7		
1	...	62	...	10	4	141	...	91	2	25	...	2,217	207	193	10	3,827	208	169	178	8		
...	...	49	...	9	2	11	...	1	...	5	...	105	21	22	...	208	81	5	3	9		
...	...	118	...	5	1	30	54	1,650	1,465	27	27	2,317	1,527	100	5	1,543	442	364	697			
...	...	43	...	...	...	22	54	533	846	21	15	1,991	1,048	83	...	1,206	324	280	519	10
...	...	73	...	5	1	17	...	1,323	619	4	12	356	479	17	5	337	118	84	168	11		
79	2	393	34	586	227	696	717	170	277	68	155	3,090	989	383	45	715	118	275	234	12		
5	...	101	...	1,722	40	1,317	16	177	15	87	28	728	327	143	2	2,901	137	1,083	1,555			
5	...	48	...	30	...	271	4	38	5	75	21	324	288	65	2	332	58	429	380	13		
...	...	53	...	1,683	40	1,046	12	139	10	12	7	401	39	78	...	2,569	79	663	1,175	14		
...	...	95	...	33	2	181	...	65	23	107	65	1,593	350	138	2	3,086	316	470	613			
...	...	71	...	24	2	140	...	56	12	107	83	1,280	348	80	2	1,409	101	343	395	15		
...	...	24	...	9	...	41	...	9	11	...	...	333	21	58	...	1,877	215	127	218	16
81	...	819	4	87	11	3,488	23	479	35	554	332	9,651	7,523	1,118	79	8,032	1,038	948	2,632			
81	...	814	4	58	9	3,197	14	412	30	599	324	9,014	7,131	999	79	5,492	891	727	2,238	17		
...	...	35	...	29	2	291	8	67	6	55	8	637	392	119	...	1,340	147	221	391	18		
1	...	23	...	17	1	147	2	42	81	30	8	381	590	71	8	465	66	275	746			
...	...	4	...	2	...	26	...	13	1	10	4	231	356	38	8	198	30	64	322	19		
1	...	19	...	16	1	121	2	29	80	26	4	153	234	33	...	207	35	211	424	20		
2	...	23	...	...	2	30	4	35	1	17	57	402	614	71	...	245	54	35	320	21
...	...	18	1	3	...	65	...	82	2	78	39	504	258	40	...	474	27	60	120	22		
13	...	74	...	14	...	345	6	141	45	111	77	745	979	143	...	883	227	183	329			
7	...	55	...	12	...	195	5	61	22	79	71	618	870	115	...	570	91	126	230	23		
6	...	19	...	2	...	150	...	80	23	32	6	127	109	29	...	313	135	57	99	24		
...	...	46	...	3	...	20	...	44	...	31	43	110	167	53	1	127	3	17	74	25		
...	...	2	...	13	2	40	3	29	2	2	...	67	15	17	...	169	23	64	100	26		

TABLE XVI—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Serial No.	CASTE TABLE BY RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL ORIGIN OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS SUCH				Number of actual workers returning the stated usual occupation as the principal means of livelihood who had some other principal occupation	
			ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDENTS		Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood		Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	KAYASTH (Hindu)		373,663	31,878	242,132	477,412	91,968	130				
2	West and Central Bengal	Writers	89,648	13,187	71,266	145,919	19,833	143				
3	North and East Bengal	Doctors	143,916	18,421	149,871	331,494	15,005	46	2,815	22	3,248	1
4	KHAMBU (Hindu)											
5	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	6,346	2,154	2,993	8,945	2,379	5,070				
6	KHAS (Hindu)											
7	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Soldiers and cultivators	4,162	4,895	2,113	2,822	2,008	7,818				
8	KULU (Muslim)											
9	North and East Bengal	Oil pressers	12,163	1,494	2,854	17,429	2,047	934	9,653	61	1,796	50
10	KUMHAR (Hindu)		92,970	33,574	40,919	103,739	63,745	28,918				
11	West and Central Bengal	Potters	67,299	14,812	26,743	84,567	23,971	11,970				
12	North and East Bengal	Doctors	44,471	16,666	24,176	45,172	20,968	16,996	2,879	143	4,893	214
13	KURMI (Hindu)											
14	West Bengal	Cultivators	26,916	16,737	17,229	31,361	26,502	13,943				
15	LEPCHA (Buddhist)											
16	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	6,435	3,264	1,921	1,891	2,474	6,910				
17	LIMBU (Hindu)											
18	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	7,346	6,941	2,803	6,217	4,907	4,904				
19	MAON (Buddhist)											
20	East Bengal	Cultivators	24,617	21,000	26,865	42,812	23,898	12,564	749	6	3,373	96
21	MALO (Hindu)		75,107	12,896	36,963	92,263	27,258	4,406				
22	West and Central Bengal	Businessmen and fishermen	23,404	5,906	14,302	26,476	23,218	2,839				
23	North and East Bengal	Doctors	46,498	1,996	22,641	80,377	24,040	1,486	3,379	15	4,911	236
24	MANGAR (Hindu)											
25	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Military service	5,509	4,366	2,339	2,988	866	645				
26	MURMI (Buddhist)											
27	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	5,396	2,464	1,202	1,239	2,421	2,440				
28	NAMASUDRA (Hindu)		559,667	49,333	326,919	636,908	420,130	18,964				
29	West and Central Bengal	Businessmen and cultivators	164,776	67,132	96,961	179,536	140,808	7,210				
30	North and East Bengal	Doctors	374,891	32,450	297,981	644,379	298,241	11,960	4,590	200	56,149	990
31	NAPIT (Hindu)		13,674	18,186	84,991	191,787	65,105	7,812				
32	West and Central Bengal	Barbers	64,454	12,857	26,995	84,366	20,377	8,907				
33	North and East Bengal	Doctors	66,220	4,322	45,006	107,561	44,926	1,015	15,375	96	11,637	107
34	NEWAR (Hindu)											
35	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	3,575	2,698	1,791	3,819	1,293	1,106				
36	PATHAN (Muslim)											
37	West and Central Bengal	Not	41,636	6,469	28,136	55,617						

NOTE.—The figures in columns 9-12 have been compiled for North and East Bengal only.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.																					
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS				III.—TRANSPORT				Total No.	
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
40,460	8,572	93,871	9,253	12,078	69	2,063	150	411	24	10		70	1	61		221	6	11,337	4,417		
17,182	4,411	22,706	3,116	2,771	45	1,497	69	324	4			13	1	47		212	6	1,061	1,794	1	
23,278	4,461	68,165	6,137	10,207	21	1,484	69	117	20	10		27		17		113	2	6,774	2,022	2	
1				6		16		50	15					4	1					3	
1				30	2	2,042	1,654	239	12			1		24	6			137	24	4	
28	8	4,314	192	7		294	4	113	1									40	1,000	2	
532	109	14,833	631	251	7	610	161	267	9	3		23		53	1	127	9	4,000	1,200		
336	78	9,709	500	146	3	405	65	337	2			12		27		62	1	2,100	1,000	6	
100	31	8,117	331	65	4	424	96	30	7	3				7	1	12	8	1,400	1,000	2	
31	5			23	2	325	49	2,106	62	3	1							24	1,000	6	
3				1		1	1	29	10											1	
1				12		1,325	1,025	54	11	1				14	2			110	10	2	
104	67	2,737	1,400	22		231	63	127	12	62	19			1				274	400	17	
116	49	6,200	222	94	20	875	224	207	8	27	100	1		2		21	20	1,200	400		
42	22	1,000	112	23	7	274	45	125	8			1				11	2	100	100	22	
63	27	4,000	240	41	60	741	140	121		270	100					20		20	200		
1		1,200	67	29		2,153	2,407	90	13					10	127	6		200	100	14	
2,004	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,154	67	1,000	200	4,000	200	20,000	900	200	20	100	200	200		1,000	200		
1,004	500			400	60	2,000	60	2,000	60	2,000	200	20		100	200			200	200	100	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	2	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	200	20	100	100			1,000	1,000	100	
2,000	100	4,000	2,000	60	1	2,000	100	2,000	100	100	100	20	10	100	100	100		4,000	2,000	100	
100	200	1,000	1,000	400	10	1,000	400	1,000	100	100	100	20	10	100	100			1,000	1,000	100	
100	200	2,000	1,000	200	1	200	100	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			1,000	1,000	100	
100	100			1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			1,000	1,000	100	
1,000	200	1,000	1,000	100	100	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			1,000	1,000	100	

TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED CASTES,

Serial No	CASTES TAKEN ON RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION									
			IV—TRANSPORT				V—TRADE		VI—PUBLIC FORCE			
			Owners, managers, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, carriers, palik, boatmen, etc.				Commissioned and Gazetted Officers.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	KAYASTH (Hindu)		19 a	3	3 001	8	32 425	2,271	158		2 751	1
2	West and Central Bengal	Writers	4%	2	8 73	1	8 119	898	81		815	1
3	North and East Bengal	Ditto	14 6	1	2 179	2	27 008	1,843	108		1,003	
4	KHAMBU (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators			19		66	33		1	13	
5	KHAS (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Soldiers and cultivators	1*	1	139	16	196	66	4		100	1
6	KULI (Muslims)— North and East Bengal	Oil pressers			27	1	816	13*	1		6	
7	KUMHAR (Hindu)	Potters	84		311	52	4 380	1 253	81		80	
8	West and Central Bengal	Ditto	58		138	43	1 633	874	43		41	
9	North and East Bengal		29		8 8	7	2 753	641	8		15	
10	KURMI (Hindu)— West Bengal	Cultivators			192		170	2,0			47	
11	LEPCHA (Buddhist)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	1		2	8	13	8			6	
12	LIMBU (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	1	4	30	10	348	103	4		63	
13	MAGH (Buddhist)— East Bengal	Cultivators	13		113		3 354	1 145	2		216	1
14	MALO (Hindu)		43		2 432*	8	8 026	1 873			58	
15	West and Central Bengal	Boatmen and fishermen	31		470	1	800	605			13	
16	North and East Bengal	Ditto	12		1 9 7	1	4 617	1,473			43	
17	MANGAR (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Military service	2		109	24	115	58			80*	4*
18	MURMI (Buddhist)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators					12	10			10	
19	NAMASUDRA (Hindu)		108	3	2,59**		17 123	5 649	30		2 057	10
20	West and Central Bengal	Boatmen and cultivators	7	3	30**		2 754	1,991	3		745	8
21	North and East Bengal	Ditto	119		3 209		16 789	3 848	27		1 813	1
22	NAPIT (Hindu)		198	8	515	5	3 103	1 547	1*		410	8
23	West and Central Bengal	Barbers	1 8		398	5	1 898	1,289	19		118	8
24	North and East Bengal	Ditto	68	8	209		1 305	248	8		294	
25	NEWAR (Hindu)	Cultivators		1	71	17	70	89	1		30	1
26	Darjeeling and Sikkim											
27	PATHAN (Muslims)											
28	West and Central Bengal	Ali	102	8	1 844	8	3,209	80*	102		501	

* Exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 9

TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.				VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.								IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.		Serial No.
Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.														
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62			
452	...	4,416	4	349	39	15,341	130	1,659	69	1,663	530	10,839	3,788	1,973*	37*	4,307	100	631	1,451			
167	...	1,112	3	83	17	4,651	20	466	37	1,229	493	2,987	2,033	605*	6*	853	36	222	552		1	
295	...	3,304	1	267	22	10,693	110	1,893	52	439	37	7,852	1,755	1,467*	31*	3,354	154	539	902		2	
...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	60	13	2	...	781	19	6	4		3
4	...	132	1	7	...	30	...	3	2	10	...	240	49	35	1	373	301	14	4		4	
...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	66	4	10	...	243	29	32	53		5	
2	...	69	...	9	3	266	3	55	3	67	36	537	494	146	3	670	62	101	204		6	
2	...	51	...	7	3	161	1	39	2	58	31	337	435	101	3	450	37	62	137		7	
...	...	18	...	2	...	125	2	17	1	9	2	200	49	45	...	370	25	39	71		8	
...	...	3	...	...	...	34	...	9	...	3	2	359	255	1	...	61	74	43	112		9
...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	21	1	...	35	8	1	...		10
1	...	69	2	5	...	11	...	5	...	9	6	100	37	18	1	153	134	23	6		11	
3	...	72	...	162	...	462	28	47	31	32	2	555	61	40	...	2,009	231	305	229		12	
...	...	25	...	2	1	86	5	40	8	30	13	268	541	32	1	491	165	169	245		13	
...	...	16	...	...	...	21	1	9	4	15	12	173	355	11	1	105	19	35	122		14
...	...	9	...	2	1	75	4	40	4	15	1	95	189	21	...	379	147	74	163		15	
...	...	72	1	2	...	22	1	1	...	1	...	141	225	21	1	440	176	19	1		16	
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	...	...	14	12	...	...		17
2	...	167	...	107	14	1,077	35	459	156	88	35	4,378	2,370	310	21	14,123	609	1,424	3,223		18	
1	...	61	...	2	4	233	7	62	91	66	30	1,554	1,213	86	21	1,370	142	271	650		19	
1	...	126	...	105	10	624	28	376	62	22	5	2,494	1,127	232	3	12,753	669	1,161	2,273		20	
...	...	456	1	12	10	3,013	31	237	16	141	72	1,966	1,259	372	13	1,761	107	124	600		21	
...	...	361	1	8	10	322	2	123	3	112	70	1,250	1,007	206	10	551	309	82	272		22	
...	...	65	...	4	...	2,631	29	111	11	29	2	627	153	106	3	249	43	112	244		23	
...	...	47	1	1	...	16	...	16	...	1	...	85	21	14	2	179	276	5	...		24	
6	...	501	1	29	2	210	7	114	25	663	20	1,210	683	161	2	1,256	22	67	101		25	

as following the traditional occupation of the caste.

TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED CASTES,

Serial No	CASTE TRIBES OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETAINED AT THIS				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as the principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.	
			ACTUAL WORKERS		DESERVANTS		Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	PATNI (Hindu)— Patna and Mymensingh	Boatmen	8,925	1,328	4,899	18,113	1,311	37	524	—	813	2
2	POP (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Fishermen	166,167	12,765	121,651	246,838	115,047	8,803	—	—	—	—
3	HAJIRANGI (Hindu)		467,739	30,056	266,128	660,420	405,302	8,909	—	—	—	—
4	Dacca and Gooch Bahar North Bengal and Far dya	Cultivators Ditto	119,691 355,941	8,223 21,833	61,850 269,378	155,148 595,883	105,395 399,977	8,277 8,628	1,646	101	21,118	801
5	BAJPUT CHHATRI (Hindu)		40,511	4,599	16,479	30,131	15,117	1,558	—	—	—	—
6	West and Central Bengal North Bengal Dacca and Mymensingh	Military service Ditto	39,621 14,490	3,543 1,636	13,224 3,355	25,544 4,347	17,921 806	1,848 7	—	—	64	—
7	SADGOPI (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Cultivators	162,651	25,400	100,894	229,058	140,477	11,987	—	—	—	—
8	SAFYAD (Muslims)— West and Central Bengal	Ditto	19,706	2,918	13,165	31,599	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	SANTAL (Hindu)		51,301	51,555	26,476	47,980	35,431	16,978	—	—	—	—
10	West Bengal North Bengal	Cultivators Ditto	51,495 19,706	21,009 16,548	15,797 12,729	21,650 38,439	19,430 18,961	12,646 4,390	71	81	707	116
11	SANTAL (As must)		168,124	111,895	91,960	131,032	114,408	72,058	—	—	—	—
12	West and Central Bengal North Bengal	Cultivators Ditto	169,919 44,366	87,563 54,927	87,719 34,256	85,218 49,783	81,058 22,830	80,105 6,968	117	78	1,867	1,297
13	SUDRA (Hindu)— East Bengal	Indoor servants	36,827	8,497	29,577	67,691	4,673	1,110	231	21	503	87
14	SUNRI (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Wine sellers	34,541	5,717	19,535	66,856	8,806	267	—	—	—	—
15	SUTRADHAR (Hindu)		49,490	7,490	29,868	69,978	31,204	961	—	—	—	—
16	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Carpenters Ditto	66,448 29,444	6,194 1,366	12,254 18,911	34,818 64,135	19,174 30,420	312 1,435	—	—	1,964	8
17	TANTI (Hindu)		99,034	26,071	49,130	104,555	42,178	8,109	—	—	—	—
18	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Weavers Ditto	51,918 29,919	21,985 2,189	98,963 9,967	84,212 26,063	35,306 9,793	8,681 619	518	9	1,185	10
19	TELI AND TILI (Hindu)		116,724	20,392	69,573	157,109	10,179	2,638	—	—	—	—
20	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Oil pressers and oil sellers Ditto	36,479 27,320	16,323 4,969	49,944 29,669	111,774 45,335	7,915 2,334	1,965 773	277	18	440	29
21	TIYAR (Hindu)— Dacca and Mymensingh	Boatmen and Sabre- men	11,220	2,677	8,823	17,293	4,412	375	1,773	6	879	17

Note.—The figures in columns 9-12 have been compiled for North and East Bengal only.

TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				III.—INDUSTRIES.				Serial No.
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
0	10	3,517	160	6	...	453	2	104	2	1,607	42	...	...	...	...	2	...	785	650	1
210	26	1,425	47	2,062	10	1,564	6	1,227	87	...	...	...	...	3	..	140	259	2,852	3,561	2
3,777	337	9,450*	1,707*	482	1	23,230	385	1,267	152	1,625	147	...	...	107	21	20	39	4,020	9,725	3
1,234	244	9,450*	...	81	...	753	12	348	14	6	6	...	...	13	...	12	17	559	2,792	3
2,763	373	9,450*	...	272	1	22,477	373	920	145	1,617	139	...	...	94	21	14	22	3,407	6,933	4
199	47	4,042	284	2,297	11	3,137	643	374	20	5	.	41	...	449	5	141	1	4,786	654	5
30	19	1,250	154	1,421	11	9-5	120	227	5	5	...	40	...	426	5	135	...	4,426	899	5
116	25	2,760	130	976	...	2,232	423	117	21	...	...	1	...	14	...	0	1	360	85	6
7-5	162	...	...	1,163	31	655	15	3,212	24	15	38	42	...	30	3	603	2	4,013	8,038	7
2,029	473	6,792	542	226	9	935	102	217	13	29	2	10	...	40	...	77	3	3,636	763	8
16	1	27*	225*	11	...	4,635	4,361	2,128	220	120	21	1	...	6,136	3,857	9	...	2,784	3,203	9
0	...	...	...	4	...	...	11	1,000	200	25	12	1	...	6,130	3,857	...	...	2,702	3,150	10
7	1	27*	225*	7	...	4,625	4,370	132	11	194	9	...	...	...	...	0	...	82	47	10
0	6	557*	75*	21	...	15,550	13,309	11,049	1,045	7	39	...	...	4,621	3,021	30	...	4,981	10,003	11
6	4	...	...	1	...	4,255	4,033	10,409	1,629	6	29	...	...	4,621	3,021	27	...	4,852	9,014	12
3	2	757*	75*	20	...	11,235	9,360	639	100	1	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	120	89	12
452	134	14,663	943	1,239	...	1,611	47	228	0	14	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1,725	2,197	13
495	168	17,670	1,584	253	6	1,763	276	507	8	36	12	3	...	127	1	95	...	1,287	2,048	14
273	122	6,790	574	60	7	674	103	163	0	0	2	1	...	45	6	10	...	2,821*	4,208*	15
131	76	3,330	516	38	4	537	89	125	2	6	1	1	...	44	...	7	...	1,843*	3,820*	15
142	47	6,490	359	22	3	137	5	28	4	3	1	...	...	1	0	3	...	1,678*	376*	16
574	325	25,120	2,628	277	2	5,426	2,265	871	20	22	...	3	...	63	5	105	17	8,203*	6,853*	17
368	296	22,613	2,367	168	2	4,590	1,904	810	16	21	...	3	...	62	5	121	...	6,831*	6,376*	17
296	32	2,616	161	109	...	630	351	55	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	44	17	1,372*	477*	18
2,552	1,097	65,605	4,001	535	20	5,570	444	1,302	25	96	1	23	...	106	5	267	1	6,081*	6,686*	19
1,650	929	51,204	3,375	391	16	5,690	267	1,260	15	84	1	22	...	90	5	211	1	8,325*	6,166*	19
872	168	4,397	626	174	1	490	167	33	12	12	...	1	...	196	...	16	...	756*	817*	20
90	13	3,225	150	3	...	168	1	54	1	16*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	817	21

* Exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as following the traditional occupation of the caste.

TABLE XVI—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED CASTES,

Serial No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION									
			IV—TRANSPORT				V—TRADE		VI—PUBLIC FORCE			
			Owners, managers and peonage, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, carriers, paliki bearers, etc.				Commissioned and Unsettled Officers		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1	PATNI (Hindu)— Pabna and Mymensingh	Business	9	1	66*	1	1 164	228			118	1
2	POD (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Fishermen	61	1	245	2*	1 553	1,001	4		109	5
3	BAJRAKSI (Hindu)	—	53		965		2,009	1,933	8		896	1
4	Da jai ug and Cooch Behar No in Bengal and Faridkot	Cultivators Ditto	16 29		133 207		377 2 703	1,328 4,891	1 5		278 613	1
5	RAJPUT CHHATRI (Hindu)		171	17	1 961	9	9 607	452	23		1 293	
6	West and Central Bengal North Bengal. Dacca Mymensingh	Military service Ditto	124 57	17	1,267 937	9	1 788 999	253 109	16 8		928 300	
7	SADGOOP (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Cultivators	301	29	294	1	6 949	1 707	16		225	1
8	SAIYAD (Muslim)— West and Central Bengal	Nil	79	7	214	13	1 077	244	2		229	
9	SANTAL (Hindu)		1		311	53	106	645			30	
10	West Bengal North Bengal	Cultivators Ditto	1 1		259 79	51 8	94 72	5 0 135			11 19	
11	SANTAL (Anwer)		18		405	114	8 8	4 106			84	6
12	West and Central Bengal North Bengal	Cultivators Ditto	21 1		374 131	91 3	176 667	3 475 8 30			31 80	8
13	SUDRA (Hindu)— East Bengal	Indoor servants	21		696	2	4 141	540	28		465	
14	SUYRI (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Wine sellers	106		297		2,200*	786			51	
15	SUTRAI HAN (Hindu)		76		215	1	1,540	969	8		23	2
16	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Carpenters Ditto	19 66		81 58	1	913 727	821 126	8		17 6	2
17	TANTI (Hindu)		102		2 219	8	2 354	1 344	16		347	1
18	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Weavers Ditto	173 29		423 2 195	4 6	6 241 2,093	1,139 248	16 1		220 27	3
19	TELI AND TILI (Hindu)		167	1	1 213	37	23 81.*	2 627*	8		118	2
20	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Oil pressers and oil sellers. Ditto	96 61	1	8 9 298	24 13	7 621*	1 416	4 1		71 27	2
21	TIYAR (Hindu)— Dacca and Mymensingh	Butchers and fisher- men.	8		186		690	608			27	

* Exclusive of the numbers as shown in columns 7 and 8

TRIBES OR RACES—concluded.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.				VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.								IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.		Serial No.
Garretted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.														
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
1	...	2	...	...	1	5	4	21	1	2	...	59	92	9	...	...	21	25	67	1	
5	...	50	2	6	2	337	5	50	35	134	40	1,069	349	108	14	1,332	669	102	300	2		
18	...	116	2	610	39	497	12	269	14	85	37	3,237	777	450	21	5,310	342	2,840	2,631			
11	...	70	2	366	10	163	0	45	3	55	37	1,815	229	91	12	312	24	1,101	1,192	3		
7	...	46	...	244	20	332	3	224	12	30	...	1,922	548	359	9	5,004	818	1,679	1,439	4		
17	...	348	1	41	...	198	2	110	10	137	33	2,170	373	541	13	1,791	121	373	147			
6	...	315	1	28	...	107	2	72	9	133	32	1,610	333	397	12	1,028	28	309	109	5		
11	...	83	...	13	...	81	...	38	1	4	...	554	39	144	1	763	93	64	38	6		
25	...	492	...	32	2	1,248	4	168	10	384	210	2,162	2,613	556	1	679	81	123	450	7		
11	...	220	1	790	27	421	7	56	2	358	191	494	214	98	2	356	31	1,141	292	8		
...	...	3	...	3	...	20	5	14	2	...	51	375	80	17	...	920	1,918	51	64			
...	...	1	...	3	...	17	5	11	2	...	51	324	56	16	...	443	387	35	50	9		
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	51	51	1	...	477	1,431	16	8	10	
...	...	7	...	1	...	34	...	5	11	...	1	1,268	430	28	155	4,052	6,154	158	275			
...	...	5	...	1	...	31	...	...	9	...	...	1,171	404	17	...	1,957	1,192	144	250	11	
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	2	...	1	97	26	11	155	2,095	4,963	14	25	12	
2	...	731	1	7	...	571	20	146	50	44	1	272*	31*	65	...	3,718	123	103	259	13		
3	...	80	...	5	...	120	4	117	13	237	45	574	327	256	5	426	59	84	169	14		
1	...	39	...	6	1	124	4	44	10	31	18	169	412	72	...	194	40	101	254			
1	...	31	...	1	...	48	1	26	4	20	17	143	308	57	...	120	15	45	120	15		
...	...	8	...	5	...	76	3	18	6	11	1	46	104	15	...	74	25	56	131	16		
8	...	234	...	12	1	377	4	208	10	161	115	2,037	2,333	457	22	2,558	275	377	527			
6	...	170	...	10	1	267	2	108	10	121	100	1,713	1,897	364	21	1,769	101	292	707	17		
2	...	64	...	2	...	110	2	102	9	40	15	324	346	93	1	817	84	65	120	18		
9	...	218	1	14	6	589	10	147	8	243	175	2,004	1,784	496	10	1,810	164	201	416			
4	...	178	1	14	3	341	3	66	1	207	146	1,658	1,643	320	8	1,216	104	136	309	19		
5	...	40	...	...	3	248	7	81	7	36	20	346	141	176	2	594	60	67	133	20	
1	...	9	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	4	...	21	10	1	...	139	17	24	24	21	

following the traditional occupation of the caste.

APPENDIX TO TABLE XVI.—PART II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ACTUAL WORKERS IN CERTAIN GROUPS (BY CASTE FOR HINDUS, BY RACE FOR CHRISTIANS AND BY RELIGION FOR MEMBERS OF OTHER RELIGIONS).

GROUP 1.—Rent receivers.

CASTE.	Rajshahi Division excluding Darjeeling.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Hill Tippera.	Total.	CASTE.	Rajshahi Division excluding Darjeeling.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Hill Tippera.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Baidya ...	347	2,723	971	13	4,054	Khen (Khyau) ...	155	...	...	...	155
Baishnab (Bairagi) ...	285	51	12	...	351	Kumhar... ..	59	...	51	...	209
Barui ...	72	194	139	10	415	Malo ...	19	78	12	...	109
Bhainmali ...	37	117	21	...	175	Mayra ...	119	130	...	...	239
Brahman ...	4,214	13,596	2,523	52	20,375	Musalman ...	13,128	27,243	13,431	257	54,059
Brahman (Barua) ...	24	69	35	...	127	Namasudra ...	230	2,347	89	...	2,669
Buddhist ...	7	13	300	...	320	Napit ...	165	378	168	1	710
Dhoba ...	6	89	32	6	133	Rajhausi ...	3,000	13	...	...	3,013
Gaudhabanik ...	51	292	39	2	383	Rajput (Chhattri) ...	213	150	16	2	331
Goala ...	195	307	55	...	557	Sadgop ...	70	150	11	...	231
Jogi ...	67	432	507	11	1,017	Shaha ...	649	3,049	911	1	4,598
Kaibartta (Chasi) ...	813	1,801	205	1	2,910	Subarnabanik ...	106	109	107	...	322
Kaibartta (Jaliya) ...	115	149	26	...	289	Sudra ...	1	307	313	14	635
Kamar ...	60	175	32	...	257	Sutradhar ...	15	133	43	...	191
Kapali ...	47	466	...	2	515	Tanti and Tutwa ...	91	170	16	...	283
Kayasth ...	2,509	15,052	4,903	63	22,532	Teli and Tili ...	402	663	221	18	1,303
Khatri ...	...	91	65	...	156	Others ...	787	407	200	123	1,577

GROUP 3.—Agents, Managers of landed estates (not Planters), Clerks, Rent-Collectors, etc.

Bablan (Bhamihar Brahman) ...	46	9	...	...	55	Khatri ...	54	122	21	...	200
Bagdi ...	21	10	...	...	31	Kheu (Khyau) ...	28	...	...	...	28
Baholla ...	26	1	...	...	27	Koch ...	33	2	...	...	35
Baidya ...	206	922	213	27	1,368	Koiri ...	39	11	...	...	49
Baishnab (Bairagi) ...	181	4	...	...	185	Kumhar ...	36	15	10	...	61
Barui ...	18	69	34	...	121	Kurmi ...	405	64	...	1	470
Behara ...	15	8	9	...	32	Mali (Malakar) ...	15	6	5	...	26
Bhainmali ...	136	31	16	...	183	Malo ...	13	7	6	...	26
Bhniya ...	27	4	...	...	31	Mayra ...	37	4	4	...	45
Brahman ...	2,610	4,563	602	89	8,093	Musalman ...	3,141	3,516	772	12	7,471
Brahman (Daibajna) ...	1	9	32	3	45	Namasudra ...	63	202	18	...	283
Buddhist ...	2	...	3	...	32	Napit ...	57	41	20	3	121
European and allied races	11	12	3	1	27	Nautiya ...	21	9	...	...	30
Dhoba ...	5	19	8	...	32	Pali ...	35	...	...	...	35
Dosadh ...	31	3	...	...	34	Pundari ...	33	...	...	...	38
Gandhabanik ...	18	26	1	...	45	Rajbansi ...	355	5	...	...	360
Goala ...	212	73	11	...	296	Rajput (Chhattri) ...	1,242	597	3	1	1,843
Gonr ...	15	9	2	...	26	Sadgop ...	44	1	10	...	55
Halwai ...	24	...	...	...	24	Shaha ...	68	235	144	2	469
Hari ...	99	4	...	...	103	Subarnabanik ...	20	14	1	...	35
Jogi ...	4	43	39	1	87	Sudra ...	2	429	290	14	650
Kahar ...	35	13	1	...	49	Tanti and Tutwa ...	49	77	15	...	141
Kaibartta (Chasi) ...	553	169	18	3	733	Teli and Tili ...	112	64	20	3	199
Kaibartta (Jaliya) ...	67	4	6	...	77	Tiyar ...	21	...	...	...	21
Kamar ...	25	14	7	...	46	Vaisya ...	15	8	...	...	23
Kayasth ...	2,504	6,995	1,673	121	11,293	Others ...	289	97	29	27	442

GROUP 105 (Part).—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services, excluding peons and linesmen.

Anglo-Indian ...	7	21	8	...	36	Kayasth ...	127	390	153	...	666
Baidya ...	54	111	37	...	202	Musalman ...	58	365	127	...	550
Brahman ...	164	350	92	1	607	Rajput (Chhattri) ...	27	3	...	...	102
European and allied races	13	22	1	...	36	Shaha ...	4	24	...	...	46
Kaibartta Chasi] ...	31	...	1	...	39	Sudra ...	...	15	...	...	133
						Others ...	120	82	...	...	202

APPENDIX TO TABLE XVI—PART II—concluded

GROUP 168 (Part)—Inmates of Jails—concluded

Caste	Burdwan Division	Post-poned Discharge Calcutta	Calcutta	Rajshahi Division	Dacca Division	Chittagong Division	MH T pper	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chamar	22	37	17		1			79
Chasa	165	3						168
Dhoba	65	23	1	4	0	4		97
Dom	65	44	15	9	1	1		135
Donaik	8	43	10	5				66
Gosa	80	15	26	10	21			262
Ha wal	41	81	3	1	1			127
Ha i	13	10		0				23
Ind an Christ an	4	6	8	0	5			23
Jolaha	4	22	1	0				27
Jog		10	1		13	4		28
Kahar	17	60	16	9	9			135
Ka barita (suspec dol)	40	31	21					92
Ka barita (Cust)	18	67	1		14	1		93
Ka barita (Jai ya)	1	6		4	20			41
Kalwar	3	22	4					29
Kama	8	44	4		5	5		61
Kaora	3	35	0					40
Kapa i	1	11		7				19
Kayath	61	111	63	10	612	9		1317
Khandait	3	91	10					104
Kole	1	10	9	3	5			28
Kolait ya	1	9	91					101
Korai	7	37	10	9	10	1		64
Lobar	99	14	9					122
Mallah	1	13	4	1	5	1		25
Mohar	13	7	8		9			37
Mach	10	80	6	5	12			113
Mha man				67	1928	143	1	2138
Namandea	3	34		7	100	23		267
Nay i	3	25	11	1	14	1		55
Pai		10	1					11
Pai	3	22		1				26
Pethan	10	69	22					111
Pod	1	83	1					85
Ra banai	9	9	8	15	3			44
Rajpat (Chhairi)	7	14	63	31	91	1		197
Rajpat	19	34	9	1				63
Ra tar	3	23	15	1				42
Sadai	63	6		1				69
Savoy		21						21
Shahs								32
She kh					12	2		14
Subarnasaba k	296	1140	300	9				1845
Suari	2	33	6	1				42
Tanti and Taiwa								66
Tel and Th	22	22	9	2	4			59
Others	17	39	10	3	0	2		61
	121	210	104	117	65	14		642

PART III—CASTES AND TRIBES OF TEA GARDEN EMPLOYEES

Caste	Jalpa i	Dumra ling	Chittagong	Total	Caste	Jalpa i	Dumra ling	Chittagong	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aparwa a		1		283	Donaik	310	7	15	332
Apar	506			506	Chait	314	430		744
Barc	5	11	25	40	Chau	2007	13	39	2139
Bach	216	10		226	Chau sal	678		31	709
Ban	234		1345	1579	Gosa	840	15	61	896
Bod va	374			374	Gowh	15	313		328
Bodga	62	76		138	Gos a i	42		6	48
Bhol a	4210	218		4428	Gos a n	15			15
Bho ya	2278	105	14	2397	Gurung	715	400		1115
Bhosa j	29	65		94	Hagan	17			17
Brahman	1049	109	17	1175	Hala	19	81		100
Budh at (suspec dol)	10			10	Ha	43		60	103
Chamar	244	1	67	312	Ho	1268			1268
Chasa			122	122	Indian Cys a so	1291		13	1304
Ch k (Bora k)	2350	2		2352	J mlar	2299	14		2313
Ch nre	15		1	16	Jog	89	91	20	199
Dama	81	180		261	Jolaha	240	5		245
Dar	375			375	Kahar	138	4	15	157
Dhoba	303		18	321	Kalwar	137	3		140
Dona	608		262	870	Kama	1402		81	1483

APPENDIX TO TABLE XVI.—PART III—concluded.

CASTE.	Jalpaigni.	Darjeeling.	Chittagong.	TOTAL.	CASTE.	Jalpaigni.	Darjeeling.	Chittagong.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kami ...	1,655	3,009	...	4,664	Napit ...	126	...	42	168
Randi ...	138	5	...	143	Nepali (unspecified) ...	245	...	...	245
Kayasth ...	484	26	47	557	Nowar ...	1,897	2,217	...	4,114
Khambu ...	293	9,770	...	10,063	Nuniya ...	119	...	...	119
Kharia ...	6,018	...	...	6,018	Oron ...	55,513	1,357	61	56,961
Khawar ...	2,061	132	173	2,365	Oriya ...	382	...	11	393
Khas ...	233	3,156	...	3,389	Pan (Panika) ...	170	...	42	212
Khawas ...	48	311	...	359	Pasi ...	9	9	205	223
Koiri ...	21	...	132	156	Pathan ...	227	11	...	238
Kora ...	93	...	13	106	Rajbansi ...	308	17	8	333
Korwa ...	788	...	...	788	Rajput (Chhattri) ...	3,051	3,507	22	6,580
Kumhar ...	373	...	3	376	Rajwar ...	83	...	61	147
Kurmi ...	516	4	260	780	Rnuttia ...	513	...	...	513
Lepeha ...	107	1,428	...	1,535	Sannyasi ...	251	316	...	567
Lumba ...	1,445	3,028	...	4,473	Santal ...	11,310	362	423	12,103
Lohar ...	3,985	119	107	4,301	Sarki ...	621	823	...	1,444
Mabli ...	2,500	61	9	2,569	Sheikh ...	1,645	39	115	1,839
Mallah ...	522	...	2	524	Sonar (Sarnakar) ...	286	563	...	849
Malo ...	45	...	77	122	Sunri ...	182	7	...	189
Malpaharia ...	2,400	103	...	2,503	Sunuwar ...	152	1,271	...	1,423
Mangar ...	5,703	4,503	...	10,206	Tanti and Tutwa ...	665	22	5	692
Manjhi ...	119	515	...	634	Teli and Tili ...	520	3	18	541
Mech ...	238	...	...	238	Thakuri ...	47	355	...	402
Muchi ...	149	22	...	171	Tharu ...	65	101	...	169
Munda ...	17,280	401	199	17,883	Thipara ...	...	...	189	189
Murmi ...	2,130	8,582	...	10,712	Turi ...	1,258	7	299	1,562
Musahar ...	129	...	335	464	Yakha ...	40	451	...	491
Nagesia ...	998	233	...	1,231	Others ...	2,351	307	269	2,926

NOTE.—Tribal converts to Christianity, so returned, have been included in the respective tribes to which they belong.

PART IV.—CASTES OF JUTE MILL EMPLOYEES.

CASTE.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Calcutta.	24-Parganas.	Total.	CASTE.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Calcutta.	24-Parganas.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agarwala ...	437	...	0	73	517	Kaora ...	170	476	44	252	942
Bagdi ...	2,602	1,802	153	1,637	6,094	Kapali ...	...	258	...	...	258
Baishnab (Bairagi) ...	373	616	122	1,778	2,889	Kayasth ...	850	1,017	125	1,475	3,476
Baniya ...	290	52	6	405	792	Kewat ...	15	0	...	1,081	1,117
Barui ...	149	53	32	158	392	Khandait ...	238	960	208	1,304	2,509
Bediya ...	...	...	...	111	111	Khatri ...	...	4	1	220	225
Bhar ...	227	43	5	1,179	1,454	Koiri ...	523	265	62	1,012	1,894
Bhuiya ...	14	20	79	311	460	Kumhar ...	...	391	133	245	918
Bind ...	148	2	...	1,142	1,292	Kunjra ...	81	15	...	109	205
Brabman ...	1,119	1,652	526	5,591	8,888	Kurmi ...	703	707	92	1,035	2,627
Chamar ...	1,233	2,477	1,251	16,549	21,510	Lohar ...	4	16	16	71	107
Chasadhoba ...	133	3	8	36	180	Mali (Malakar) ...	83	22	5	353	463
Devanga ...	...	...	...	2,216	2,216	Mallah ...	435	190	11	655	1,291
Dhanuk ...	69	...	...	51	130	Malo ...	24	125	...	1,181	1,333
Dhoba ...	...	31	7	231	272	Mayra ...	315	204	17	673	1,239
Dhanua ...	176	79	33	809	1,697	Muchi ...	732	645	391	4,074	5,842
Dom ...	127	270	73	679	1,179	Namasudra ...	107	360	12	150	635
Dosadh ...	828	1,401	340	2,985	5,555	Napit ...	297	533	30	593	1,458
Gandhabanik ...	102	68	25	331	526	Nuniya ...	257	347	80	625	1,289
Gonar ...	151	23	...	261	435	Pasi ...	302	210	20	1,019	1,551
Goala ...	840	521	381	3,248	4,993	Pathan ...	633	776	110	1,599	3,116
Hajjam ...	45	6	...	147	198	Patwa ...	260	2	1	1	264
Halwai ...	43	19	12	273	357	Pod ...	63	075	10	275	1,323
Hari ...	233	31	16	136	416	Rajput (Chhattri) ...	574	502	83	1,183	2,745
Indian Christian ...	21	63	10	292	386	Sadgop ...	403	631	72	378	1,457
Jopi ...	162	187	6	567	922	Saiyad ...	310	1,012	62	431	1,821
Jolaha ...	4,322	699	573	14,151	19,745	Sheikh ...	4,477	12,690	3,321	20,651	41,029
Kajhar ...	505	642	301	1,729	3,077	Sonar (Sarnakar) ...	173	111	25	290	599
Kaibartta ...	569	805	39	406	1,399	Subarnabanik ...	77	77	27	37	311
Kaibartta (Chasi) ...	1,093	5,391	501	5,027	11,922	Sunri ...	114	31	57	169	361
Kaibartta (Jaliya) ...	111	40	8	149	317	Sutradhar ...	81	75	13	86	258
Kalu ...	153	321	30	634	1,138	Tambuli ...	91	5	15	7	121
Kalwar ...	187	140	43	616	966	Tanti and Tutwa ...	1,499	1,372	253	4,072	7,696
Kamar ...	309	279	21	562	1,171	Teli and Tili ...	1,632	688	447	4,500	7,217
Kanda ...	448	41	31	520	1,052	Tiyar ...	197	818	29	271	1,306
Kansari ...	35	25	5	69	134	Turaha ...	4	...	3	103	110
						Others ...	628	1,239	137	1,543	3,447

TABLE XVII.

CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.

This table shows the denominations of Christians of all races. The classification, which is prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India, differs from that adopted in 1901, the principal changes being as follows:—

- (1) Persons who returned themselves as Protestants without specifying any particular denomination, and whose denomination could not be ascertained by means of subsequent enquiries, were treated in that year as members of the Anglican Communion. They are now classified under the head "Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)."
- (2) Under this latter head also are shown persons who returned themselves as Dissenter, Nonconformist, Unsectarian or Undenominational. In 1901 they were classed under the head "Minor Denominations," which is now reserved for true sects or denominations.

Armenians have been classed in this table under the head "European and allied races." They are shown separately in Table XVIII, from which information regarding their numbers, etc., can be obtained. Under the orders of the Government of India, those formerly known as Eurasians are shown under the head "Anglo-Indians." The Feringis of Eastern Bengal are treated as Anglo-Indians for the purpose of this table.

Details of the entries grouped together under the head "Minor Protestant Denominations" are given below:—

NAME OF DENOMINATION.	TOTAL.			EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIANS.		INDIANS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adventist ..	39	18	21	11	15	3	1	4	5
Catholic Apostolic ..	4	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	...
Church of Christ, Mission ..	4	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Church of God ..	33	22	11	2	...	...	3	20	6
Church of India ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disciples of Christ ..	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Evangelical ..	35	5	30	5	5	...	1	...	21
Evangelical Union ..	5	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	4
Evangelist Church ..	10	10	0	...	...	...	...	10	0
Household of Faith ..	15	4	11	...	4	...	...	4	7
Irvingite ..	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Brethren ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh Day Adventist ..	55	22	33	2	3	3	8	17	22
Swedenborgian ..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ..	217	89	128	25	30	8	16	56	82
BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHANDERNAGORE.									
Catholic Apostolic ..	13	7	6	7	6	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII.

EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

THIS table is in two parts. Part A shows the distribution of Christians by districts and in the Province as a whole. Part B contains details for all places treated as cities.

In this table the Feringis have been excluded from the figures for Anglo-Indians.

TABLE XVIII.—EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE. PART A.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES—cond.										ARMENIANS.										
	OTHERS.																				
	ALL AGES.			0-12.		13-15.				15-30.				30-50.				50 AND OVER.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
GENERAL	2,001	1,383	618	125	111	40	21	491	203	527	264	200	79	1,063	629	434	77	96	56	24	230
(1) British Territory	2,052	1,377	675	124	110	40	21	490	203	525	262	198	79	1,062	628	434	77	96	56	24	230
BURDWAN DIVISION	2,257	1,777	480	255	111	5	1	43	17	63	21	41	8	72	42	30	4	6	2	2	10
Bardham	50	40	10	5	1			11	7	17	3	7	2	25	10	9		2	1	4	3
Bardham	1	1																			
Bardham	114	106	8	19	3	5	1	25	3	28	4	1	1	9	6	3					
Bardham	57	53	4	2	1			0		1	13	0	2	38	23	15	4				
Bardham	4,187	2,911	1,276	48	82	27	11	400	153	369	152	127	58	818	504	314	61	66	52	18	188
PURBANCHAL DIVISION	47	31	16	1	1			8	5	20	6	1	2	23	21	2	1				
21 Parganas	1,022	691	331	63	77	27	11	237	114	314	173	121	53	815	480	335	60	63	52	18	170
22 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
23 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
24 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
25 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
26 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
27 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
28 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
29 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
30 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
31 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
32 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
33 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
34 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
35 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
36 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
37 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
38 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
39 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
40 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
41 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
42 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
43 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
44 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
45 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
46 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
47 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
48 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
49 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
50 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
51 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
52 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
53 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
54 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
55 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
56 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
57 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
58 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
59 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
60 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
61 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
62 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
63 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
64 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
65 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
66 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
67 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
68 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
69 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
70 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
71 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
72 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
73 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
74 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
75 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
76 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
77 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
78 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
79 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
80 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
81 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
82 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
83 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
84 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
85 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
86 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
87 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
88 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
89 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
90 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
91 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
92 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
93 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
94 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
95 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
96 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
97 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
98 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
99 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1					
100 Parganas	12	10	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4						

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

*AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS
AND THANAS.*

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PROVINCIAL TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

District, Subdivision and Thana	Area in square miles	Number of—		Number of occupied houses	POPULATION				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION		
		Towns	Villages		1911		1901	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1901		
					Total	Male				Female	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
BENGAL	84,092	184	123,343	8,749,948	40,303,842	23,803,893	22,397,049	42,881,778	+ 7.98	+ 8.07	
BRITISH TERRITORY	78,699	119	110,732	8,631,503	63,483,077	37,168,828	29,117,832	42,141,477	+ 7.93	+ 10.10	
URDUWAN DIVISION	13,948	28	24,104	1,838,878	2,467,314	4,201,923	4,203,389	8,240,070	+ 2.76	+ 7.16	
URDUWAN	8,691	6	2,769	333,888	1,338,371	770,324	768,047	1,538,716	+ 0.37	—	
NADAR SUBDIVISION	1,276	1	1,271	163,425	664,101	329,810	333,188	682,830	— 2.81	—	
Burdwa	78	1	3	16,460	86,572	35,512	50,717	86,418	+ 4.63	+ 7.96	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	123	1	129	1,313	83,084	41,618	42,946	84,564	+ 3.22	—	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	99	1	111	14,272	29,832	14,272	15,560	29,832	—	+ 0.23	
Saigach a	124	1	121	16,460	86,572	35,512	50,717	86,418	+ 4.63	+ 7.96	
Jawalpur	125	1	122	16,460	86,572	35,512	50,717	86,418	+ 4.63	+ 7.96	
Udaipur	126	1	123	16,460	86,572	35,512	50,717	86,418	+ 4.63	+ 7.96	
Udaipur	127	1	124	16,460	86,572	35,512	50,717	86,418	+ 4.63	+ 7.96	
Udaipur	128	1	125	16,460	86,572	35,512	50,717	86,418	+ 4.63	+ 7.96	
ASANSOL SUBDIVISION	618	2	371	31,724	388,382	206,217	187,665	370,988	+ 4.74	+ 19.67	
Asa. s. l.	40	1	813	37,996	177,312	94,603	83,312	187,805	+ 3.61	+ 21.63	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	318	1	315	35,542	175,763	86,418	89,345	185,763	+ 4.81	+ 15.18	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	108	1	83	9,341	35,487	17,459	18,027	35,487	+ 4.68	+ 0.30	
KATWA SUBDIVISION	411	2	371	38,730	261,463	128,800	132,663	265,072	+ 3.58	—	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	134	1	115	10,443	89,873	44,836	45,037	89,873	+ 3.14	+ 10.80	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	135	1	116	10,443	89,873	44,836	45,037	89,873	+ 3.14	+ 10.80	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	136	1	117	10,443	89,873	44,836	45,037	89,873	+ 3.14	+ 10.80	
KALIA SUBDIVISION	386	2	360	51,913	225,333	110,848	114,485	225,333	— 0.53	—	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	137	1	309	2,763	69,411	35,961	33,450	69,411	— 0.91	—	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	138	1	310	2,763	69,411	35,961	33,450	69,411	— 0.91	—	
Kh. n. b. g. n.	139	1	311	2,763	69,411	35,961	33,450	69,411	— 0.91	—	
ROHMUM	1,782	1	2,216	204,479	938,478	463,838	474,640	938,478	+ 3.68	+ 13.03	
NADAR SUBDIVISION	1,107	1	1,433	183,273	644,478	320,007	324,370	644,478	+ 1.89	+ 13.87	
Buri	30	1	404	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	31	1	405	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	32	1	406	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	33	1	407	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	34	1	408	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	35	1	409	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	36	1	410	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	37	1	411	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	38	1	412	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	39	1	413	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	40	1	414	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	41	1	415	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	42	1	416	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	43	1	417	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	44	1	418	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	45	1	419	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	46	1	420	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	47	1	421	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	48	1	422	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	49	1	423	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	50	1	424	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	51	1	425	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	52	1	426	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	53	1	427	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	54	1	428	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	55	1	429	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	56	1	430	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	57	1	431	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	58	1	432	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	59	1	433	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	60	1	434	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	61	1	435	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	62	1	436	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	63	1	437	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	64	1	438	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	65	1	439	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	66	1	440	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	67	1	441	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	68	1	442	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	69	1	443	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	70	1	444	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	71	1	445	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	72	1	446	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	73	1	447	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	74	1	448	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	75	1	449	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	76	1	450	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	77	1	451	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	78	1	452	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	79	1	453	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	80	1	454	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	81	1	455	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	82	1	456	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	83	1	457	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	84	1	458	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	85	1	459	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	86	1	460	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	87	1	461	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	88	1	462	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	89	1	463	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	90	1	464	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	91	1	465	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	92	1	466	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	93	1	467	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	94	1	468	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	95	1	469	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	96	1	470	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	97	1	471	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	98	1	472	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	99	1	473	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri	100	1	474	35,143	136,806	63,418	69,320	136,806	+ 0.67	+ 10.80	
Buri											

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901. Both sexes.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MIDNAPORE—continued.											
GHATAL SUBDIVISION ...	372	5	719	68,702	501,598	147,945	155,451	524,991	- 7.26	- 0.00	811
Ghatal	91	2	112	10,406	83,341	41,258	41,583	92,082	- 9.49	- 0.48	916
Pasur	131	2	211	20,224	123,167	58,761	61,456	130,664	- 5.73	- 2.37	917
Chandirakona	151	3	251	24,702	94,098	17,286	47,612	102,215	- 7.10	+ 0.65	629
TAMBUK SUBDIVISION ...											
Tambuk	654	1	1,728	122,141	601,502	296,750	504,772	583,463	+ 5.13		921
Tambuk	151	1	294	51,356	161,072	74,343	77,507	148,341	+ 2.67		1,177
Madanadpur	120		197	20,247	102,323	51,096	51,227	96,095	+ 5.53	+ 8.27	853
Sutata	98		191	15,653	74,240	37,496	36,810	70,611	+ 5.10	+ 11.60	768
Pandura	132		492	31,903	143,091	69,021	74,070	143,350	+ 0.41	+ 4.07	917
Sandhar	153		231	23,992	120,070	61,812	61,258	123,511	+ 3.80	+ 12.57	533
COSTAL SUBDIVISION ...											
Keshi	73		112	9,255	57,300	28,041	28,423	57,467	- 0.33	+ 14.74	765
Contol	114		265	23,325	177,700	89,519	88,189	172,475	+ 2.03		703
Madanagar	124		223	14,274	70,007	36,570	39,423	75,180	+ 1.32		633
Bhadrakpur	164		331	21,480	120,731	61,216	62,515	120,728	+ 4.07	+ 8.50	773
Kata	125		197	15,327	70,320	39,153	38,411	77,881	+ 0.27	+ 5.40	912
Patanpur	138		281	23,633	102,082	52,141	49,038	99,201	+ 2.81	+ 6.16	740
HOOGLY ...											
Hoo gly	1,188	8	2,202	262,778	1,090,097	555,835	534,274	1,049,041	+ 5.91		918
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...											
Sadar	439	2	850	80,177	518,042	167,670	154,372	308,474	+ 1.16		711
Babagari	79		127	12,567	45,553	24,031	22,499	41,411	+ 2.06		577
Pandua	111		166	14,221	71,040	35,381	35,059	68,656	+ 5.47	+ 4.14	640
Dhansakhali	135		337	23,644	97,220	47,614	49,604	95,294	+ 1.71	- 0.01	720
Poba	80		147	10,816	43,461	21,531	21,707	43,462	- 0.03	- 3.01	543
Hoo gly	34	2	61	13,401	54,772	29,007	24,805	56,811	- 2.80		1,611
MEERPORE SUBDIVISION.											
Meerpo	545	5	737	108,670	461,296	245,017	216,279	415,178	+ 11.66	+ 5.80	1,345
Haripal	113		301	42,721	107,704	51,545	51,540	96,010	+ 7.01	+ 1.92	902
Jankipara	63		143	13,031	50,661	29,245	29,310	57,294	+ 1.50	- 3.74	930
Serampore	22	5	7	11,246	112,164	48,507	45,247	93,611	+ 10.82	+ 17.28	5,085
Sinkur	71		112	15,629	76,083	38,512	36,571	65,617	+ 14.60	- 3.06	1,058
Chandhola	72		132	22,142	111,704	57,518	53,070	99,110	+ 12.12	+ 1.93	1,533
ARAMBAGH SUBDIVISION											
Arambagh	406	1	615	75,951	316,759	155,156	165,025	527,589	- 5.23	+ 0.83	780
Arambagh	159	1	224	20,351	110,406	57,907	61,499	121,317	- 1.60	+ 2.33	796
Gohat	145		240	25,918	98,170	48,129	50,041	100,385	- 8.07	- 1.70	677
Khatkul	111		151	21,002	90,184	47,104	52,081	99,234	- 0.07	+ 1.93	801
HOWDAH ...											
Howdah	510	2	967	220,959	913,502	498,641	444,861	850,514	+ 10.93	+ 11.58	1,850
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...											
Sadar	175	2	269	126,274	492,225	281,074	211,151	451,257	+ 14.14	+ 17.73	2,846
Bally*	2	1	20	5,070	22,304	14,217	8,177	13,229	+ 60.28		11,107
Lillooch*	14		1	4,445	22,036	12,929	9,700	10,155	+ 4.11		1,617
Howrah, Sibpur and Golabari	8	1	1	62,437	179,380	111,529	64,560	167,594	+ 13.83	+ 35.15	22,421
Dumjar*	70		143	32,240	108,083	61,812	70,271	151,509	+ 10.70		2,312
Jagatballabhpur	73		103	29,170	90,724	47,297	62,497	92,570	+ 7.73	+ 8.60	1,366
ULCHALLA SUBDIVISION											
Ulchalla	337		608	95,065	451,577	217,567	233,710	419,257	+ 7.64	+ 5.62	1,359
Amia	137		261	39,263	177,102	82,931	91,230	160,039	+ 0.15	+ 2.89	1,268
Begman	66		115	15,381	77,002	37,035	40,517	72,439	+ 7.13	+ 6.21	1,386
Ulubaria	77		165	23,612	107,071	55,197	52,774	95,392	+ 13.87	+ 8.78	1,402
Dyampur	67		104	17,749	86,512	42,392	46,130	81,497	+ 7.70	+ 8.66	1,321
PRESIDENCY DIVI- SION.											
Presiden	17,400	48	13,341	1,705,921	9,445,321	5,014,917	4,430,404	8,083,818	+ 5.14	+ 5.26	540
24-PARGANAS ...											
24-Pargan	4,844	20	5,385	454,299	2,434,104	1,305,700	1,128,404	2,078,359	+ 17.12	+ 9.89	503
DIAMOND HARBOUR SUBDIVISION.											
Diamond	1,283		1,095	93,018	515,725	261,167	254,568	460,748	+ 11.95	+ 14.36	402
Magrahat	108		250	25,112	140,019	69,367	70,652	130,421	+ 7.36	+ 4.80	1,296
Falta	50		207	10,645	57,301	27,274	30,027	52,403	+ 9.55	+ 5.20	1,146
Diamond Harbour	61		216	18,860	70,636	38,674	30,861	70,661	+ 11.11	+ 11.44	1,257
Kulpi	99		300	20,831	152,224	78,514	74,410	135,099	+ 12.08	+ 20.80	1,553
Mathurapur	900		116	16,570	87,040	47,028	40,018	72,137	+ 21.50	+ 28.02	91

* Lillooch thana was formed in 1901 from part of Dumjar and part of Bally. Figures for 1891 are not available.
 † This figure includes 2,190 persons enumerated in the Sunderbans and not allocated to any thana.

* In column 1 the area of the wards and other parts of Calcutta is given in acres and in column 2 the number of persons per acre has been shown. The figures in these two columns for Calcutta as a whole are for the square mile and not the acre. In the Fort and Canals each occupied vessel was treated as a house.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile. 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NADIA—conold.											
MEHERPUR SUBDIVISION	652	1	569	69,516	529,565	162,658	166,925	348,124	- 5'33	+ 3'59	521
Ka'impur	103	...	115	20,705	94,350	45,800	48,550	100,944	- 6'53	- 5'53	489
Gangani	126	...	85	14,389	69,361	35,026	34,335	79,467	- 12'72	+ 8'52	550
Meherpur	133	1	77	15,125	75,582	30,412	37,170	73,865	- 0'39	+ 0'26	553
Tehatta	180	...	92	19,294	92,270	45,400	46,870	93,848	- 1'08	+ 7'72	513
CHUADANGA SUBDIVISION	457	...	544	48,879	242,032	125,152	118,880	254,589	- 4'93	+ 3'74	554
Chuadanga	122	...	93	10,826	51,866	26,802	25,061	57,151	- 0'25	+ 1'64	463
Damurtuda	116	...	71	13,432	69,042	35,080	33,962	69,033	- 0'66	+ 9'65	596
Alaudanga	132	...	112	17,268	87,012	43,746	43,266	91,231	- 4'62	+ 1'75	659
Jibannagar	77	...	60	7,393	34,113	17,524	16,589	36,704	- 7'06	+ 1'54	443
SADAR SUBDIVISION	701	2	551	77,055	368,614	185,438	183,176	361,333	+ 2'01	+ 5'53	526
Kaliganj	109	...	95	10,944	53,122	26,480	26,642	52,792	+ 0'63	+ 12'70	487
Chapra I. O. P. ...	130	...	92	13,243	70,440	35,609	34,831	69,477	+ 7'58	+ 3'14	542
Nakaspura	135	...	100	12,135	56,183	27,082	28,181	56,719	- 0'98	+ 0'59	416
Kissengunge	57	...	40	11,070	55,752	18,163	17,583	37,681	- 5'12	+ 15'38	627
Krisnakur	106	2	135	20,011	108,186	53,823	54,368	105,887	+ 2'15	- 5'69	652
Hanekhuli I. O. P. ..	104	...	80	9,624	44,941	23,370	21,571	42,777	+ 5'06	+ 14'49	432
RANAGHAT SUBDIVISION	428	4	463	39,021	220,752	112,114	108,638	217,077	+ 1'69	.....	516
Santipur	74	1	59	11,189	48,947	23,480	25,458	49,559	- 1'23	- 8'16	661
Ranaghat	161	2	165	18,557	80,438	41,305	39,138	76,144	+ 5'64	- 1'50	590
Chakdaha	193	1	230	9,275	91,567	47,320	44,047	91,374	- 0'01	.....	478
MURSHIDABAD	2,143	6	1,879	281,807	1,372,274	678,292	693,982	1,333,184	+ 2'93	+ 6'57	640
SADAR SUBDIVISION	854	1	520	110,410	517,725	258,062	259,661	521,120	- 0'65	...	621
Sufjgunj (Gorabazar)...	67	...	75	8,106	35,074	17,781	17,293	40,505	- 13'41	...	523
Bethampur	0	1	...	5,438	26,143	14,302	11,841	24,387	+ 7'16	+ 3'75	2,905
Beldanga	160	...	112	23,085	118,938	59,773	59,215	104,466	+ 15'85	...	743
Nonda	58	...	27	11,060	50,778	25,275	25,504	51,817	- 2'00	+ 6'23	577
Hariharpata	98	...	60	12,107	53,351	26,552	26,798	57,181	- 6'70	+ 3'86	544
Daulatbazar	63	...	61	7,938	35,653	17,026	17,012	37,342	- 4'83	- 4'25	564
Raninagar	167	...	01	17,157	85,653	41,002	43,791	88,944	- 3'81	+ 3'88	545
Dumkal	192	...	104	24,669	112,342	55,041	57,501	110,465	- 3'54	+ 3'22	585
JALBAGH SUBDIVISION	365	2	398	41,743	195,128	97,049	98,079	189,946	+ 2'73	.....	535
Bhagwangola	110	...	108	12,443	59,254	28,798	30,456	56,092	+ 5'64	+ 4'67	530
Shahabazar	24	1	21	5,517	21,902	10,506	11,396	25,300	- 13'43	- 18'94	913
Manikabazar	9	1	12	3,798	11,168	5,518	5,351	12,227	- 8'06	- 18'64	1,241
Asampur	17	...	28	1,786	12,556	6,857	5,689	13,411	- 3'80	...	788
Sagaridighi	86	...	110	7,918	40,424	19,954	20,470	37,078	+ 9'02	+ 26'01	470
Nobogram	119	...	119	10,281	49,833	24,726	25,107	46,208	+ 7'84	...	419
JANGIPUR SUBDIVISION	509	2	434	67,289	357,930	174,024	183,906	354,191	+ 2'10	+ 5'36	703
Lalgola	95	...	83	12,056	66,517	32,990	33,627	61,640	+ 7'01	+ 1'53	700
Ragnunthganj	71	1	82	13,507	73,559	35,656	37,863	73,509	+ 0'07	+ 10'74	1,086
Mirzapur	100	...	102	10,082	47,587	23,311	24,266	45,761	+ 4'01	+ 9'30	476
Suti	137	...	80	12,598	61,282	32,701	34,501	64,432	+ 4'44	- 6'40	491
Shamshirganj	106	1	87	18,424	102,666	49,325	53,539	88,840	+ 15'69	+ 11'93	971
KANDI SUBDIVISION	435	1	527	62,565	301,493	149,157	152,336	287,927	+ 9'75	...	589
Bharatpur	130	...	133	19,653	98,821	47,357	49,464	96,213	+ 0'63	...	745
Kilargaon	122	...	133	13,629	68,548	33,878	34,671	69,772	+ 7'49	+ 13'92	562
Kandi	32	1	56	7,990	34,788	17,471	17,327	34,924	+ 9'00	+ 12'51	1,087
Barwan	105	...	149	15,873	74,578	37,048	37,330	69,566	+ 6'55	+ 9'78	708
Gokaran	46	...	37	5,791	26,847	13,408	13,544	26,212	+ 2'80	...	586
ESSORE	2,925	3	3,768	353,828	1,758,264	901,092	857,172	1,813,155	- 3'03	- 4'01	601
JHENIDA SUBDIVISION	616	1	854	70,695	362,518	184,202	178,316	356,184	- 6'15	.....	589
Salkopa	226	...	275	30,956	168,626	83,268	83,358	169,120	- 0'59	.....	737
Jhenida	184	...	262	17,419	88,228	44,865	43,261	95,630	- 7'74	.....	480
Kaliganj	142	...	221	14,464	71,503	37,091	34,212	69,447	- 13'20	.....	502
Kotchandpur I. O. P. .	61	1	76	7,764	36,560	18,875	17,485	40,287	- 9'75	- 2'60	563
MAGURA SUBDIVISION	425	...	587	53,825	265,948	134,715	131,233	277,381	- 4'12	- 8'54	626
Magura	222	...	307	29,531	145,048	72,121	70,927	150,511	- 4'96	.....	644
Muhammampur	113	...	181	16,462	82,027	42,117	40,510	82,409	+ 0'26	...	731
Salika I. O. P.	90	...	09	7,832	40,273	20,477	19,746	44,461	- 9'42	- 4'27	447
SADAR SUBDIVISION	748	1	1,101	95,405	462,505	240,486	221,819	480,675	- 5'82	.....	618
Bacharpura	107	...	159	10,378	50,303	26,050	24,253	55,522	- 9'40	.....	470
Jessore	205	1	319	25,415	126,984	66,896	60,088	129,701	- 2'19	.....	619
Jhikaracha	117	...	160	15,764	76,826	40,173	36,753	76,588	+ 0'44	.....	657
Maurampur	218	...	303	15,457	75,686	38,193	35,492	141,830	- 4'33	.....	622
Keshalpur	101	...	154	15,411	72,407	37,174	35,233	77,081	- 6'00	.....	717

PROVINCIAL TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Area in square miles	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION		Number of persons per square mile.	
		Towns	Villages		1911		1901		1901 to 1911	1911 to 1901		
					Total	Male	Female	Both sexes				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
JEFFERSON—continued												
NARAIL SUBDIVISION	487		531	74,019	360,669	187,258	173,411	351,669	+ 2.54	—	719	
Loharam	154		218	30,371	120,064	60,057	59,018	119,075	+ 2.15	+ 2.1	744	
Nalati	234		271	37,731	149,208	75,113	73,811	148,924	+ 2.71	—	843	
Barkal	71		80	11,814	90,860	45,997	45,099	91,096	+ 8.81	+ 4.58	8	
BARGUON SUBDIVISION	649	1	693	91,989	366,881	188,432	177,547	365,984	+ 3.97	+ 3.89	42	
Naharpur	190	1	194	30,313	82,128	47,415	44,850	92,265	+ 6.87	—	461	
Saraha	120		125	2,300	68,681	36,068	32,423	68,491	+ 2.71	+ 2.70	194	
Barguon	224		224	22,811	104,136	54,222	50,113	104,335	+ 3.14	—	461	
Gaighata	91		109	9,525	42,040	21,841	20,199	42,039	+ 2.90	+ 2.45	44	
*KHELNA	4,763	3	1,932	288,403	1,399,748	709,878	687,187	1,396,065	+ 9.08	+ 9.40	887	
SADAR SUBDIVISION	849	2	884	81,189	481,748	232,184	209,061	441,245	+ 10.07	—	310	
Khelna	102	1	122	24,600	168,970	85,400	8,400	167,100	+ 3.80	—	475	
Dumara	181		181	13,800	84,624	43,307	41,317	84,624	+ 2.22	—	469	
Walgahala	127		131	8,700	43,680	23,100	20,400	43,500	+ 2.15	—	469	
Pa. Kichha	159		163	19,989	163,101	83,367	77,794	161,161	+ 23.05	+ 60.76	411	
SATKHA SUBDIVISION	749	2	788	81,213	547,380	281,443	265,937	547,380	+ 21.91	—	738	
Kalaram	—	—	112	14,812	73,801	39,812	36,345	76,157	+ 2.67	+ 10.47	228	
Kalaram	—	—	121	18,110	92,308	49,433	46,433	95,866	+ 3.37	+ 1.22	228	
Kal. in.	—	1	92	18,423	111,748	61,004	57,445	108,449	+ 8.90	—	738	
Kalim. in.	—	1	307	3,640	204,367	104,000	98,500	202,500	+ 21.27	+ 6.10	738	
Amulali	—	—	87	8,115	42,392	23,140	20,181	43,321	+ 12.24	—	311	
BAGANAT SUBDIVISION	879		472	73,374	378,111	195,288	182,823	378,111	+ 8.19	—	337	
Hollabadi	—	—	106	49	10,688	61,337	31,200	30,137	+ 8.01	—	613	
Banabadi	—	—	140	203	34,460	164,189	83,580	80,609	+ 3.32	—	467	
Kambal	—	—	101	174	11,519	69,179	36,104	33,075	+ 3.4	—	417	
Moraganj	—	—	167	106	14,914	83,405	44,168	39,237	+ 7.70	—	390	
RAJSHAH SUBDIVISION	19,238	20	39,081	1,869,633	10,135,700	5,258,788	4,876,912	10,135,700	+ 11.18	+ 5.13	877	
RAJSHAH	2,618	2	6,470	217,638	1,480,547	755,206	725,341	1,480,547	+ 1.37	+ 1.68	486	
SADAR SUBDIVISION	894	1	9,355	129,432	264,204	128,808	126,318	255,126	+ 1.41	+ 1.27	431	
Kolai	127	1	391	2,498	95,020	51,177	46,001	97,178	+ 3.40	+ 8.87	605	
Kolai	177		455	28,524	92,308	49,433	45,421	97,859	+ 3.37	+ 1.22	228	
Gonatar	129		393	11,810	55,007	27,403	27,403	54,806	+ 2.70	+ 3.07	435	
Pu. in.	170		376	39,321	86,302	44,439	41,863	86,302	+ 2.21	+ 2.28	708	
Charabadi	145		270	24,711	129,812	65,840	60,348	126,188	+ 4.31	+ 3.05	407	
Hajmura	112		401	41,915	179,127	92,560	86,567	183,127	+ 4.31	+ 3.05	407	
NAOGAON SUBDIVISION	340		2,460	93,003	512,400	263,899	253,806	517,705	+ 8.81	+ 12.13	607	
Naogaon	—	—	259	863	33,133	187,201	96,510	91,681	+ 10.21	+ 14.23	314	
Manasa	—	—	295	740	30,209	125,726	66,123	59,603	+ 1.90	+ 10.8	444	
Faridpur	—	—	100	433	15,840	80,016	40,946	39,070	+ 2.21	+ 8.67	606	
Mahadpur	—	—	570	490	36,367	124,481	62,267	62,267	+ 12.90	+ 14.10	536	
NATOK SUBDIVISION	864	1	1,849	87,805	398,918	200,401	196,517	396,918	+ 7.02	+ 4.76	432	
Natok	—	—	20	1	116,180	59,809	56,371	112,550	+ 12.53	+ 9.84	563	
Natok	—	—	354	69	28,023	120,608	61,050	59,558	+ 4.3	+ 1.22	340	
Natok	—	—	350	350	21,817	90,983	46,432	44,551	+ 7.30	+ 0.72	525	
Natok	—	—	114	274	14,078	61,227	30,851	29,326	+ 8.12	+ 1.29	535	
DINAJPUR	3,946	1	8,658	300,302	1,697,863	889,328	797,987	1,686,315	+ 7.73	+ 5.70	418	
SADAR SUBDIVISION	1,598	1	3,993	123,408	694,354	368,677	325,677	694,354	+ 9.04	+ 4.04	435	
Dinajpur (Kotwali)	—	—	714	845	36,303	217,779	116,800	100,979	+ 4.68	+ 0.51	533	
Kalacuri	—	—	301	814	116,509	60,717	55,748	112,265	+ 7.04	+ 4.86	399	
Kalacuri	—	—	543	614	18,520	82,620	40,747	41,873	+ 3.8	+ 1.66	364	
Dinajpur	—	—	527	915	35,303	99,692	47,005	42,687	+ 10.31	+ 3.31	363	
Dinajpur	—	—	760	760	18,655	84,064	42,032	42,032	+ 10.09	+ 4.41	363	
Nawalpur	—	—	330	636	16,951	80,362	40,181	39,181	+ 10.79	+ 10.71	371	

* The Revenue sub divisions and thanas do not work up to the total owing to the Sundarban area being excluded from them

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile. 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901. Both sexes.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DINAIPUR—contd.											
BEUKHAT SUBDIVISION	1,177	...	2,776	70,942	417,545	233,777	215,566	586,595	+ 15.77	+ 14.21	580
Patnala	202	...	645	19,470	110,101	57,435	52,746	93,885	+ 17.86	+ 19.05	421
Para	202	...	363	11,720	63,605	33,275	30,330	84,467	+ 15.88	+ 8.39	316
Baharhat (Patnala) ...	291	...	709	18,862	108,601	55,069	51,082	93,243	+ 14.22	+ 23.05	366
Gangatampur	204	...	514	8,388	66,660	30,011	45,675	83,373	+ 14.80	+ 4.92	385
Phumbat (Chintamani).	160	...	625	12,859	71,370	37,887	33,783	61,627	+ 16.95	+ 12.67	446
THALUAGON SUBDIVISION.											
Takurman	441	...	1,653	42,168	223,071	117,733	105,638	227,423	+ 1.65	+ 1.25	507
Ranvankail	184	...	365	14,535	72,801	38,077	34,904	73,712	+ 0.99	+ 0.45	386
Hirahaj	257	...	863	21,579	104,603	50,047	48,486	98,211	+ 6.41	+ 3.06	441
Hirahaj	504	...	416	27,493	144,411	77,525	66,516	145,740	+ 0.47	+ 1.16	475
JALPAIGURI	2,919	2	2,219	170,657	902,660	490,228	412,432	786,526	+ 14.79	+ 15.70	509
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	1,468	1	2,059	151,868	699,939	377,745	322,414	606,275	+ 4.95	+ 9.85	375
Jalpaiguri	167	1	313	14,964	65,705	46,445	39,338	82,321	+ 4.20	+ 0.70	514
Rajganj	510	...	341	13,224	76,400	37,040	35,540	72,518	+ 4.05	+ 3.51	243
Beda	350	...	657	28,668	103,401	57,225	76,186	165,007	+ 0.97	+ 0.82	430
Patnagar	13	...	115	9,405	60,024	31,053	27,569	55,871	+ 4.49	+ 5.78	558
Maynagar	277	...	458	40,787	200,030	109,582	91,254	183,686	+ 9.23	+ 31.17	348
Dum Dum	529	...	115	21,043	110,035	63,428	52,697	107,607	+ 7.87	+ 28.20	363
ALIPUR SUBDIVISION ...	1,051	1	180	58,769	202,701	112,683	90,018	119,555	+ 69.83	+ 64.75	193
Alipur	782	1	137	22,374	120,680	70,420	65,700	69,746	+ 81.49	+ 70.01	162
Faiskata	269	...	43	16,395	70,121	41,573	31,258	19,407	+ 59.45	+ 37.87	283
DARJEELING	1,164	2	504	64,501	265,550	142,094	123,456	240,117	+ 6.6	+ 17.55	228
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	726	1	596	58,456	172,097	80,196	71,901	133,464	+ 13.96	+ 26.55	210
Darjeeling	286	1	258	20,010	75,307	40,678	34,689	63,410	+ 8.51	+ 13.78	264
Jailangai	28	...	74	8,250	27,210	15,721	13,480	22,513	+ 20.86	+ 24.63	172
Ranpung	612	...	61	9,987	46,620	23,797	20,725	41,511	+ 19.29	+ 55.87	120
KURENG SUBDIVISION	185	1	49	9,946	41,207	21,499	19,708	45,187	+ 8.81	+ 1.59	223
Kureng	185	1	49	9,946	41,207	21,499	19,708	45,187	+ 8.81	+ 1.59	223
SILIGURI SUBDIVISION...	253	...	59	16,069	72,246	40,599	51,847	70,466	+ 2.55	+ 3.47	286
Siliguri	253	...	59	16,069	72,240	40,300	31,847	70,466	+ 2.53	+ 3.47	286
RANGPUR	5,479	6	7,435	104,145	2,585,550	1,264,717	1,150,615	2,154,115	+ 10.75	+ 4.50	686
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	1,141	1	2,861	119,587	683,127	365,161	517,966	658,291	+ 5.77	+ 1.84	599
Rangpur (Kotwali) ...	181	1	492	29,370	147,202	79,596	67,696	142,035	+ 3.70	+ 7.63	805
Muhiganj	170	...	957	19,935	102,027	51,071	47,050	106,382	+ 4.90	+ 3.41	600
Kabiganj	265	...	328	31,018	169,161	83,311	75,850	151,611	+ 4.68	+ 1.69	601
Badarganj	167	...	172	7,113	90,240	22,131	46,114	91,701	+ 5.74	+ 7.06	558
Hatapokhur	194	...	468	18,375	90,013	63,662	45,151	93,618	+ 5.52	+ 5.73	499
Pirganj	158	...	414	13,876	77,600	41,487	36,000	69,913	+ 10.98	+ 2.70	491
NILPHAMARI SUBDIVI- sion.	649	3	470	88,955	491,860	258,259	253,601	469,568	+ 6.38	+ 3.01	788
Nilphamari	214	2	203	31,386	100,796	69,918	77,878	100,669	+ 5.13	+ 9.57	780
Dima	193	1	75	25,200	130,092	72,704	60,028	134,543	+ 3.98	+ 2.52	704
Jaldhaka	242	...	192	31,257	103,372	61,577	58,796	167,462	+ 9.50	+ 1.78	758
KURIGAN SUBDIVI- sion.	927	1	2,005	105,084	589,520	307,690	281,830	511,558	+ 15.29	+ 1.51	656
Kurigan	85	1	229	11,699	65,634	34,325	31,209	57,410	+ 14.13	+ 4.63	771
Lahmanj Hat (Bair- bari).	184	...	500	21,045	131,680	69,797	61,783	125,533	+ 4.80	+ 4.27	716
Nageswari	292	...	617	28,480	155,157	80,771	74,380	140,815	+ 10.18	+ 0.65	55
Ulipur	376	...	624	39,561	287,249	122,707	114,452	187,671	+ 26.48	+ 1.83	631
GAIBANDHA SUBDIVI- sion	762	1	2,099	90,559	620,825	323,607	297,216	522,008	+ 18.91	+ 12.22	815
Gaibandha	105	1	627	27,876	231,731	121,343	110,388	104,343	+ 19.24	+ 14.68	1,188
Gaibandha	269	...	957	33,066	200,612	107,084	98,628	175,774	+ 17.40	+ 15.98	760
Sundarganj	123	...	310	17,130	100,000	55,009	51,080	85,232	+ 24.49	+ 1.60	82
Shughatta	169	...	205	11,568	76,491	39,271	37,220	66,769	+ 14.58	+ 16.85	466

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Area in sq. m. sq. l.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses	POPULATION			PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE			Number of Persons per square mile
		Towns	Villages		1901			1911 to 1901	1921 to 1901		
			Total		Male	Female	Both sexes				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOGRA ..	1,359	2	3,616	169,130	883,367	502,526	481,041	+ 3,504	+ 15,24	+ 11,76	724
Bogra ..	106	1	652	17,711	270,002	160,618	133,141				906
Adwaid chi*	165		569	16,314	108,762	61,829	69,828				653
Dopchancha*	52		212	8,862	40,816	23,967	21,111				776
Charla bancha*	174		386	64,054	152,553	79,126	71,468				827
Bhuranj	123		447	13,444	82,170	43,114	45,457				749
Pa chaboti	263		545	18,079	107,953	67,176	60,811				828
Chitpur	115		305	20,713	83,483	51,055	51,531				657
Chitpur	118	1	38	10,018	64,446	35,790	33,136				821
Phonot	61		—	14,303	85,298	43,868	41,430				907
PARNA ..	1,652	9	4,396	273,218	1,418,538	723,361	704,993	+ 1,421,393	+ 0,61	+ 9,34	773
PARNA SUBDIVISION	894	1	1,941	123,705	599,908	307,133	299,133				670
Kantha (Dulai)	—	—	—	24,122	108,650	56,371	53,674				821
Yabna	301	1	600	42,185	204,064	101,781	94,523				821
Yabna	115	—	241	10,306	64,636	47,927	46,270				681
Chaitmhar	817	—	44	87,592	130,698	68,979	64,914				601
SIRAJGARH SUBDIVISION	857	2	2,363	119,807	278,330	116,447	118,369	+ 834,099	+ 0,57	+ 0,42	867
Sirajgarh	300	1	658	61,735	270,168	136,357	133,791				833
Khatmhar	281	—	676	47,710	268,330	132,601	129,965				1,390
Yabna	216	—	607	33,458	106,370	67,908	64,914				679
MALDA ..	1,400	3	4,693	175,270	1,004,158	498,547	505,611	+ 691,734	+ 13,88	+ 6,49	639
Chaitmhar	170	1	361	13,032	87,414	33,745	33,600				307
English Bazar	124	1	330	19,473	94,017	49,638	47,479				790
Yabna	148	1	406	12,041	71,274	36,437	34,471				679
Khatmhar	126	—	418	17,091	104,801	50,514	48,471				844
Yabna	194	—	676	17,611	120,331	73,290	71,721				844
Khatmhar	123	—	308	15,962	67,389	41,416	40,883				844
Yabna	209	—	365	13,436	136,063	65,856	63,432				844
Yabna	169	—	328	20,634	67,206	30,179	28,925				844
Khatmhar	238	1	573	13,285	94,222	49,368	47,713				844
Gajala	671	—	118	16,419	69,763	30,303	28,378				844
DACCA DIVISION	24,944	17	31,760	9,836,312	19,037,649	6,137,097	5,900,569	+ 10,066,939	+ 11,40	+ 9,62	741
DACCA ..	2,777	9	8,695	346,663	2,940,403	1,477,690	1,462,728	+ 9,644,433	+ 21,95	+ 10,61	1,066
DACCA SUBDIVISION	2,940	1	3,497	189,308	1,013,419	513,044	500,275				617
Dacca (Kotwali)	6	1	16	20,404	118,008	75,453	67,635				19,348
Chaitmhar	310	1	1,044	4,039	242,047	129,797	121,000				731
Yabna	420	—	58	89,195	220,006	115,514	104,248				1,257
Yabna	334	—	345	20,250	173,803	81,85	78,85				844
Yabna	270	—	1,147	20,911	204,675	130,617	125,638				716
NARAYANGANG SUBDIVISION	644	1	2,363	137,497	779,361	401,794	377,770	+ 630,714	+ 27,99	+ 15,00	1,916
Narayanganj	116	1	56	33,371	187,701	98,611	89,130				1,619
Yabna	226	—	616	61,661	327,004	167,976	159,169				1,164
Yabna	302	—	953	62,464	262,709	133,008	129,441				1,137
MEHENDIYAN SUBDIVISION	316	1	1,012	133,394	697,407	379,168	363,319	+ 633,864	+ 9,34	+ 9,86	1,794
Mehendiyani	197	—	408	57,476	315,221	154,804	140,517				1,600
Yabna	118	—	41	75,918	377,186	134,364	122,802				1,696
MARIGANJ SUBDIVISION	510	1	1,650	25,464	474,812	233,664	241,163	+ 468,942	+ 1,23	+ 4,46	931
Mariganj	219	—	753	41,154	221,377	109,810	112,767				1,015
Yabna	291	—	899	20,712	186,046	78,374	74,678				795
Yabna	94	—	355	10,518	65,359	46,338	49,100				1,016
MYMENSINGH ..	6,749	8	12,140	776,906	4,120,422	2,332,603	2,186,819	+ 3,916,109	+ 15,63	+ 17,75	754
DACCA SUBDIVISION	1,822	2	3,306	207,668	1,186,330	631,063	635,367				651
Mymensingh (Kotwali)	356	1	402	59,192	226,337	121,806	104,402				671
Yabna	187	—	340	22,728	120,631	67,708	62,464				620
Yabna	445	—	553	31,420	160,769	89,635	81,134				620
Yabna	112	—	445	38,008	122,771	67,708	62,464				620
Yabna	244	—	268	33,790	166,766	89,635	81,134				620
Yabna	301	—	922	38,418	216,128	115,336	104,763				620
Yabna	111	1	277	17,886	99,407	50,851	45,673				620

* Dopchancha thana has been formed since 1901 out of thanas Bogra and Adwaid chi. * S. g. a. figures for previous years are not available for these three thanas.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile, 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.	1901 to 1911.	1901 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MYMENSINGH— concluded.											
NETRAKONA SUBDIVISION	1,148	1	2,610	116,538	655,295	346,006	309,289	574,771	+ 14.01	+ 7.12	571
Netrakona	259	1	703	33,600	189,857	100,576	89,281	160,319	+ 18.42	+ 8.61	733
Kendua	267	...	574	31,210	175,858	90,852	85,016	154,042	+ 14.17	+ 10.58	659
Durkapur	382	...	771	24,528	127,035	64,759	58,276	114,912	+ 11.13	+ 7.22	333
Borhatta	179	...	454	20,897	122,772	64,322	58,410	110,718	+ 10.89	+ 8.61	656
Khatiajuri	61	...	108	6,303	39,763	21,437	18,326	35,379	+ 12.59	+ 10.55	652
JAMALPUR SUBDIVISION	1,233	2	1,721	136,428	815,306	422,493	390,813	676,452	+ 20.23	+ 16.10	660
Jamulpur	815	1	537	43,024	255,859	133,537	122,322	212,563	+ 20.37	+ 15.74	612
Nalitabari	285	...	361	22,007	124,563	65,390	59,154	90,352	+ 23.37	+ 16.01	437
Diwaiganj	262	...	233	27,517	177,553	91,749	83,804	148,101	+ 19.81	+ 11.72	673
Sherpur	263	1	446	30,734	179,858	93,131	86,527	146,502	+ 22.63	+ 21.19	670
Madarganj	103	...	144	12,906	75,683	38,677	37,006	69,914	+ 8.23	+ 15.45	735
TANGAIL SUBDIVISION...	1,061	1	2,965	167,249	1,049,772	527,625	522,149	970,259	+ 8.20	+ 12.89	989
Tangail	231	1	575	44,297	268,505	133,959	134,346	267,492	+ 5.81	+ 10.53	1,161
Kathadi	144	...	393	25,135	160,982	80,130	80,852	146,076	+ 10.20	+ 10.41	1,115
Gopalpur	273	...	767	34,233	218,232	111,255	106,947	192,486	+ 13.38	+ 14.44	799
Nagarpur	116	...	295	20,050	118,371	63,559	59,812	111,774	+ 5.01	+ 10.59	1,029
Mirzapur	100	...	299	17,246	108,781	53,832	51,940	95,294	+ 14.43	+ 19.59	1,068
Ghatail	86	...	501	14,399	95,196	48,618	46,618	84,731	+ 12.35	+ 10.41	1,129
Sharishbari (formerly Jugannathganj) ...	113	...	139	12,865	79,905	41,310	39,599	79,216	+ 0.87	+ 19.44	707
KISHORGANJ SUBDIVISION	985	2	1,528	150,623	822,719	421,518	401,201	719,184	+ 14.40	+ 11.78	835
Kishorganj	224	1	353	33,709	190,504	97,720	92,884	170,086	+ 12.16	+ 10.10	851
Kathadi	173	...	405	31,143	178,430	90,209	88,221	154,387	+ 15.57	+ 11.04	1,031
Bajitpur	220	1	238	30,396	156,646	77,367	73,278	150,591	+ 11.60	+ 14.16	707
Badla	168	...	241	26,431	146,630	76,582	70,048	127,292	+ 15.19	+ 10.10	873
Bhatrabazar	70	...	80	8,719	53,513	25,461	23,048	44,155	+ 21.19	+ 14.16	761
Astogram	150	...	211	20,175	97,897	51,175	46,722	83,673	+ 17.99	+ 14.16	753
FARIDPUR	2,576	2	5,946	416,321	2,121,914	1,074,959	1,046,955	1,951,945	+ 8.71	+ 6.20	824
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	762	1	2,034	111,219	546,499	280,553	265,946	519,478	+ 5.20	+ 6.14	717
Faridpur	190	1	398	33,602	113,194	60,218	52,976	105,076	+ 6.41	+ 5.27	596
Bhanga	232	...	755	44,341	252,652	118,516	114,136	213,761	+ 8.43	+ 13.18	823
Nagarkanda	180	...	468	22,511	110,488	55,982	54,526	103,623	+ 6.62	+ 1.29	614
Bhushana	140	...	413	20,765	92,185	46,037	41,123	96,119	+ 6.17	+ 0.15	644
GOALANDO SUBDIVISION	466	...	1,233	75,951	328,963	171,255	157,728	328,972	- 0.003	- 9.05	706
Goalando	170	...	356	26,108	124,073	66,522	57,551	120,997	+ 2.54	- 5.21	759
Bajinkandi	123	...	322	22,714	81,902	41,599	40,303	85,475	+ 7.47	- 9.47	695
Pangsa	173	...	555	27,129	122,988	63,114	59,874	119,500	+ 2.92	- 12.35	711
MADARIPUR SUBDIVISION	810	1	1,599	152,284	816,203	406,109	410,094	709,477	+ 15.04	+ 11.82	1,008
Madaripur	222	1	497	45,892	245,553	122,429	123,134	219,258	+ 12.00	+ 12.85	1,106
Palong	350	...	608	10,035	355,352	173,672	181,739	304,754	+ 16.69	+ 0.62	1,015
Sibchar	238	...	494	39,857	215,308	110,678	103,220	195,250	+ 16.69	+ 5.71	905
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION	558	...	1,080	76,867	450,249	217,062	213,187	394,016	+ 9.20	+ 11.82	890
Gopalganj	153	...	188	20,352	121,698	61,757	59,911	100,639	+ 10.00	+ 14.22	739
Kotalipara	152	...	392	18,644	102,345	51,661	50,684	92,437	+ 10.72	+ 15.25	673
Mahadpur	123.5	...	353	20,933	112,277	56,281	55,996	92,437	+ 7.16	+ 5.27	591
Hasiani	109.5	...	237	16,903	93,929	47,333	46,596	81,890	+ 7.16	+ 5.27	591
BACKERGUNGE ...	4,642	5	5,000	497,322	2,428,911	1,244,855	1,184,076	2,291,752	+ 5.98	+ 6.40	525
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	1,295	3	2,048	207,657	955,184	499,251	485,933	945,567	+ 4.21	+ 7.53	761
Bari-al	152	1	305	32,399	153,597	81,715	71,682	141,573	+ 6.84	+ 7.02	1,006
Gurnadi	376	...	548	54,821	263,686	136,538	127,148	235,639	+ 17.32	+ 14.72	711
Mehdiganj	345	...	345	34,537	174,164	89,671	84,493	155,673	+ 5.12	+ 7.11	591
Jhalakati	190	1	353	32,130	107,505	53,281	54,224	92,437	+ 3.25	+ 6.11	591
Nalchuti	83	1	250	16,791	82,355	40,961	41,394	82,455	+ 2.11	+ 2.11	591
Backergunge	147	...	263	20,289	144,397	73,063	71,332	142,595	+ 1.75	+ 2.11	591
PIROJPUR SUBDIVISION	1,053	1	1,151	120,698	550,418	279,149	271,269	555,494	- 0.56	+ 6.52	533
Pirajpur	262	...	246	25,362	122,935	62,914	60,021	120,932	+ 0.64	+ 2.55	609
Sarupkati	333	...	537	44,258	204,669	101,659	103,010	204,669	+ 0.72	+ 13.71	615
Matbaria	320	...	560	26,261	123,005	64,310	58,695	114,310	+ 7.71	+ 4.22	704
Bhadaria	118	...	102	21,817	99,809	54,975	48,934	92,521	+ 2.48	+ 7.99	547

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Area in square miles	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses	POPULATION			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION			Number of persons per square mile	
		Towns	Villages		1911			1901				
			Total		Male	Female	Both sexes	1901 10	1901 10	1901 10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
BAKERGUNGE—concd												
PATNAKHALI SUBDIVISION	1,591	1	1,288	111,881	874,972	297,531	277,441	822,058	+ 10.01	+ 5.22	378	
Patnakhal	41	1	371	43,533	208,470	106,356	102,114	210,470	+ 8.67	+ 1.18	405	
Baophal	158	—	179	23,665	170,266	81,111	89,155	170,266	+ 8.78	+ 9.91	761	
Chal	154	—	64	7,864	144,952	78,941	66,011	144,952	+ 18.73	+ 11.23	275	
Gol chips	323	—	551	16,429	101,286	52,888	48,397	101,286	+ 17.42	+ 13.72	308	
DAKARIN SHANBARFUR SUBDIVISION												
Dakar	793	—	522	57,706	318,337	183,856	140,483	270,533	+ 17.80	+ 4.56	402	
Shola	309	—	357	31,961	167,002	87,359	79,643	166,999	+ 11.01	+ 4.26	541	
Shanbarfur	484	—	165	25,745	151,335	86,497	64,836	151,335	+ 18.81	+ 4.96	313	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION												
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	11,773	6	11,428	862,857	5,398,491	2,694,511	2,699,980	4,757,751	+ 13.89	+ 13.07	433	
TIPPERA												
TIPPERA	2,490	3	6,916	403,275	2,410,138	1,243,081	1,167,057	2,117,069	+ 14.74	+ 18.79	972	
SAVAR SUBDIVISION												
SAVAR SUBDIVISION	1,144	1	3,877	185,458	1,099,046	560,121	538,925	957,699	+ 14.76	+ 18.61	962	
Chandua (Kotwali)	180	1	713	33,565	168,058	103,008	94,095	277,658	+ 11.41	+ 3.29	1,100	
Dakshin	165	—	704	27,444	243,487	121,140	122,347	243,487	+ 17.96	+ 13.83	1,181	
Madanpur	183	—	859	33,963	254,672	137,705	116,967	254,672	+ 14.61	+ 19.76	1,085	
Chand	172	—	889	31,961	160,861	86,218	74,643	160,861	+ 18.99	+ 18.96	791	
Shadabagram	168	—	393	27,316	148,678	77,316	71,362	148,678	+ 17.53	+ 13.99	708	
Shadab	187	—	456	36,778	146,297	74,008	72,289	146,297	+ 19.54	+ 20.71	135	
SHANBARFUR SUBDIVISION												
SHANBARFUR SUBDIVISION	769	1	1,435	151,544	737,783	383,968	353,815	677,054	+ 11.84	+ 14.74	986	
Brahmanbaria	379	1	745	87,479	305,480	1,051	104,801	305,480	+ 11.43	+ 14.46	885	
Kanda	187	—	174	14,691	169,463	81,463	71,325	169,463	+ 11.17	+ 19.68	1,018	
Nab nagar	203	—	516	49,374	262,840	133,516	129,324	262,840	+ 16.53	+ 16.93	1,126	
CHANDPUR SUBDIVISION												
CHANDPUR SUBDIVISION	886	1	1,404	86,875	273,805	296,924	276,881	483,204	+ 18.72	+ 30.05	976	
Chandpur	213	1	338	34,665	247,030	130,903	116,127	247,030	+ 18.21	+ 28.70	1,149	
Madanpur	224	—	606	27,781	167,300	86,913	80,387	167,300	+ 20.70	+ 26.81	747	
Madanpur	149	—	461	24,429	169,468	86,518	82,950	169,468	+ 17.0	+ 29.65	1,100	
NOAKHALI												
NOAKHALI	1,644	1	2,725	230,044	1,302,090	643,828	658,262	1,141,728	+ 14.05	+ 13.03	799	
SADAR SUBDIVISION												
SADAR SUBDIVISION	1,301	1	2,036	166,299	961,827	490,644	480,983	822,891	+ 16.25	+ 14.42	739	
Budhamur (Noakhali)	310	1	443	35,727	194,896	91,448	99,247	194,896	+ 16.10	+ 8.90	630	
Lakshmi pur	213	—	448	25,133	209,399	104,059	105,340	209,399	+ 17.74	+ 13.83	969	
Budhamur	213	—	448	25,133	209,399	104,059	105,340	209,399	+ 17.74	+ 13.83	969	
Kau Puri	117	—	619	33,187	143,131	71,743	71,388	143,131	+ 19.60	+ 29.44	1,272	
Madanpur	258	—	59	21,181	119,062	63,909	55,153	119,062	+ 17.53	+ 13.99	464	
Hai a	183	—	67	19,428	76,606	39,439	37,167	76,606	+ 16.50	+ 15.25	409	
FERA SUBDIVISION												
FERA SUBDIVISION	343	—	669	65,115	304,565	165,268	139,297	318,837	+ 8.21	+ 9.74	903	
Chharghat	121	—	240	28,818	128,292	69,844	58,448	128,292	+ 2.90	+ 8.32	1,066	
Fera	219	—	429	36,297	202,271	95,424	106,847	202,271	+ 10.23	+ 10.99	904	
CHITTAGONG												
CHITTAGONG	9,493	2	1,584	302,859	1,508,453	722,857	785,596	1,363,260	+ 12.47	+ 8.89	1,065	
SAVAR SUBDIVISION												
SAVAR SUBDIVISION	1,286	1	1,131	256,778	1,289,843	600,932	688,910	1,165,081	+ 9.26	+ 4.62	789	
Chharghat (Kotwali)	111	1	37	34,905	119,187	69,125	50,062	119,187	+ 13.80	+ 10.0	1,055	
Chharghat	111	—	37	34,905	119,187	69,125	50,062	119,187	+ 13.80	+ 10.0	1,055	
Madanpur	183	—	78	28,475	76,344	40,064	36,280	76,344	+ 14.61	+ 19.76	1,085	
Madanpur	179	—	96	26,415	80,788	46,632	34,156	80,788	+ 14.61	+ 19.76	1,085	
Madanpur	216	—	147	22,640	177,464	90,905	86,559	177,464	+ 17.53	+ 13.99	708	
Madanpur	214	—	139	26,415	177,464	90,905	86,559	177,464	+ 17.53	+ 13.99	708	
Madanpur	282	—	277	46,415	216,892	111,033	105,859	216,892	+ 17.53	+ 13.99	708	
Madanpur	216	—	160	34,905	119,187	69,125	50,062	119,187	+ 13.80	+ 10.0	1,055	
Madanpur	174	—	121	30,253	152,242	76,616	75,626	152,242	+ 16.50	+ 15.25	409	
COSY BARAK SUBDIVISION												
COSY BARAK SUBDIVISION	806	1	253	46,081	218,521	127,005	126,516	200,169	+ 24.19	+ 6.47	277	
Cosy Barak	243	1	63	26,070	85,390	47,099	38,291	85,390	+ 19.31	+ 9.91	361	
Madanpur	178	—	47	8,963	47,971	22,593	25,378	47,971	+ 17.53	+ 13.99	708	
Chharghat	213	—	60	17,225	61,214	30,390	30,824	61,214	+ 17.53	+ 13.99	708	
Chharghat	370	—	91	9,970	60,946	27,616	23,330	60,946	+ 17.53	+ 13.99	708	
CHITTAGONG HILLS												
CHITTAGONG HILLS	8,738	—	401	26,679	153,430	87,698	71,135	124,769	+ 23.30	+ 16.29	30	
Chakma	—	—	3,121	145	12,158	77,455	32,645	44,810	+ 56.14	+ 6.4	31	
Mong	—	—	603	133	4,870	27,618	13,378	14,240	+ 11.21	+ 12.6	24	
Mhomong	—	—	2,094	105	9,226	40,062	22,979	17,083	+ 11.21	+ 12.6	24	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile. 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901. Both sexes.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES	5,395	5	3,513	158,446	822,565	438,568	384,197	740,299	+ 11.11	+ 5.35	155
COOCH BIHAR	1,307	4	1,197	113,801	592,952	316,548	276,404	566,974	+ 4.58	+ 2.05	451
Kotwali	284	1	256	26,677	150,802	70,577	60,025	121,609	+ 7.40	+ 4.4	420
Tufanganj	223	1	134	15,532	80,147	43,516	36,631	73,498	+ 9.14	+ 1.5	352
Dinhat	249	1	309	23,601	148,629	73,579	69,950	143,900	+ 3.22	+ 2.0	582
Mathabhanga	334	1	265	26,648	142,604	75,649	67,055	140,153	+ 1.73	+ 3.5	427
Mekliganj	141	1	181	8,557	51,645	27,516	24,029	50,203	+ 2.67	+ 1.0	426
Haldibari	76	1	61	6,783	39,525	20,811	18,714	37,641	+ 5.01	+ 9.0	520
HILL TIPPERA	4,086	1	2,316	44,645	229,615	121,820	107,795	173,525	+ 32.48	.....	56
Sadar Subdivision ...	394	1	837	15,818	74,672	39,503	35,170	65,015	+ 13.80	.....	125
Kallakshahar	1,267	...	241	6,176	31,609	16,842	14,807	29,673	+ 52.20	.....	25
Khowai	391	...	409	4,024	21,398	11,149	10,249	10,245	+ 107.85	.....	55
Dharmanagar	292	...	48	4,348	19,058	10,245	8,811	10,170	+ 87.37	.....	65
Sonamura	192	...	124	3,499	18,062	9,705	8,354	31,229	+ 48.70	.....	94
Udaypur	753	...	246	6,534	40,114	21,315	18,796	27,343	- 9.66	.....	43
Belonia	402	...	272	3,839	19,187	10,198	8,989	27,343	- 9.66	.....	43
Subiam	195	...	89	899	5,515	2,895	2,017	27,343	- 9.66	.....	24

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

***POPULATION OF THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION
AND EDUCATION.***

THIS table shows for each thana the distribution of the people by religion, the number of persons returned as literate and the number who are literate in English. Statistics of population and of distribution by religion are also furnished for each police-station, but not statistics of literacy.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION

Burdwan

Division District Subdivision and Thana	Population	Total Population			Hindus		Distribution by	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL		46,763,647	23,895,593	22,868,054	10,814,217	10,053,837	12,377,715	11,490,013
BRITISH TERRITORY		45,493,077	23,268,825	22,224,252	10,545,711	8,833,070	10,845,512	11,744,127
BURDWAN DIVISION		1,467,714	726,905	740,809	3,510,459	3,400,091	571,334	608,818
BURDWAN		1,353,371	770,324	763,047	609,485	611,068	140,874	243,807
BANAR SUBDIVISION		683,101	349,619	333,482	230,090	260,289	71,772	71,439
Burdwan		88,672	45,451	43,221	27,456	33,833	4,195	6,090
Saltanah		83,064	41,056	42,008	25,405	26,603	5,003	8,721
Khandagrobh		80,362	40,858	40,504	20,007	21,173	9,135	8,995
Bansa		101,801	51,366	50,435	30,653	40,540	10,810	10,584
Saltanah		106,616	53,090	53,090	46,899	46,192	11,011	10,898
As such a		11,212	5,091	5,121	8,294	7,243	6,712	6,461
Meunah		33,603	16,963	16,640	12,070	12,574	4,900	4,069
Jamulpur		88,663	45,066	43,557	27,453	25,804	6,190	6,877
Gola		80,271	44,854	45,417	33,558	34,608	11,015	11,981
Asgram		86,163	4,638	4,531	34,334	34,000	7,857	7,461
ANAND SUBDIVISION		348,662	200,917	187,668	174,337	165,036	15,137	22,646
ANAND		177,312	91,060	86,258	79,197	1,113	5,948	8,126
ANAND		122,630	70,946	68,420	60,059	51,550	5,294	4,871
ANAND		44,472	23,746	22,766	91,051	18,330	9,044	1,859
BANAR		75,783	37,427	38,356	6,656	7,879	5,816	5,521
BANAR		131,808	6,723	6,286	39,473	52,098	4,601	3,797
ANAND		43,876	2,807	2,807	20,133	20,440	1,874	1,450
KAKA		35,487	17,430	18,057	15,394	16,843	1,174	1,039
KAKA SUBDIVISION		161,463	124,800	132,683	99,070	103,467	24,726	29,190
KAKA		88,873	44,666	44,207	33,473	34,355	10,883	10,880
KAKA		84,855	40,732	44,183	32,811	30,665	8,850	8,771
Khandagrobh		70,830	37,719	38,503	28,185	29,457	2,980	2,921
KAKA SUBDIVISION		278,223	120,994	114,237	79,058	82,278	30,740	30,082
KAKA		69,418	45,069	44,440	33,154	34,101	9,855	9,810
Khandagrobh		73,260	30,706	30,844	36,429	33,080	11,220	1,810
Khandagrobh		62,664	30,315	32,349	20,435	22,108	8,506	10,435
BIRBHUM		205,473	103,438	102,035	335,364	331,069	110,836	112,451
BANAR SUBDIVISION		644,472	320,097	274,328	208,118	209,309	69,987	60,730
BANAR		126,808	61,119	60,620	5,681	54,446	9,535	9,539
BANAR		51,884	25,748	26,133	20,400	19,585	4,907	5,074
BANAR		28,113	13,917	14,196	10,400	9,866	1,410	1,410
BANAR		51,700	20,400	19,016	11,551	11,509	1,791	1,816
BANAR		30,211	14,933	15,278	1,455	11,708	1,401	1,404
Dumra		135,511	67,098	68,413	8,336	54,611	13,527	13,680
Dumra		91,049	4,319	45,080	34,870	34,810	10,150	10,709
Dumra		44,482	21,016	21,466	18,244	14,005	3,235	3,251
Dumra		118,178	69,821	69,633	4,113	41,664	11,410	11,445
Dumra		69,338	45,845	44,493	31,723	31,146	6,877	6,819
Dumra		29,830	14,678	15,165	8,344	9,015	4,078	4,078
Dumra		22,616	40,080	42,600	39,600	38,800	8,000	8,800
Dumra		33,463	33,016	34,100	32,000	31,147	3,943	5,000
Dumra		391,001	233,741	192,260	120,416	100,380	60,340	61,701
Dumra		110,468	55,111	58,288	36,808	35,411	13,314	13,888
Dumra		67,077	44,482	44,482	31,070	35,555	4,986	8,000
Dumra		80,108	44,500	45,608	28,000	28,000	15,500	15,500
Dumra		63,271	45,940	47,302	31,004	29,007	23,494	23,000

The above figures in columns 10 to 19 are for the 11th and 12th months

OF THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
70,260	59,486	571,581	359,199	136,520	126,189	5,323,195	252,048	469,640	28,475
70,127	59,591	571,248	358,954	152,594	123,271	5,272,491	249,563	466,088	28,390
7,545	6,257	171,709	170,895	1,178	538	816,329	47,707	103,699	4,859
2,035	1,765	12,069	11,514	141	95	145,581	9,971	22,514	1,042
122	158	1,622	1,604	14	12	71,650	4,818	10,589	123
101	121	23	28	7	1	10,853	1,176	3,041	53
...	...	354	310	...	...	8,458	401	865	...
...	...	67	79	...	...	6,660	371	951	7
11	...	334	342	...	...	11,912	663	1,390	15
1	...	211	203	...	...	10,544	655	1,704	18
...	...	89	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	122	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	553	606	...	...	6,052	681	1,189	15
5	17	...	...	7	11	8,003	530	869	10
1	...	40	36	...	...	7,047	341	680	5
1,885	1,563	9,181	8,517	127	83	29,281	1,168	4,855	34
1,459	1,271	5,013	4,639	73	51	11,077	491	2,217	13
1,259	1,153	4,639	4,273	28	21	...	...	...	...
200	116	374	336	45	30	...	...	...	...
392	37	3,450	3,207	51	32	15,665	591	2,439	18
259	307	3,368	3,616	54	32	...	...	...	...
3	2	147	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	718	671	...	...	2,859	86	208	3
3	1	101	75	...	...	25,915	1,423	3,254	21
1	...	...	...	...	...	6,641	118	669	2
2	1	...	...	...	...	10,426	861	2,025	16
...	...	101	75	...	...	6,818	444	507	3
45	45	1,165	1,118	...	...	17,368	1,557	2,283	32
45	43	1,114	1,075	...	...	6,816	911	973	23
...	...	49	43	...	...	4,668	394	847	4
...	...	2	...	...	...	5,894	253	463	5
419	394	27,550	27,042	169	59	79,544	2,964	7,058	99
79	90	14,766	14,177	147	49	46,421	1,766	4,401	27
40	60	5,706	5,661	70	36	13,116	690	1,604	9
35	55	409	410	3	1	...	...	...	...
4	5	501	742	67	35	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,445	2,444	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2,060	2,075	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	14	1,232	1,134	52	12	11,810	376	1,166	7
11	14	828	764	52	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	424	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	16	6,940	6,526	25	1	17,322	353	1,204	19
28	16	6,144	5,781	23	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	799	745	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	215	263	...	...	5,143	178	376	1
...	...	628	593	...	...	5,189	170	461	...
540	304	12,784	12,865	22	10	32,649	1,088	2,146	6
283	261	4,591	4,571	11	2	11,188	370	999	3
16	7	4,335	4,354	5	...	8,288	295	567	2
40	36	2,333	2,367	2	4	7,593	211	327	1
1	...	1,525	1,543	4	4	5,675	212	259	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Burdwan

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	LOCALITY	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Total	Male	Female	HINDUS		MUSLIMANS	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
3	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
BAIKURA	---	1,138,670	562,383	576,285	488,848	501,313	25,845	25,867
SADAR SUBDIVISION		749,964	375,108	375,658	318,789	327,355	7,544	7,310
Bankura		156,373	7253	75216	64,360	67,870	2,181	* 365
	Bankura	84,169	47,181	47,437	44,274	45,973	1,757	2,040
	Chhatra	64,205	36,272	81,433	24,484	25,333	24	2,023
Osaka		120,891	29,627	49,876	61,715	85,141	1,611	1,928
	Osaka	70,010	28,681	40,129	37,778	58,549	3,000	261
	Talagura	41,591	8,814	2,777	17,150	17,590	511	427
Gangajalhati		189,440	93,331	96,107	85,156	19,523	2,033	2,010
	Gangajalhati	92,455	46,207	41,553	47,854	40,505	* 44	301
	Bairora	43,010	21,915	21,733	18,978	14,410	208	291
	Barjora	53,972	24,211	32,711	20,641	31,116	1,461	1,528
Khatra		129,990	64,516	65,145	44,155	45,685	951	870
	Khatra	95,881	45,011	41,855	33,140	35,840	815	438
	Indpur	40,135	22,576	25,222	11,143	18,116	452	367
Rampur		110,078	54,645	55,477	59,232	39,878	389	583
Simpal		56,489	28,574	19,098	14,872	14,167	500	479
VISHNUPUR SUBDIVISION		391,705	191,750	200,426	170,059	178,274	18,501	10,258
Vishnupur		138,735	67,767	78,875	67,721	66,411	8,369	2,327
	Vishnupur	20,478	10,025	10,453	9,635	10,962	534	88
	Chhatra	22,789	11,569	14,256	12,478	10,273	818	721
	Jagpur	35,748	18,550	27,748	18,275	16,091	1,018	1,043
	Jayrampur	61,720	29,619	35,164	27,727	30,160	1,228	1,505
Somnakhil		87,042	40,123	41,919	35,477	38,158	3,631	3,183
Kotalpur		91,689	45,446	46,545	40,698	40,694	4,932	3,189
Indpur		77,940	35,064	39,793	31,870	35,810	8,875	6,437
MIDNAPORE		2,821,401	1,410,714	1,410,687	1,240,670	1,236,652	56,209	87,360
SADAR SUBDIVISION		1,300,080	654,725	645,355	541,487	537,066	40,683	35,422
Mudonga		76,171	40,704	35,725	30,679	28,355	7,116	6,577
Kharakpur		162,875	80,069	82,807	66,004	63,271	3,011	3,440
Jhargam		80,251	41,442	40,569	42,447	33,071	1081	1,045
Barpur		112,270	55,787	56,883	47,874	45,316	630	836
Solan		59,678	2,702	26,488	24,659	24,531	612	629
Debra		68,790	35,511	33,278	27,728	27,220	2,721	2,711
Saharg		147,590	5,915	71,647	9,166	69,746	2,718	2,718
	Saharg	57,950	44,665	43,404	42,377	42,470	1,045	989
	V. S. S.	59,641	29,474	30,155	26,709	27,265	2,710	2,325
Narayanpur		123,328	67,403	69,978	67,468	63,801	1,683	1,674
	Narayanpur	86,134	43,735	44,376	44,376	39,785	1,413	1,475
	Kesari	37,197	16,617	19,550	18,270	10,146	375	375
Carbota		126,253	65,440	60,913	47,094	44,703	3,623	3,355
Ka. Kpur		83,667	41,571	41,476	34,070	33,843	4,632	3,227
Kanjan		128,236	64,333	62,003	53,800	56,442	3,268	3,315
	Dantan	85,068	46,534	46,777	45,987	42,079	2,150	2,022
	Mohampur	30,043	15,121	14,913	14,113	14,370	778	50
Gopballabpur		183,172	91,334	81,845	68,770	64,301	650	411
	Gopballabpur	122,632	60,899	61,035	50,725	49,901	634	390
	Narayanpur	40,640	20,277	20,275	13,468	13,400	111	81
GRATAL SUBDIVISION		501,396	247,945	253,451	180,661	184,749	7,475	8,003
	Chatal	83,341	41,253	41,253	39,945	39,945	1,807	1,001
	Impur	123,167	57,781	54,486	46,971	41,879	1,975	2,339
	Chandrakona	54,638	27,586	47,778	43,492	43,622	3,438	3,478
	Chandrakona	71,300	35,689	38,672	31,988	35,015	5,474	2,430
	Kamrup	23,638	11,095	11,240	10,507	10,787	3,021	1,128

The thana figures in columns 16-19 are for Hindus Musalmans

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
550	482	47,556	48,421	6	7	103,286	4,099	7,543	101
506	468	44,460	45,559	6	7	61,647	2,223	5,959	39
245	238	8,624	8,580	...	2	11,801	663	1,597	20
247	235	825	707	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	7,709	7,783	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	3,465	3,618	...	...	10,050	293	542	6
4	1	705	629	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	2,507	2,990	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	20	4,567	4,504	4	5	15,614	488	1,076	3
12	5	477	462	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	24	3,034	3,055	4	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	106	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,114	9,323	...	...	10,314	018	302	9
...	...	4,350	8,551	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	754	772	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	235	14,768	15,291	2	...	6,717	158	104	1
...	...	3,922	1,223	...	...	3,241	58	18	...
24	14	2,896	2,882	...	...	41,591	1,693	3,305	11
24	14	2,060	2,146	...	...	15,084	668	1,309	5
6	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	11	1,104	1,371	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	218	200	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	637	676	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	195	108	...	...	7,768	319	538	...
...	...	403	354	...	...	10,420	361	756	4
..	...	229	214	...	...	8,110	375	617	2
2,229	1,937	71,131	74,506	525	232	254,746	9,443	13,012	699
2,099	1,826	69,615	72,841	491	204	100,640	3,884	5,224	41
311	309	2,124	2,227	10	10	8,308	1,148	1,885	16
1,310	1,038	3,612	3,682	462	183	11,032	516	1,138	9
144	141	6,263	6,569	...	...	3,755	295	132	...
39	60	16,869	17,071	...	...	4,670	108	100	...
103	116	4,452	4,513	3	3	3,227	64	76	1
1	...	3,007	2,901	...	...	7,000	87	278	1
...	...	518	559	1	...	18,109	165	394	...
...	...	39	26	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	479	533	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	25	3,216	3,256	...	...	9,864	308	223	1
20	10	1,077	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	10	2,138	2,187	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	8	10,073	10,086	6	..	10,922	308	425	2
...	...	710	730	...	...	7,266	164	251	2
3	2	2,162	2,240	...	...	8,091	290	256	1
3	2	2,154	2,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	97	16,680	17,107	...	...	6,617	141	116	3
42	34	9,939	10,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	63	6,691	6,797	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	708	698	...	...	20,640	638	1,408	11
...	...	211	194	...	...	5,082	99	427	3
...	...	165	139	...	...	9,044	234	466	6
1	1	342	366	...	...	6,514	306	516	2
1	1	275	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67	60	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Animists; the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Burdwan

Division, District, Subdivision and Taluk	Police-station	TOTAL POPULATION.			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Total.	Male	Female.	HINDUS.		Musulmans.	
					Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MIDNAPORE—concluded.								
TAMLUK SUBDIVISION	—	601,809	304,730	297,079	243,240	258,839	31,998	38,240
Tamluk	—	161,872	78,943	77,929	67,943	74,004	8,943	1,200
Tamluk	Tamluk	101,646	51,933	51,713	41,770	45,931	5,943	2,540
	Mayna	60,224	30,472	29,752	25,917	24,512	1,405	1,319
Maynagar	—	102,323	51,870	51,453	44,134	44,153	4,941	3,319
	Maynagar	64,612	32,304	32,308	27,271	27,554	3,984	4,173
	Geothai	17,411	8,802	8,611	7,867	7,599	275	841
Butabala	—	74,240	37,134	37,106	31,443	31,941	4,971	4,819
Uttarabali	—	152,681	76,341	76,340	64,148	64,148	8,367	10,192
Sandigram	—	126,070	63,035	63,035	51,279	51,841	1,635	1,271
COSTAL SUBDIVISION.	—	416,483	211,214	205,269	204,336	190,894	10,493	15,375
Khalai	—	17,368	8,941	8,427	7,577	7,794	1,240	2,354
Khalai	—	177,708	89,348	88,360	73,119	72,714	4,179	4,964
	Costal	100,168	51,111	49,057	40,714	40,308	4,297	4,903
	Halting	24,442	12,221	12,221	10,111	11,111	1,000	1,111
	Sandigram	44,088	22,044	22,044	18,111	18,111	3,933	3,933
Baruabar	—	70,007	35,003	35,004	29,003	29,004	2,500	2,500
Baruabar	—	126,734	63,367	63,367	51,111	51,111	4,256	4,256
	Baruabar	23,774	11,887	11,887	10,111	10,111	1,776	1,776
Zaka	—	76,320	38,160	38,160	31,111	31,111	4,000	4,000
Baruabar	—	102,063	51,031	51,032	40,111	40,111	4,000	4,000
HOOGHLY	—	1,090,097	555,813	534,284	451,784	432,046	21,670	22,338
BADAR SUBDIVISION	—	312,043	157,670	154,373	117,030	114,446	30,903	31,490
Bakurath	—	46,663	23,331	23,332	19,111	19,111	4,220	4,221
Yadua	—	71,043	35,521	35,522	29,111	29,111	6,410	6,411
Dhachakali	—	77,228	38,614	38,614	31,111	31,111	7,503	7,504
	Dhachakali	23,466	11,733	11,733	9,111	9,111	2,622	2,623
	Dachar	23,761	11,880	11,881	9,111	9,111	2,769	2,770
Polta	—	43,461	21,730	21,731	17,111	17,111	4,619	4,620
Hooghly	—	64,722	32,361	32,361	26,111	26,111	6,250	6,251
	Hooghly	41,620	20,810	20,810	17,111	17,111	3,700	3,701
	Magra	23,102	11,551	11,551	9,111	9,111	2,440	2,441
SERAMPORE SUBDIVISION	—	461,286	245,017	216,269	202,141	179,411	41,229	55,858
Haripal	—	103,704	51,852	51,852	41,111	41,111	7,000	8,441
	Haripal	60,610	30,305	30,305	24,111	24,111	6,194	6,195
	Haripal	42,794	21,397	21,397	17,111	17,111	4,286	4,287
Jangipara	—	58,601	29,300	29,301	23,111	23,111	6,189	6,190
Serampore	—	112,164	56,082	56,082	45,111	45,111	10,971	10,972
	Serampore	73,854	36,927	36,927	29,111	29,111	7,816	7,817
	Uttarabali	10,647	5,323	5,324	4,111	4,111	1,212	1,213
	Uttarabali	24,063	12,031	12,032	9,111	9,111	2,920	2,921
Singer	—	76,003	38,001	38,002	31,111	31,111	6,890	6,891
Chandabala	—	111,704	55,852	55,852	45,111	45,111	10,741	10,742
ARAMBACH SUBDIVISION	—	316,729	158,364	158,365	132,643	137,747	19,736	20,621
Arambach	—	119,406	59,703	59,703	49,111	50,476	8,687	10,127
	Arambach	76,604	38,302	38,302	31,111	32,833	6,469	7,469
	Arambach	42,802	21,401	21,401	17,111	17,643	3,288	3,758
Goghat	—	90,170	45,085	45,085	37,111	37,111	7,974	7,975
	Goghat	74,268	37,134	37,134	30,111	30,111	7,023	7,024
	Swanabali	23,902	11,951	11,951	17,000	17,000	4,951	4,952
Khandakul	—	89,184	44,592	44,592	35,111	35,111	9,481	9,482

The above figures in columns 10-12 are for Hindus, Musulmans

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,811	1,509	1,820	507	252	121	123,801	10,274	35,274	2,400
1,710	1,265	1,802	507	180	66	76,477	7,621	26,061	1,474
183	136	287	100	24	5	5,263	696	2,225	83
106	64	205	23	...	...	1,753	228	248	27
1,237	909	150	45	123	57	39,437	5,434	18,571	1,333
27	10	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
26	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	70	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
448	415	...	...	25	10	...	...	...	...
210	169	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
23	20	117	45	33	34	...	...	...	...
50	34	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...
90	27	14	...	15	1	...	...	...	...
60	21	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	171	7	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	22	25	3	...	35	1	1	...
182	92	901	29	30	4	10,482	823	3,618	57
16	...	452	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	60	177	6	11	4	...	...	...	...
47	32	532	13	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	105	11	...	...	10,502	439	1,403	24
...	...	141	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	46	18	...	72	55	45,773	1,681	5,799	33
1	...	48	...	6	10	15,575	632	2,122	14
1	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	10	11	9,349	398	1,469	8
90	43	...	...	54	34	10,032	401	1,172	11
31	11	...	...	23	33	...	...	...	...
59	32	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,398	250	1,036	...
...
...

Division.

37,907	30,181	16,847	15,237	8,166	3,819	898,123	99,105	200,851	18,504
8,914	7,113	6,701	5,050	677	166	281,510	19,508	38,528	1,432
2,111	1,028	323	104	9	...	85,166	2,805	4,166	36
1,117	1,085	...	...	...	...	17,888	462	835	5
20	17	...	...	...	...	8,221	185	458	...
119	25	...	...	7	...	13,068	668	1,438	15
236	225	71	53	...	...	28,488	825	947	13
31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	106	71	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619	576	251	141	2	...	16,541	665	488	3
4,064	3,445	3,006	2,069	68	32	74,516	4,142	9,725	70
187	150	13	...	1	...	11,358	540	1,339	5
181	142	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
700	703	870	820	...	...	5,362	93	230	...
75	61	92	96	3	2	16,022	1,070	1,238	12
29	2	810	785	...	...	7,928	194	334	4
357	338	56	18	...	...	5,100	174	533	...
329	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	14	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	9	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
393	255	760	89	18	14	9,578	1,009	2,735	30
276	194	395	251	3	3	5,143	694	1,670	12
1,813	1,708	...	...	...	...	5,463	171	204	1
73	34	1	...	43	13	8,502	205	1,437	4

and Animists; the district figures are for all religions. outside municipal limits is shown separately. In Provincial Table I Howrah, Golabari and Sibpur are grouped together.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Presidency

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND TOWN	Police-station	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION			
		Total	Male	Female	Hindus		Muslims	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24 PARAGANAS— continued.								
BARRACKPORE SUB- DIVISION	—	228,594	125,326	103,268	167,869	70,725	59,008	69,339
Barrackpore	—	43,610	24,723	18,886	19,341	13,725	8,843	8,881
Barrackpore	—	72,768	4,200	34,900	21,330	17,110	14,711	7,272
Barrackpore	—	2,088	10,175	10,952	19,100	8,611	4,614	2,810
Barrackpore	—	48,171	21,321	13,944	8,271	14,692	9,469	2,616
Chandpur	—	26,278	14,200	2,434	28,404	4,478	2,553	1,181
Khardaha	—	22,465	18,406	9,940	9,121	9,97	8,179	8,413
Samdih	—	26,867	15,752	19,144	9,607	9,607	8,740	8,116
Samdih	—	101,182	62,174	26,505	4,420	27,718	12,568	9,341
Samdih	—	81,359	3,470	20,400	21,227	16,471	7,440	4,789
Samdih	—	60,414	91,720	45,470	35,111	11,918	11,250	4,810
Samdih	—	11,647	4,002	4,814	1,647	3,444	1,133	900
Samdih	—	27,608	17,112	10,473	41,337	4,780	4,600	2,600
BARRACKPORE SUB-DIVISION	—	228,594	125,326	103,268	67,873	38,809	28,835	21,461
Barua	—	74,320	24,443	25,817	13,337	14,971	22,000	20,736
Barua	—	82,232	21,802	2,349	9,450	9,450	22,102	20,078
Barua	—	166,280	2,500	74,081	2,371	24,122	42,118	20,140
Barua	—	87,070	45,410	41,670	19,570	16,100	27,100	21,400
Barua	—	33,404	17,234	11,404	11,404	9,780	6,770	5,600
Barua	—	26,165	14,300	17,471	8,641	7,297	8,840	8,077
MAHISABADI SUB-DIVISION	—	605,478	293,908	205,510	113,284	103,847	100,607	97,093
Maduria	—	141,940	72,817	49,653	29,251	24,320	61,501	67,400
Maduria	—	20,714	48,833	8,102	16,000	11,552	22,510	21,322
Maduria	—	61,228	2,300	29,801	12,112	12,760	11,141	17,117
Maduria	—	68,720	20,653	48,809	29,814	19,718	20,411	22,214
Maduria	—	28,453	16,900	20,350	19,500	17,500	20,300	20,300
Maduria	—	120,283	11,274	24,118	44,400	40,110	10,857	12,612
Maduria	—	72,487	24,000	24,250	20,450	24,200	11,250	9,300
Maduria	—	33,200	12,340	19,600	19,600	16,511	9,812	8,304
Maduria	—	24,000	12,850	10,810	9,650	2,405	1,990	1,306
SCOUTS OF CALCUTTA	—	147,240	80,283	57,047	29,063	30,878	33,498	25,901
Comptrolr of Ma-	—	48,178	24,700	17,355	22,110	18,000	8,000	4,743
Comptrolr of Ma-	—	53,767	31,731	22,028	19,720	13,174	11,000	8,500
Comptrolr of Ma-	—	46,298	21,000	11,650	16,000	7,000	12,400	10,300
CALCUTTA	—	228,007	107,674	238,283	404,728	200,385	173,261	67,009
Chandpur Ward 1	—	53,030	22,420	29,400	29,220	18,320	4,221	1,044
Chandpur Ward 2	—	35,073	21,124	11,000	21,124	11,124	1,000	1,000
Chandpur Ward 3	—	64,010	22,877	31,611	27,233	18,200	9,000	3,400
Chandpur Ward 4	—	48,112	29,815	15,477	24,447	14,211	8,000	3,400
Chandpur Ward 5	—	67,114	28,120	11,900	35,000	12,200	1,815	1,211
Chandpur Ward 6	—	50,841	31,000	11,900	20,320	1,000	4,400	1,200
Chandpur Ward 7	—	30,465	22,250	2,200	4,000	4,755	7,000	7,000
Chandpur Ward 8	—	27,000	47,000	15,000	16,000	6,400	4,400	8,000
Chandpur Ward 9	—	63,462	48,000	20,000	27,000	14,000	2,000	2,000
Chandpur Ward 10	—	26,014	18,000	6,000	9,000	8,400	2,000	1,000
Chandpur Ward 11	—	28,000	19,000	10,000	14,000	1,000	1,000	275
Chandpur Ward 12	—	6,200	2,000	600	2,000	200	200	100
Chandpur Ward 13	—	26,400	22,777	3,000	11,000	8,744	1,000	1,000
Chandpur Ward 14	—	32,112	33,900	19,200	9,000	2,000	10,750	4,750
Chandpur Ward 15	—	11,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000
Chandpur Ward 16	—	8,200	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	300
Chandpur Ward 17	—	3,100	8,000	0	3,247	0	0	0
Chandpur Ward 18	—	8,000	8,000	1,574	2,000	0	1,400	307
Chandpur Ward 19	—	45,072	29,500	10,000	7,000	3,000	9,000	4,000
Chandpur Ward 20	—	37,081	22,100	14,000	10,000	8,000	10,147	9,150
Chandpur Ward 21	—	30,952	29,100	15,335	13,300	8,000	8,719	7,100
Chandpur Ward 22	—	84,500	33,000	31,000	22,000	18,000	5,000	1,000
Chandpur Ward 23	—	10,740	12,000	8,000	10,000	4,500	3,200	800
Chandpur Ward 24	—	21,500	13,000	6,000	8,000	6,715	3,000	3,000
Chandpur Ward 25	—	43,000	31,000	19,000	21,778	9,250	9,250	3,441
Chandpur Ward 26	—	4,411	1,000	400	1,000	300	1,000	0
Chandpur Ward 27	—	26,000	23,700	1,000	8,000	400	10,000	0
Chandpur Ward 28	—	3,200	3,000	—	1,750	—	1,250	0

The figures for a in columns 10-19 are for Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The figures for a in columns 20-29 are for Europeans, Sikhs and Jains. The figures for a in columns 30-39 are for Parsis, Buddhists and others. The figures for a in columns 40-49 are for the total population. The figures for a in columns 50-59 are for the total population. The figures for a in columns 60-69 are for the total population. The figures for a in columns 70-79 are for the total population. The figures for a in columns 80-89 are for the total population. The figures for a in columns 90-99 are for the total population.

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

BY RELIGION						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,075	1,055	625	219	340	84	56,646	4,413	9,495	119
108	98	32	6	11	14	6,978	1,092	2,521	29
676	521	180	83	256	50	4,833	117	422	2
357	372	155	70	215	42	...	...	...	...
119	10	24	13	11	8	...	...	...	...
214	125	23	16	22	4	1,335	36	146	3
10	30	206	100	...	...	2,052	473	000	15
570	243	22	11	8	1	3,470	24	661	7
402	155	100	3	43	15	10,783	1,570	2,806	33
251	121	...	...	27	9	...	...	...	...
155	37	100	3	16	6	...	...	...	...
25	23	161	61	7	...	2,232	479	940	12
73	466	10	15	250	42	4,255	402	1,099	14
152	141	331	215	2	1	50,046	1,645	3,827	56
1	...	83	72	...	...	7,696	491	842	17
1	1	...	...	1	1	5,916	120	336	4
120	140	248	143	1	...	16,431	1,023	2,649	35
24	13	157	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	111	117	1	...	...	...	...	...
141	115	2,468	2,553	66	...	31,580	1,942	2,794	27
8	4	84	101	...	...	11,530	654	845	8
8	4	83	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	9,082	721	1,086	4
50	75	103	103	11	...	4,856	140	243	2
53	42	2,251	2,146	53	...	0,162	427	615	13
...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	41	2,251	2,146	55	...	...	...	...	...
551	429	11	...	192	59	19,644	2,548	6,114	218
283	326	11	...	63	26	7,080	886	2,088	35
119	45	...	...	19	7	7,082	1,332	3,014	169
120	58	...	...	110	6	4,592	320	1,012	14
22,472	17,079	39	17	6,850	3,170	240,432	47,435	111,131	16,105
14	12	...	...	49	63	14,603	4,013	7,876	317
5	12	...	...	5	2	11,297	1,777	5,309	76
113	99	...	...	52	32	13,462	3,806	7,667	406
263	312	1	...	207	173	12,674	3,322	8,067	339
30	33	...	...	414	247	19,724	1,119	5,227	79
52	137	...	...	225	231	16,439	2,719	6,083	363
414	66	...	...	1,075	308	15,263	480	1,632	25
1,019	991	...	...	1,957	732	11,613	918	4,413	54
938	753	...	...	267	165	19,243	3,216	11,616	304
2,291	1,949	...	...	963	398	5,311	587	1,705	49
1,261	1,362	...	...	102	54	8,654	1,762	6,234	154
608	479	...	...	325	93	2,148	1	142	1
1,924	1,563	...	...	254	228	6,800	312	1,380	26
2,206	1,602	...	...	58	89	6,169	1,087	2,729	118
1,330	1,195	...	...	31	23	1,827	139	424	19
940	574	...	...	23	14	1,350	41	134	9
670	471	...	...	13	10	707	23	52	15
250	235	...	...	7	...	1,168	33	226	1
1,387	1,812	...	...	55	36	6,391	955	3,620	186
810	703	...	...	18	25	4,613	694	1,401	54
705	489	...	...	103	57	6,804	1,127	2,808	136
028	015	...	...	93	64	13,728	3,098	7,899	355
258	190	...	...	210	24	4,477	556	1,360	31
472	440	...	...	1	1	2,058	105	731	8
403	336	...	...	6	16	6,026	748	2,686	43
1,435	210	...	...	80	3	1,017	18	84	2
1,366	40	...	...	181	12	3,438	35	322	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	9	...

are for all religions.
for the North and South Barrackpore municipalities, which are given separately.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF

Presidency

Division District Subdivisions and Taluka	Police-station.	TOTAL POPULATION			Hindus		MUSLIMANS	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NADIA	—	1,417,945	612,280	805,664	272,014	340,433	484,738	478,784
KURUSTIA SUBDIVISION	—	436,443	226,238	210,205	89,311	66,532	130,734	181,277
Kashua	—	100,304	55,601	44,703	21,708	13,996	31,235	40,464
Shyama	—	130,663	70,346	60,317	26,835	19,474	44,743	49,544
	Meerut	87,460	48,267	39,193	18,579	14,616	31,296	31,191
	Meerut	81,204	47,971	33,233	13,736	11,858	23,437	23,244
Danabpur	—	61,780	34,140	27,640	13,516	13,572	26,543	24,679
Kumartuli	—	127,166	65,777	61,389	31,235	31,235	62,470	61,323
	Khokha	70,303	38,731	31,572	15,511	15,511	31,022	31,022
	Kumartuli	97,658	27,046	29,817	15,724	15,724	31,448	30,301
MADHURA SUBDIVISION	—	378,567	187,433	191,134	44,132	53,483	104,743	106,180
Karimganj	—	74,760	40,411	34,349	19,077	13,111	32,791	33,370
Karimganj	—	60,361	32,079	28,282	13,333	11,944	27,811	26,776
Mohoraj	—	73,662	36,341	37,321	17,722	14,529	32,516	31,509
Taluk	—	62,210	35,000	27,210	10,633	11,977	21,111	22,177
CHANDRA SUBDIVISION	—	842,032	423,132	418,900	157,710	155,228	274,470	274,470
Chandrapur	—	61,808	32,075	29,733	13,181	13,181	26,362	26,362
Chandrapur	—	60,842	31,041	29,801	13,181	13,181	26,362	26,362
Alandaha	—	67,012	34,746	32,266	13,181	13,181	26,362	26,362
Jalpaiguri	—	34,113	17,414	16,699	7,279	7,410	14,689	14,689
SADAR SUBDIVISION	—	384,414	183,436	181,178	88,838	90,798	92,808	89,718
Kalimati	—	63,122	32,450	30,672	13,344	14,318	27,662	28,196
Kalimati	—	60,163	31,011	29,152	13,344	13,344	26,688	26,688
Kalimati	—	60,603	31,330	29,273	13,344	13,344	26,688	26,688
	Kalimati	36,762	18,880	17,882	8,177	8,705	16,882	16,882
	Kalimati	44,941	22,550	21,396	9,167	9,639	18,826	18,826
Kalimati	—	176,836	88,451	88,385	42,001	42,001	84,002	84,002
	Kalimati	76,308	38,301	38,007	18,181	18,181	36,362	36,362
	Kalimati	70,440	35,029	35,411	16,648	16,648	33,296	33,296
MADHURA SUBDIVISION	—	270,733	132,114	138,619	67,017	81,898	48,419	44,177
Kandarpur	—	63,847	32,453	31,394	16,015	17,180	33,195	33,195
Kandarpur	—	62,438	31,394	31,044	16,015	17,180	33,195	33,195
Chakdaha	—	61,267	30,620	30,647	16,015	17,180	33,195	33,195
	Chakdaha	61,267	30,620	30,647	16,015	17,180	33,195	33,195
	Chakdaha	29,741	15,310	14,431	6,118	6,408	12,526	12,526
MURSHIDABAD	—	1,372,374	676,283	696,091	320,270	325,011	350,132	367,070
SADAR SUBDIVISION	—	317,783	153,063	164,720	103,818	102,423	123,694	126,494
Barisal (Gorabari)	—	81,217	40,603	40,614	21,111	20,000	41,111	40,799
Barisal	—	116,938	58,464	58,474	30,111	30,000	60,111	59,199
	Barisal	76,045	38,130	37,914	18,111	18,000	36,111	35,888
	Barisal	42,293	21,330	20,964	12,000	12,000	24,000	23,911
Barisal	—	60,770	30,385	30,385	15,111	15,111	30,222	30,166
	Barisal	63,361	31,680	31,681	16,111	16,111	32,222	32,166
	Barisal	66,543	33,271	33,272	17,111	17,111	34,222	34,166
	Barisal	69,663	34,831	34,832	18,111	18,111	36,222	36,166
	Barisal	67,129	33,564	33,565	17,111	17,111	34,222	34,166
	Barisal	26,424	13,212	13,212	6,555	6,555	13,111	13,111
Darshel	—	112,242	56,121	56,121	28,060	28,060	56,121	56,121
	Darshel	66,001	33,000	33,001	16,500	16,500	33,000	33,000
	Darshel	47,241	23,120	23,121	11,560	11,560	23,121	23,121
LALBAUGH SUBDIVISION	—	193,128	97,064	96,064	45,000	44,766	43,749	42,821
Shagwanpola	—	66,284	33,142	33,142	16,571	16,571	33,142	33,142
Shagwanpola	—	21,202	10,601	10,601	5,300	5,300	10,601	10,601
Shagwanpola	—	11,100	5,550	5,550	2,775	2,775	5,550	5,550
Shagwanpola	—	12,540	6,270	6,270	3,135	3,135	6,270	6,270
Shagwanpola	—	40,424	20,212	20,212	10,106	10,106	20,212	20,212
Shagwanpola	—	49,833	24,916	24,917	12,458	12,458	24,916	24,916

The above figures in columns 10-12 are for Hindus. Muslims
 * Chhapra and Barisal were treated as thana for census purpose.

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4,717	4,415	1,498	1,435	62	21	70,895	11,039	15,909	358
120	72	54	4	30	12	19,978	2,067	3,920	50
16	11	...	...	2	...	5,254	642	1,239	16
95	53	34	4	31	11	6,073	535	1,346	5
9	0	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
16	44	34	4	25	10	...	...	...	...
9	5	...	...	3	1	2,257	88	154	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	6,394	791	1,181	9
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...
2,225	2,090	...	...	...	...	15,960	1,116	1,722	12
42	55	...	...	...	...	3,061	443	495	6
305	262	...	...	...	...	2,352	43	213	1
1,253	1,252	...	...	...	...	3,471	423	706	5
623	241	...	...	...	...	4,176	177	318	...
486	419	36	41	...	...	9,758	759	1,419	20
14	91	...	...	...	...	2,396	177	410	10
471	538	36	41	...	...	2,468	292	426	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	3,592	189	402	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,412	61	181	2
1,800	1,750	952	913	9	5	20,435	3,725	4,645	82
3	1	107	91	...	...	2,318	241	292	...
9	...	10	90	...	...	2,458	499	563	11
15	12	92	88	...	...	4,101	327	591	4
1	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	12	81	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,773	1,737	634	637	9	3	11,632	2,658	3,109	67
431	561	478	485	3	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	150	152	6	3	...	...	...	...
1,312	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	84	426	475	14	6	14,864	2,503	3,264	58
...	...	97	101	7	6	4,795	1,216	1,346	20
79	77	8	6	7	...	6,283	886	1,256	11
9	7	321	363	...	...	4,786	371	662	7
9	7	317	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	211	7,141	7,278	547	452	73,427	6,063	10,291	274
151	150	567	574	29	6	18,875	2,699	4,247	82
135	153	101	89	18	4	4,586	1,535	2,518	57
8	5	24	15	4	2	4,480	351	654	6
4	2	6	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	16	4	3	2	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1,906	255	210	3
1	...	5	8	...	...	1,344	123	189	5
...	...	437	403	...	...	1,187	52	55	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	2,084	92	196	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
3	1	...	...	...	...	3,286	291	485	6
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
28	41	5,150	5,289	442	589	9,750	859	1,653	52
7	3	184	162	7	...	1,921	41	57	4
8	6	12	12	8	13	1,379	343	794	21
10	24	6	7	196	167	1,345	229	496	13
1	...	542	567	226	217	607	98	69	1
1	2	2,328	2,630	6	2	1,852	66	114	13
1	6	1,867	1,911	...	...	2,620	61	164	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions, and are shown as such in Provincial Table I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF

Presidency

Division District Subdivision and Taluka	Police-station	Total Population			DISTRIBUTION BY			
					Hindus		Musulmans	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MURSHIDABAD— continued								
JISPUR subdivision	—	227,250	171,094	561,906	75,022	78,021	28,022	106,022
Lalga	—	66,617	32,296	34,321	9,245	9,245	23,022	24,227
Kalyanathpur	—	73,650	35,404	38,246	12,526	11,428	23,220	24,225
Mirsapur	—	47,627	18,511	29,116	14,523	14,523	6,123	9,225
Suti	—	87,222	35,721	51,501	15,511	15,511	14,511	18,027
Shamshirganj	—	102,808	49,428	53,380	18,541	22,207	24,527	26,272
Shamshirganj	—	79,422	35,252	44,170	12,427	12,427	11,213	13,214
Parakha	—	32,643	15,716	16,927	5,124	5,124	7,224	7,225
KANDI subdivision	—	301,483	149,487	152,996	95,222	97,223	22,222	23,223
Bharatpur	—	96,221	47,227	49,044	15,221	15,221	12,222	12,223
Karim	—	28,628	13,224	15,404	7,221	7,221	6,222	6,223
Karimnagar	—	93,193	45,423	47,770	15,221	15,221	12,222	12,223
Kharman	—	68,240	32,224	36,016	12,221	12,221	11,222	11,223
Kandi	—	44,794	17,421	27,373	12,121	12,121	11,222	11,223
Barwan	—	74,572	35,421	39,151	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
Gokaran	—	26,641	12,221	14,420	5,221	5,221	6,222	6,223
JESSORE	—	173,224	90,122	83,102	35,423	35,223	28,222	28,223
JESSORE subdivision	—	32,224	16,222	16,002	20,224	20,224	12,222	12,223
Kalka	—	166,628	83,222	83,406	15,221	15,221	12,222	12,223
Ita rukunda	—	44,276	21,221	23,055	8,221	8,221	7,222	7,223
Kalka	—	111,160	55,221	55,939	15,221	15,221	12,222	12,223
Jhanda	—	124,680	62,224	62,456	22,221	22,221	19,222	19,223
Jhanda	—	88,220	44,221	44,049	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
Kotechandpur	—	26,220	12,221	14,049	7,221	7,221	6,222	6,223
Kal ganj	—	71,223	35,221	36,002	12,221	12,221	11,222	11,223
MAGURA subdivision	—	265,224	134,223	131,001	81,222	81,022	20,222	20,223
Magura	—	183,221	95,224	88,047	45,221	45,221	11,222	11,223
Kalpur	—	39,220	19,221	20,049	8,221	8,221	7,222	7,223
Magura	—	103,224	52,221	51,049	17,221	17,221	14,222	14,223
Magura	—	40,223	20,221	20,049	10,221	10,221	9,222	9,223
Mahammadpur	—	82,227	41,221	41,049	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
SADAR subdivision	—	46,220	23,223	23,047	12,221	12,221	11,222	11,223
Bachpura	—	50,223	25,221	25,049	10,221	10,221	9,222	9,223
Lezore	—	120,224	60,221	60,049	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
Kotwali	—	26,221	13,221	13,049	5,221	5,221	4,222	4,223
Chaugcha	—	30,223	15,221	15,049	7,221	7,221	6,222	6,223
Jh kargucha	—	76,220	38,221	38,049	10,221	10,221	9,222	9,223
Maulampur	—	136,223	68,221	68,049	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
Man rampur	—	108,226	54,221	54,049	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
Nasipura	—	26,227	13,221	13,049	7,221	7,221	6,222	6,223
Kashipur	—	72,407	36,221	36,186	11,221	11,221	10,222	10,223
NARAIL subdivision	—	360,228	180,223	179,227	80,228	80,228	20,222	20,223
Lohagara	—	120,224	60,221	60,049	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
Lohagara	—	24,220	12,221	12,049	5,221	5,221	4,222	4,223
Alindaga	—	20,224	10,221	10,049	5,221	5,221	4,222	4,223
Narail	—	140,220	70,221	70,049	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
Narail	—	100,002	50,001	50,001	10,001	10,001	9,002	9,003
Abhinagar	—	49,227	24,623	24,604	7,623	7,623	6,624	6,625
Barkalla	—	90,658	45,329	45,329	15,329	15,329	14,330	14,331
BANGALOR subdivision	—	306,224	153,223	153,001	80,228	80,228	20,222	20,223
Maheshpur	—	92,125	46,062	46,063	15,221	15,221	14,222	14,223
Sarda	—	68,623	34,311	34,312	11,311	11,311	10,312	10,313
Bangor	—	104,129	52,064	52,065	15,064	15,064	14,065	14,066
Ga ghata	—	42,040	21,020	21,020	7,020	7,020	6,021	6,022

The figures given in columns 16-19 are for Hindus. Musulmans
Kotechandpur and Kal ganj were treated as thana for census.

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	7	828	779	81	57	17,805	1,098	1,895	22
5	6	140	127	13	5	2,514	129	311	2
9	1	51	64	17	15	3,571	375	406	9
...	...	298	314	5	3	2,030	291	622	4
1	...	...	...	28	18	3,537	171	766	3
4	...	266	212	18	16	4,693	222	594	4
4	...	6	5	18	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	258	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	607	656	2	...	16,623	1,024	2,015	24
...	...	7	11	...	...	5,571	290	796	9
...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	353	401	...	...	3,907	203	200	1
4	4	12	11	...	...	1,970	260	623	4
...	...	126	138	2	...	4,812	219	295	9
...	...	79	72	...	...	764	59	94	1
652	620	738	737	12	16	114,437	8,241	13,976	213
26	21	...	...	3	...	19,653	1,059	2,504	17
4	11	...	...	3	...	8,233	474	1,236	6
4	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
22	10	...	...	...	...	6,761	393	733	6
20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,559	197	330	5
14	8	14	12	...	...	16,631	1,109	1,997	14
14	8	...	...	...	...	11,934	789	1,476	11
14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	14	12	...	...	4,347	331	521	3
549	549	...	...	5	7	31,989	2,505	3,020	81
142	145	...	...	1	...	2,461	176	289	1
112	145	...	...	1	...	9,667	742	1,624	33
...
384	395	...	...	4	7	5,033	353	363	3
14	7	...	...	...	...	8,520	346	373	2
6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	2	...	...	...	...	5,391	688	371	42
6	3	5	...	...	1	28,159	2,610	4,103	43
1	...	3	...	...	...	8,773	782	1,104	14
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	3	...	...	...	1	11,922	1,204	2,036	21
5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,444	624	1,033	5
57	39	721	725	4	7	17,964	1,037	2,050	26
...	...	2	3	...	...	4,980	358	564	20
40	30	12	7	4	7	4,339	167	200	3
17	9	653	679	...	...	6,050	384	1,067	3
...	...	54	45	...	...	2,695	138	190	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions, purposes and are shown as such in Provincial Table I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Presidency

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND TALUKA.	Popu- lation	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
					HINDUS		MUSLIMANS	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KHULNA		1,766,764	709,879	657,187	331,158	326,025	316,749	339,693
SADAR SUBDIVISION		441,243	239,128	202,061	109,697	117,258	101,919	20,298
Khulna		189,970	83,383	106,587	42,311	64,276	48,991	17,445
	Khulna Taluka	131,687	62,664	69,023	27,451	41,572	31,523	24,151
		28,183	13,619	14,564	6,867	4,704	9,88	9,135
Howrah		64,674	31,517	33,157	22,155	11,002	20,418	20,235
Ballaghat		42,850	21,514	21,336	14,748	6,762	15,519	7,091
Paltachha		153,181	64,397	78,784	36,124	44,660	31,757	36,229
	Paltachha Taluka	104,841	48,759	56,082	29,849	26,233	23,187	22,851
		48,340	15,638	32,702	16,275	17,427	6,118	2,400
BATKHA SUBDIVISION		247,380	221,443	245,937	126,283	120,377	124,401	113,139
Kalaroa		73,861	37,774	36,087	2,234	2,547	25,143	24,778
Murua		92,741	46,549	46,192	31,941	14,704	44,911	34,973
Kalabira		113,749	57,064	56,685	32,34	31,731	34,761	23,714
Kalganj		204,887	108,094	96,350	51,077	36,077	30,722	47,111
	Kalganj Taluka	120,419	59,129	61,290	31,314	21,706	21,203	25,748
		36,475	17,841	18,634	9,318	9,408	9,221	8,180
	Byamoner	46,278	23,123	23,155	19,719	14,969	11,408	19,123
Asargi		62,362	30,540	31,822	17,254	19,073	14,232	13,334
BASERHAT SUBDIVISION		374,111	195,839	178,272	94,902	81,139	100,438	23,335
Molabhat		61,337	31,725	29,612	16,846	14,121	14,278	18,944
Bagerhat		164,130	83,090	81,040	40,914	44,316	35,617	22,194
	Baserhat Taluka	19,468	10,208	9,260	5,194	5,071	14,073	17,725
		41,378	20,778	20,600	13,223	13,818	9,161	8,948
	Kachua	44,209	21,353	22,856	11,940	13,196	15,623	8,938
Kampal		69,179	34,494	34,685	18,898	19,496	17,492	18,251
Moraganj		41,190	20,190	21,000	14,500	11,790	20,400	17,050
	Moraganj Taluka	69,080	34,119	34,961	18,440	19,440	22,991	21,711
		11,440	1,975	9,465	1,900	1,191	9,000	8,000

Rajshahi

RAJSHAHI DIVISION		1,013,810	5,226,785	4,981,517	1,913,430	1,684,602	3,127,160	3,020,397
RAJSHAHI		1,450,587	783,904	723,381	263,998	130,642	681,689	820,943
SADAR SUBDIVISION		864,924	444,966	379,318	63,227	47,161	229,307	227,198
Boulia		98,628	51,227	47,401	13,911	11,041	37,086	30,144
	Boulia Taluka	72,069	37,912	34,147	19,414	19,078	24,761	23,358
		26,559	13,315	13,254	1,403	2,063	12,535	11,722
Tanor		92,399	46,947	45,451	4,531	8,932	30,111	35,228
Gedagari		88,087	44,044	44,043	11,274	10,618	13,058	13,063
Putha		86,062	44,063	42,063	4,558	6,921	29,079	27,079
	Putha Taluka	46,033	23,037	23,006	4,017	2,708	18,671	18,159
		41,029	21,029	21,029	1,235	1,103	10,118	10,118
Charghat		107,612	53,319	54,293	19,135	11,216	40,029	39,065
	Charghat Taluka	70,221	36,011	36,010	8,010	8,010	27,463	26,218
		31,991	17,308	18,283	5,791	3,181	12,566	12,847
Bagrama		129,127	63,840	65,287	4,806	4,424	23,844	21,798
NAOGAON SUBDIVISION		517,608	263,892	245,806	69,888	60,837	105,187	190,869
Naogaon		167,291	85,679	81,611	11,329	10,806	74,161	78,687
	Naogaon Taluka	126,244	63,729	62,515	11,823	11,201	52,644	51,398
		41,047	21,951	22,096	2,505	2,185	14,254	17,291
Handa		125,738	63,339	62,498	19,018	18,018	40,440	40,300
Panchpur		90,619	45,309	45,309	10,000	9,000	40,000	39,441
Mahabubpur		94,401	47,007	47,394	14,111	12,797	31,088	30,440

The above figures in columns 18-19 are for Hindus, Musalmans

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
950	745	740	722	18	5	108,422	7,026	11,716	141
358	241	292	261	15	5	35,075	2,217	4,864	35
152	85	61	63	7	4	13,815	1,355	3,591	16
151	85	61	63	7	4	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	...	...	...	...	5,628	329	496	13
152	153	231	198	8	1	3,408	67	245	...
1	...	231	198	8	1	10,134	466	732	6
151	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	448	461	...	...	37,752	2,183	2,960	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,320	245	253	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,058	451	597	7
1	...	448	461	...	...	9,848	501	903	6
...	...	145	165	...	...	13,401	671	991	10
1	...	303	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,625	165	213	...
611	502	...	...	3	...	37,201	2,465	3,795	52
6	2	...	...	3	...	4,230	173	300	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,165	1,877	2,823	36
6	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
580	400	...	...	...	...	5,076	134	301	5
16	1	...	...	...	...	5,137	251	371	3
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Division.

9,422	7,745	145,708	137,062	31,009	27,727	503,439	25,541	44,157	2,069
163	160	8,296	7,899	80	35	65,013	3,679	6,003	97
127	150	6,130	5,822	45	11	22,399	1,430	2,810	39
84	96	605	570	30	10	6,862	922	2,047	37
84	96	603	570	30	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	2,193	2,091	5	...	3,252	84	115	...
43	...	3,234	3,089	5	1	1,669	45	101	...
...	...	41	10	5	...	2,737	176	265	1
...	...	44	10	5	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	54	53	...	...	3,015	145	200	...
...	...	54	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,744	67	82	1
26	23	2,022	1,978	2	...	24,308	853	1,252	12
16	12	123	66	1	...	8,938	329	623	3
16	12	43	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	80	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	11	1,689	1,605	...	...	4,709	110	103	...
1	...	210	217	1	...	6,835	324	428	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,826	90	98	2

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Rajshahi

Division District Subdivision and Thana	Collection	DISTRIBUTION						
		TOTAL POPULATION			Hindus		Muslims	
		Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJSHAHÍ concluded								
Natore subdivision		382,818	202,401	180,417	45,049	47,816	257,165	132,603
Natore		116,160	68,262	47,898	11,177	15,271	45,773	44,794
	Natore	86,216	45,811	40,405	12,872	11,127	32,962	32,236
	Ragalpara	29,944	12,451	14,493	8,305	4,144	12,811	12,558
Singra		120,600	61,419	59,091	13,992	13,991	47,411	45,854
	Singra	62,656	31,501	31,155	14,107	9,092	34,259	26,851
	Nandigram	57,944	29,918	27,936	2,885	4,899	13,151	19,003
Bordwan (Nandigram)		66,963	32,211	34,752	8,067	1,631	41,902	41,122
	Lalpur	61,227	30,960	30,267	8,126	8,651	33,019	31,119
	Lalpur	30,632	19,422	11,210	8,941	1,790	13,978	19,978
	Wali	21,766	12,941	18,542	2,925	2,811	8,000	1,919
DINAJPUR		1,037,861	522,974	514,887	406,376	332,437	429,516	334,399
BADAR subdivision		694,834	366,877	327,957	167,504	163,949	379,541	163,693
Dumajpur		217,716	116,190	101,526	34,619	45,987	81,905	56,544
	Dumajpur	162,103	82,825	79,278	4,772	34,003	24,451	33,118
	Ch. Irwadda	55,613	33,365	22,248	11,335	9,984	35,343	23,426
Kulganj		116,800	60,412	56,346	23,611	34,706	15,004	11,008
	Kulganj	60,206	31,241	28,965	22,623	10,277	7,223	6,692
	Itahar	61,268	29,171	27,381	13,408	14,429	1,221	14,199
Belgaonj		84,820	46,167	48,653	7,224	25,196	14,140	16,499
	Belgaonj	61,123	31,774	29,349	19,474	17,015	11,028	10,876
	Hematala	27,800	14,393	13,304	7,837	8,181	6,112	5,623
Banahilari		99,602	51,009	48,593	22,147	20,346	21,409	19,190
	Paria	84,044	44,574	42,470	13,172	7,773	9,402	27,840
	Nawabganj	65,662	36,435	34,123	9,206	140	20,252	27,453
	Nawabganj	65,082	34,722	30,360	7,500	6,874	21,218	19,443
	Ghoraghat	22,280	11,611	11,693	2,606	1,472	7,947	5,912
BALORGHAT subdivision		447,313	233,727	213,586	97,417	61,979	106,454	66,859
Patnatale		110,181	67,405	42,776	22,605	20,321	21,596	14,797
Parua		63,605	35,473	28,132	16,709	8,776	19,280	18,061
Belorghat (Fathma)		100,001	55,609	54,428	27,379	2,706	19,281	1,343
	Belorghat	76,950	39,608	37,342	22,311	20,237	14,500	15,853
	Komargauj	30,551	16,001	17,086	5,068	8,909	8,183	1,000
Gangakrupur		65,666	34,011	31,655	17,711	10,754	19,945	17,152
	Phulbari (Chittagong)	71,310	37,807	33,503	12,002	10,214	20,203	19,906
THAKURGONJ subdivision		343,566	180,428	163,138	122,331	123,490	143,952	139,817
Thakurgonj		223,671	117,133	106,538	60,969	64,609	66,531	61,326
	Thakurgonj	124,680	66,428	68,252	35,606	24,108	23,794	29,917
	Atwari	42,924	22,464	20,460	7,762	8,918	14,622	15,552
	Saladana	56,067	28,241	27,818	16,742	9,423	19,615	17,882
Raukola		72,981	38,673	34,308	17,759	10,852	21,281	19,021
	Phaganj	104,603	54,417	48,606	29,409	29,201	24,142	9,742
	Diganj	144,411	72,206	66,510	43,402	38,708	57,607	28,728
	Riganj	101,173	54,409	46,764	32,690	27,003	20,055	17,445
	Khanama	43,268	23,636	20,342	18,432	9,837	15,615	11,353

The above figures in columns 16-19 are for Hindus, Mussulmans

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	7	144	99	33	24	18,166	1,333	1,884	14
7	7	46	39	6	—	7,219	763	1,191	11
5	5	46	39	6	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	9	4	—	—	5,929	345	345	3
—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	89	56	5	—	2,853	123	178	—
3	—	—	—	23	24	2,065	112	170	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	22	24	—	—	—	—
1,019	945	51,866	50,165	173	41	96,106	2,982	4,654	86
200	165	18,913	18,414	119	37	43,118	1,849	2,681	41
49	38	935	929	93	37	19,303	1,102	1,765	32
40	38	724	723	94	33	—	—	—	—
—	—	211	204	4	4	—	—	—	—
42	39	3,125	3,115	—	—	5,575	247	184	1
29	28	1,450	1,390	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	11	1,075	1,725	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	9	695	670	—	—	4,409	209	259	5
10	9	537	513	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	153	167	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	14	4,673	4,546	—	—	4,821	87	93	—
23	19	1,791	1,800	5	—	6,612	134	320	2
59	46	7,694	7,354	16	—	2,409	70	117	1
53	38	5,531	5,284	12	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	2,113	2,070	4	—	—	—	—	—
738	693	30,115	29,001	53	4	23,651	443	988	6
218	205	5,545	5,223	—	—	5,926	80	175	—
5	10	4,123	4,003	—	—	2,523	32	63	2
430	386	7,239	6,997	—	—	5,510	131	354	2
430	386	2,372	2,352	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4,867	4,645	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	43	8,799	8,637	13	—	4,742	100	116	—
42	44	4,381	4,121	4	—	4,650	100	272	2
81	87	2,838	2,750	1	—	29,047	631	891	14
—	1	2	2	—	—	13,914	294	433	4
—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	37	31	—	—	2,655	99	118	4
63	68	1,403	1,335	1	—	5,067	125	156	2
16	18	1,390	1,532	—	—	7,421	113	157	4
16	18	1,363	1,510	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Rajshahi

Division District Subdivision and Thana	Police station.	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Persons.	Male	Female.	Hindus		Muslims	
					Male.	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JALPAIGURI	—	209,690	420,399	419,419	300,997	217,100	179,163	100,865
SADAK SUBDIVISION	—	699,939	377,245	369,416	274,715	180,901	119,221	100,499
Jalpaiguri	—	95,781	46,445	39,334	29,360	25,271	17,449	11,637
Kamari	—	75,480	37,549	33,340	18,406	17,211	19,003	15,005
Boda	—	193,401	97,498	70,190	45,035	45,147	44,318	23,516
Boda	—	106,061	51,359	41,031	27,831	25,735	29,791	25,257
Deb ganj	—	80,440	39,308	29,158	15,183	14,515	9,519	7,811
Paikura	—	58,624	29,113	25,743	16,477	15,599	12,609	11,600
Mayaguri	—	200,836	108,343	84,134	73,100	67,977	14,251	15,127
Harmanuri	—	124,124	67,600	66,477	40,794	41,196	17,701	18,766
Shimpara	—	79,482	40,715	34,711	23,021	19,747	6,403	8,331
Dem Dim	—	116,035	63,421	61,607	29,311	30,811	4,910	4,794
PIPIA SUBDIVISION	—	201,701	112,683	99,618	75,316	54,999	11,979	9,778
Abpur	—	125,580	66,444	58,706	41,452	30,193	4,445	4,861
Paikata	—	76,121	41,663	36,334	21,250	17,798	4,306	4,477
DARJEELING	—	945,896	1,48,094	135,439	101,440	87,717	4,775	1,675
SADAK SUBDIVISION	—	122,097	60,180	71,901	39,414	20,423	1,083	345
Darjeeling	—	76,267	40,471	34,093	21,092	16,928	914	250
Darjeeling	—	37,768	21,214	16,543	12,177	11,463	619	619
Manchali	—	20,061	10,144	9,337	5,211	5,211	23	1
Pal Bazar	—	16,293	8,344	7,944	4,307	4,335	22	7
Saktipokhari	—	1,239	713	661	317	350	14	18
Jorabangla	—	27,210	13,711	13,499	10,023	10,411	50	18
Jorabangla	—	11,529	6,020	5,500	4,341	4,307	84	17
Schada	—	9,954	5,504	5,450	3,719	3,495	10	8
Naarti	—	6,700	4,257	4,418	3,446	3,446	7	8
Kalimpong	—	46,520	23,791	23,723	17,110	15,719	161	86
Kalimpong	—	46,003	23,507	21,971	16,011	15,544	84	21
Gorubathan	—	5,517	2,783	4,732	1,514	1,454	75	8
KUMBHONG SUBDIVISION	—	41,707	21,499	19,709	12,411	16,031	200	73
Kumbhong	—	41,207	21,409	19,705	12,411	16,031	200	73
Kumbhong	—	34,564	18,649	16,373	10,111	11,703	179	63
Panchabari	—	6,643	2,850	2,166	2,300	4,328	21	4
PILIOCKI SUBDIVISION	—	77,746	40,399	31,947	29,863	23,297	4,501	3,217
Pillocki	—	77,246	40,399	31,947	29,863	23,297	4,501	3,217
Pillocki	—	35,184	20,229	14,941	13,714	2,783	4,064	1,231
Phonjibari	—	13,676	7,349	6,329	4,551	4,551	7,627	2,947
Khoribari	—	10,720	6,777	6,360	4,300	4,620	478	314
Naksalbari	—	12,797	7,057	6,129	3,955	4,311	671	474
RAJGPUR	—	2,383,330	1,234,717	1,120,613	655,136	368,628	912,409	766,688
SADAK SUBDIVISION	—	683,127	363,161	317,906	130,700	109,629	230,430	219,346
Bahpur (Kotwal)	—	147,292	79,800	67,606	29,771	21,704	50,845	46,437
Mat ganj	—	102,027	54,971	47,095	19,117	16,318	30,706	28,674
Kai ganj	—	189,191	92,743	78,630	47,331	41,797	35,925	33,023
Madaganj	—	68,248	34,134	30,114	16,025	14,669	21,707	20,113
Madaganj	—	90,613	45,663	40,154	23,371	20,473	26,249	25,321
Pirganj	—	77,560	41,407	36,699	18,167	15,190	31,093	28,792
NILKAMARI SUBDIVISION	—	491,660	238,749	233,601	123,961	105,471	158,964	127,928
Nilkamari	—	188,796	90,918	77,679	35,911	29,428	54,667	49,251
Dijma	—	100,692	52,264	46,023	20,573	17,640	31,828	28,840
Dijma	—	62,983	32,608	29,605	13,615	12,108	15,108	13,810
Dumai	—	76,729	40,166	36,973	20,418	18,600	13,321	17,960
Jaldhaka	—	163,372	76,617	66,795	42,351	39,309	48,609	49,597

The above figures in columns 18—19 are for Hindus, Muslims

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,828	2,575	54,421	49,584	4,459	5,912	48,467	1,816	3,666	116
879	820	31,894	29,740	1,756	1,568	40,015	1,352	2,797	46
122	112	33	26	45	29	7,475	490	1,005	23
2	1	574	342	49	10	4,154	126	156	2
1	...	394	332	49	19	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	34	38	15	3	10,003	327	560	11
1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	34	38	9	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	2	4,216	93	176	1
410	407	16,133	15,014	794	653	9,419	233	503	7
225	214	5,786	4,374	357	297	...	...	...	...
123	193	11,032	10,110	437	362	...	...	...	...
473	360	14,220	14,000	789	603	3,723	78	307	2
1,949	1,755	22,527	20,014	2,723	2,544	7,145	248	493	3
1,547	1,006	10,731	9,456	1,610	1,544	4,833	103	355	3
113	87	11,976	10,288	1,104	1,009	2,307	26	128	...
4,377	3,312	5,622	5,156	24,480	25,656	24,057	2,373	4,542	1,248
3,094	2,485	...	...	19,555	18,608	10,977	550	947	8
1,631	1,127	...	...	9,411	8,619	6,215	233	700	7
1,547	923	...	...	4,415	4,016	...	...	...	...
107	160	...	...	3,351	2,996	...	...	...	...
34	32	...	...	1,502	1,516	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	129	91	...	...	...	...
131	129	...	...	2,901	2,809	2,617	47	99	...
50	62	...	...	1,508	1,433	...	...	...	...
34	28	...	...	642	590	...	...	...	...
50	35	...	...	744	783	...	...	...	...
1,222	1,228	...	...	7,238	7,150	9,113	50	68	1
1,216	1,205	...	...	6,957	6,914	...	...	...	...
23	23	...	...	279	269	...	...	...	...
1,090	677	112	121	4,677	4,777	3,258	173	240	3
1,030	677	112	124	4,677	4,717	3,238	173	240	3
1,074	674	...	124	4,914	5,059	...	...	...	...
16	13	112	124	603	659	...	...	...	...
193	150	5,510	5,032	250	151	4,427	191	363	4
193	150	5,510	5,032	250	151	3,437	191	363	4
172	134	4,020	3,742	230	135	...	...	...	...
...	...	415	329	7	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
21	16	1,069	957	11	12	...	...	...	...
336	263	5,532	4,889	1,511	125	95,983	3,565	6,530	270
45	39	3,397	2,909	489	43	27,964	1,971	2,449	45
26	25	18	11	232	11	9,169	877	1,655	41
...	...	60	02	28	1	3,222	82	193	...
5	1	2	...	141	23	6,320	140	281	3
2	1	837	342	14	...	3,879	58	141	...
12	12	1,643	1,393	33	2	2,880	74	83	1
...	...	1,257	1,111	40	6	2,494	40	95	...
222	175	3	2	120	25	26,170	811	1,312	29
221	175	3	2	86	23	9,972	407	819	13
1	...	...	...	27	3	9,463	208	244	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	...	6,805	196	149	16

and Animists; the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Rajshahi

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Police stations	Total Population			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Males	Male	Female	Hindus		Musalman	
					Males	Female	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SAMPLE— <i>continued</i>								
BURIGONGA SUBDIVISION		860,370	397,690	281,810	109,579	80,789	201,438	190,907
Amerson		65,834	34,753	31,080	8,981	7,896	11,297	21,121
Lalmohar Hat (Baran)		131,800	60,707	71,093	27,700	23,375	37,994	30,304
Madwar		158,167	60,771	97,396	34,871	31,617	44,103	47,374
Litpur		237,249	122,797	114,452	38,333	33,771	91,331	85,533
GAIBANDHA SUBDIVISION		680,123	325,707	307,916	89,919	69,776	219,216	225,807
Gaibandha (old name)		231,751	111,343	120,408	33,151	22,377	45,964	50,974
Gaibandha (new name)		200,912	70,744	130,168	22,974	15,729	55,006	55,333
Gaibandha		108,009	45,000	63,009	18,900	14,900	34,900	34,700
Gaibandha		76,451	37,211	39,240	8,916	7,418	18,511	19,200
HUGRA		657,367	309,376	491,941	80,834	70,806	409,319	401,633
Hogra		270,002	136,874	133,128	19,393	16,448	117,641	115,744
Hograband		161,863	78,139	83,724	11,774	9,000	66,432	64,934
Hogra		62,170	31,140	31,030	4,304	3,100	20,708	20,346
Hogra		107,003	53,119	53,884	7,000	5,000	31,119	30,884
Hogra		83,463	41,731	41,732	5,000	3,000	31,731	31,732
Hogra		108,752	54,376	54,376	10,000	9,000	41,376	41,376
Hogra		64,446	32,223	32,223	7,000	6,000	25,223	25,223
Hogra		65,298	32,649	32,649	8,000	7,000	25,649	25,649
Hogra		46,079	23,039	23,040	3,737	3,000	20,332	20,040
PAHNA		1,499,344	783,391	701,995	180,739	173,329	549,018	531,069
PADMA SUBDIVISION		609,246	307,133	302,113	87,280	80,735	219,221	211,106
Pandua (Dak)		100,050	54,371	45,679	11,155	10,000	61,376	49,241
Pandua		82,051	41,025	41,026	8,531	7,000	32,774	31,311
Pandua		66,999	33,348	33,651	14,771	14,111	20,402	20,147
YATNA		204,064	102,031	102,033	29,430	23,191	72,637	70,843
Yatna		130,397	65,198	65,199	19,070	15,000	46,198	45,199
Yatna		67,667	33,833	33,834	10,360	8,191	26,537	25,644
MATHURA		94,036	47,018	47,018	17,509	17,111	27,400	26,844
Mathura		130,850	65,425	65,425	20,719	18,100	40,719	38,719
SHAHADAT SUBDIVISION		892,370	416,434	475,936	87,846	87,767	373,093	319,696
Shahadat		270,168	135,084	135,084	47,329	47,329	180,084	180,084
Shahadat		176,768	88,384	88,384	24,671	24,671	63,671	63,671
Shahadat		93,400	46,700	46,700	14,000	14,000	29,700	29,700
SHAHADAT		266,339	133,169	133,170	39,760	37,000	119,169	119,170
Shahadat		196,663	98,331	98,332	21,777	21,000	76,331	76,332
Shahadat		59,676	29,838	29,838	7,983	7,000	25,838	25,838
SHAHADAT		100,370	50,185	50,185	14,724	14,000	35,185	35,185
Shahadat		194,440	97,220	97,220	20,915	20,000	76,220	76,220
MALDA		1,004,186	476,547	527,639	233,947	231,974	637,940	637,566
Malda		67,414	33,707	33,707	10,914	10,914	20,914	20,914
Malda		94,617	47,308	47,309	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
Malda		71,274	35,637	35,637	11,000	11,000	20,000	20,000
Malda		154,801	77,400	77,401	23,000	23,000	46,000	46,000
Malda		150,371	75,185	75,186	23,000	23,000	46,000	46,000
Malda		87,000	43,500	43,500	13,500	13,500	27,000	27,000
Malda		36,000	18,000	18,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
SHAHADAT		82,028	41,014	41,014	12,011	12,011	24,011	24,011
Shahadat		82,264	41,132	41,132	12,000	12,000	24,000	24,000
SHAHADAT		67,308	33,654	33,654	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
Shahadat		54,222	27,111	27,111	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000
SHAHADAT		36,766	18,383	18,383	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
SHAHADAT		48,437	24,218	24,219	7,000	7,000	14,000	14,000
SHAHADAT		80,763	40,381	40,382	12,000	12,000	24,000	24,000
SHAHADAT		66,213	33,106	33,107	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
SHAHADAT		31,860	15,930	15,930	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000

The above figures are in accordance with the 1901 Census of India

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
48	31	76	89	335	34	21,018	726	1,328	17
...	1	...	...	25	...	2,000	208	374	6
46	28	...	1	62	6	6,925	225	418	5
...	1	62	69	97	5	3,076	93	115	...
2	1	14	19	161	23	7,427	188	421	6
21	18	2,056	1,889	358	23	19,585	575	1,227	17
5	8	53	16	163	9	6,746	243	625	11
16	10	1,978	1,853	60	3	7,627	189	355	6
...	...	25	21	32	9	2,614	70	80	...
...	...	...	...	38	3	2,608	73	167	...
91	70	3,124	3,030	158	46	55,788	2,203	4,583	58
12	12	...	...	47	20	16,900	914	1,637	13
1	...	...	1	40	6	7,657	257	919	1
...	...	...	...	11	4	4,794	86	320	1
41	31	2,898	2,792	11	...	8,569	173	337	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,665	156	128	1
36	24	922	236	21	8	7,821	263	696	2
...	...	4	1	...	...	2,473	149	269	2
...	...	...	...	23	...	2,380	66	100	...
1	3	...	...	6	8	3,090	106	121	...
296	204	224	182	323	25	73,782	5,262	11,653	188
274	184	49	19	103	9	51,177	2,727	5,801	67
9	8	...	...	...	...	8,718	595	1,007	3
4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	161	49	19	72	6	11,333	1,341	3,132	35
45	87	4	1	4	2	...	...	...	...
199	124	45	18	63	4	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	28	3	5,464	507	1,053	4
19	14	...	...	3	...	5,012	251	679	5
22	20	175	163	220	16	42,163	2,428	5,648	43
29	20	...	...	160	11	14,946	637	2,346	14
22	20	...	...	150	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	12,139	951	2,100	26
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	173	163	47	3	4,918	199	311	...
...	...	...	...	5	3	9,156	425	591	...
212	218	16,625	16,157	23	7	44,243	1,661	2,767	26
19	24	564	569	...	...	3,161	63	100	...
6	4	42	8	13	3	8,076	590	1,000	16
...	...	939	891	3	...	3,011	147	195	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,031	183	145	...
2	1	...	...	3	...	5,725	222	271	...
...	...	230	243	...	...	4,713	291	279	1
13	10	2	...	3	1	4,526	288	194	1
...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	23	1	...	2,575	47	118	...
163	153	2,523	2,733	2	3	2,579	132	253	...
31	38	2,527	2,227	2	3	...	...	...	...
122	115	496	493	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	26	12,000	11,670	...	...	2,537	36	23	...
20	26	8,565	8,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,435	3,245	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Animists; the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Dacca

Division District, Subdivision and Thana	Police Station	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
					Hindus		Musulmans	
		Persons	Male	Females	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DACCA DIVISION	—	18,637,448	8,137,057	5,900,367	1,881,444	1,814,183	1,706,703	4,045,904
DACCA	—	2,280,402	1,477,690	4,186,718	213,069	228,187	247,437	248,633
DARAZ DIVISION	—	1,013,619	513,044	500,375	206,804	185,337	308,006	300,718
Dacca (Kutub)	—	113,088	40,411	47,635	34,441	21,111	26,421	21,544
Moranganj	—	242,047	130,577	171,464	65,376	60,209	60,414	71,276
Baran/gram	—	187,114	84,333	85,009	37,131	34,479	25,613	25,943
Jaydebpur	—	84,933	24,607	26,041	11,477	10,479	16,443	12,543
Karnail	—	220,008	113,784	124,784	34,440	27,784	21,203	23,523
Karnail	—	128,847	71,443	66,164	17,723	15,111	14,567	15,576
Kailganj	—	81,081	43,841	34,120	14,671	12,970	8,111	10,763
Nowabganj	—	173,803	47,784	64,048	21,541	1,216	45,513	23,431
Sebbur	—	264,078	129,417	132,431	23,144	20,457	76,154	79,174
Bahar	—	174,284	24,777	25,807	8,123	27,427	40,710	21,730
Kailkhat	—	90,391	44,140	66,111	17,115	14,025	20,376	17,475
DARAZ DIVISION	—	770,361	401,798	377,770	24,765	24,867	304,441	280,466
Narayanganj	—	187,781	84,031	121,350	21,111	11,840	67,126	64,074
Kalipara	—	429,004	169,133	170,109	21,111	21,111	121,236	121,236
Balpara	—	200,302	104,671	100,579	11,704	11,110	8,111	11,453
Menabardi	—	118,782	60,972	60,825	9,440	8,120	21,176	6,420
Rupganj	—	262,709	140,403	179,411	21,472	31,547	29,040	21,420
MURSHIDABAD DIVISION	—	898,407	319,189	363,218	149,833	185,978	288,187	196,810
Munshiganj	—	218,221	124,806	160,311	23,526	64,006	86,537	96,301
Munshiganj	—	240,824	122,441	127,603	47,194	25,660	73,030	77,811
Majidpur	—	66,207	32,083	32,124	11,236	11,945	21,577	20,079
Birgaon	—	277,180	144,284	172,362	64,110	101,973	20,870	108,660
Si nagar	—	234,628	127,803	176,723	25,429	65,123	22,111	35,141
Lohajung	—	142,658	66,201	106,177	20,070	33,441	37,712	42,325
HAIRAMPUR SUBDIVISION	—	274,812	133,661	241,129	78,863	83,103	134,803	138,038
Hanikuma	—	221,377	100,010	112,367	30,730	26,450	72,548	74,111
Ghor (Sala)	—	168,046	14,374	14,374	25,426	27,791	22,110	21,979
Bara	—	114,668	66,004	21,004	17,110	17,703	24,001	20,000
Alkha	—	43,478	21,111	21,003	8,742	8,779	12,123	12,080
Harirampur	—	95,389	66,200	47,100	16,523	15,502	20,445	20,011
KINEASINGH	—	1,376,422	2,339,603	2,186,819	613,570	647,815	1,705,129	1,619,017
KADAB SUBDIVISION	—	1,185,330	621,063	863,367	151,278	122,877	419,678	429,663
Mymensingh (Kotwali)	—	226,337	100,839	104,482	31,004	21,528	89,023	35,302
Mymensingh	—	120,282	63,977	43,865	21,302	15,111	64,707	40,400
Traal	—	88,056	40,456	41,267	10,000	8,000	34,869	30,000
Pharbari	—	120,631	67,786	42,405	18,775	14,317	30,011	47,333
Gafargan	—	180,769	94,621	112,124	23,012	12,072	75,506	71,379
Gafargan	—	33,144	69,907	64,177	12,004	10,413	26,207	23,756
Shobla	—	50,025	23,688	22,000	10,000	9,124	14,404	17,523
Nandail	—	132,271	78,732	43,870	14,878	12,369	54,424	31,711
Lawson	—	196,768	100,000	52,000	21,325	17,511	30,000	76,372
Phulpur	—	216,129	113,200	102,789	29,000	20,771	70,000	39,389
Phulpur	—	164,386	84,410	73,000	10,112	16,410	40,000	53,424
Halanghat	—	80,764	21,000	28,000	10,071	6,000	14,700	12,047
Muktayach	—	66,407	30,824	45,000	14,000	11,007	34,818	33,711

The figures in columns 16-17 are for Hindu Musalmans

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13,773	13,953	19,733	19,270	5,394	4,538	710,075	60,558	86,859	2,054
6,520	6,874	616	424	249	194	107,509	24,246	54,449	1,125
3,403	4,012	616	424	212	183	66,476	7,622	14,587	415
503	364	45	19	191	153	24,504	4,156	10,282	337
339	255	228	82	18	25	12,251	1,131	1,534	13
193	177	161	7	10	12	...	...	...	...
146	81	67	75	8	13	...	...	...	...
712	691	342	323	2	...	8,620	520	628	14
143	144	342	323	...	2	...	...	...	...
567	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,816	2,658	...	...	...	...	9,298	730	988	11
34	40	...	...	...	1	11,803	1,085	1,155	15
34	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...
2,564	2,428	...	...	24	9	46,662	5,774	6,606	80
118	73	...	...	14	3	16,241	1,639	2,650	46
8	6	...	...	1	...	16,542	947	1,561	20
8	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
2,488	2,349	...	...	9	6	13,870	1,188	1,535	5
346	451	...	...	2	...	58,404	9,590	10,514	161
12	11	...	...	1	...	29,316	4,329	4,923	84
12	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
334	420	...	...	1	...	39,058	6,270	5,351	77
332	419	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	...	...	11	2	24,555	2,624	5,256	55
4	1	...	...	8	2	10,147	1,207	1,690	35
3	2	...	...	3	...	8,291	844	1,014	15
...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,007	473	531	7
1,145	1,058	19,116	18,846	445	103	198,285	11,869	25,375	294
451	449	10,170	10,527	189	79	51,673	3,244	7,609	114
82	116	73	76	102	59	14,227	1,591	3,425	47
81	116	73	76	91	56	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	905	932	25	3	3,859	76	201	...
22	22	233	257	7	4	6,722	424	515	3
4	4	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...
18	18	233	257	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,223	316	517	2
...	...	11	15	13	...	8,760	345	522	19
280	249	7,720	7,855	22	4	6,970	200	451	2
116	102	1,003	970	10	...	...	...	...	...
170	146	6,717	6,585	12	4	...	...	...	...
67	63	1,163	1,172	29	9	4,751	247	104	2

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF

Dacca

DISTRICT DIVISION AND THANA	TOLU- CAL N.	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION			
		Males	Male	Female	HINDUS		MUHAMMADANS	
					Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MYHENSINGH— continued								
NETRAKONA SUBDIVISION		637,737	348,006	289,731	114,483	100,308	284,494	207,078
Vol. adra	—	189,857	140,848	48,909	58,116	20,724	71,137	23,430
Kendras	—	176,685	90,941	85,744	30,573	19,891	70,469	27,213
Lurepur	—	127,036	62,500	64,536	25,806	15,304	22,963	17,152
Kashalia	—	122,772	64,573	58,199	24,779	16,111	6,030	10,104
Khalajati	—	30,765	21,451	9,314	31,953	10,725	8,644	7,251
JAMALPUR SUBDIVISION		413,300	427,155	390,913	27,541	61,628	341,410	374,491
Jama pur	—	255,650	133,517	122,133	22,744	1,540	119,577	194,072
Na. talari	—	124,653	43,700	80,953	27,711	17,713	40,477	54,071
D. wazari	—	177,663	30,760	146,903	20,800	7,432	81,800	41,101
Shaypur	—	119,658	93,131	26,527	17,303	11,474	73,077	31,117
Madarganj	—	76,043	30,473	45,570	5,000	4,220	33,800	37,994
TANGAIL SUBDIVISION		1,018,729	527,623	527,106	246,377	119,077	580,501	373,331
Tangail	—	200,306	121,919	78,386	61,379	40,304	65,001	6,322
Tangail	Tangail	178,776	87,000	91,776	36,300	20,379	34,379	15,901
	Dakshin	62,627	64,701	63,444	24,028	11,315	27,814	31,701
Ka. hali	—	100,882	10,300	90,582	51,300	23,071	33,114	11,200
Na. talari	—	124,232	111,703	112,529	37,541	30,300	30,300	41,101
Shaypur	—	119,371	61,600	57,771	18,711	10,711	40,477	41,101
Madarganj	—	106,781	23,000	83,781	14,370	10,445	81,200	24,501
Shaypur	—	65,68	43,304	46,604	11,744	10,100	22,111	22,111
Shaypur	—	76,905	41,819	35,086	7,651	6,150	25,411	37,620
KISHORGANG SUBDIVISION		877,710	481,814	401,896	123,494	117,070	238,009	783,718
K. shangai	—	180,604	97,710	82,894	25,100	21,554	71,114	60,330
Kashali	—	176,400	90,370	86,030	19,700	16,400	60,330	54,771
Na. talari	—	155,848	77,800	78,048	14,000	12,000	30,300	24,771
Madarganj	—	146,630	70,819	75,811	23,674	22,411	22,411	20,621
Shaypur	—	83,213	35,000	48,213	4,700	4,400	22,411	20,621
Shaypur	—	97,697	61,100	36,597	31,300	10,400	27,411	20,621
FARIPTA SUBDIVISION		1,121,914	1,074,839	1,010,933	388,446	389,337	686,478	633,619
SADAR SUBDIVISION		846,400	750,543	705,910	55,011	61,570	183,480	174,041
Fardipura	—	113,104	60,814	52,290	20,603	17,613	30,301	25,133
Shangai	—	232,032	110,310	121,722	31,111	20,778	41,101	31,044
Shangai	—	120,058	64,846	55,212	19,330	10,417	41,101	41,728
Shangai	—	103,977	43,410	60,567	19,713	12,534	24,810	27,218
Nagarbanda	—	110,488	5,903	104,585	13,200	13,644	40,623	39,540
Bhushant	—	90,189	44,067	46,122	15,900	15,106	30,101	29,022
Shangai	—	62,663	31,700	30,963	10,948	11,970	20,700	19,547
Shangai	—	27,692	10,331	17,361	4,500	4,020	6,423	6,413
GOALAND SUBDIVISION		328,903	171,235	157,728	59,911	66,378	111,208	101,768
Goalando	—	124,073	66,925	57,148	31,421	15,645	41,955	30,277
Goalando	—	104,201	55,303	48,898	13,643	13,175	30,708	33,753
Goalando	—	22,762	14,183	8,579	3,900	3,155	4,256	4,474
Balakand	—	81,902	40,300	41,602	19,021	20,171	31,767	20,113
Fardipura	—	122,888	63,114	59,774	18,807	18,000	24,453	41,956
MADINCH SUBDIVISION		816,803	408,109	410,694	218,886	228,716	286,931	331,641
Madar pur	—	246,863	127,400	119,463	45,177	49,000	74,013	73,334
Fardipura	—	356,432	173,608	182,824	61,210	60,400	122,320	125,291
Palpur	—	174,063	81,000	93,063	20,157	34,011	55,723	55,814
Palpur	—	70,060	30,070	40,090	8,711	14,000	20,800	20,600
Palpur	—	101,410	40,973	60,437	19,603	13,023	30,711	30,000
Palpur	—	215,308	110,078	105,230	19,670	19,000	30,350	30,001

The thana figures in column 11—19 are for Hindus Muhammadans

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
503	426	5,713	5,489	9	...	29,477	1,406	2,160	9
19	19	175	165	1	...	9,913	463	925	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	6,405	311	480	2
484	407	5,538	5,324	6	...	5,554	255	298	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,321	297	596	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	50	61	...
152	153	2,750	2,538	210	12	26,627	1,097	2,638	18
16	11	190	111	33	1	10,684	510	1,226	6
119	106	1,036	1,803	15	...	3,631	56	267	4
2	3	33	23	96	8	4,827	162	310	1
15	13	601	621	55	2	5,635	366	670	6
...	...	...	...	8	1	2,350	33	116	1
24	17	485	472	55	12	51,926	3,598	7,128	58
12	11	...	1	11	8	15,105	1,507	2,797	23
12	11	...	1	11	8	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	19	21	3	...	8,323	542	928	...
1	...	183	169	6	1	9,333	897	1,075	7
1	2	...	...	...	...	6,821	467	996	7
...	...	...	...	2	...	4,881	403	478	3
...	...	281	281	...	...	4,189	131	321	...
10	4	...	...	14	3	4,218	145	515	5
13	13	...	...	2	...	37,854	2,281	3,668	16
9	10	...	...	1	...	10,276	702	1,370	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	8,077	619	843	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	7,771	414	735	3
...	3	...	...	...	...	6,187	317	326	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	5,612	114	222	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,691	117	136	1
3,018	2,796	...	...	24	11	120,091	10,704	15,645	501
30	20	...	...	12	9	26,900	2,277	3,595	39
30	20	...	...	12	9	6,881	563	1,737	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,030	708	1,066	6
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,754	429	374	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,274	280	394	...
...
...
104	83	...	...	12	2	18,010	1,724	3,740	39
91	74	...	...	12	2	5,401	727	2,109	39
36	31	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
55	43	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
11	7	...	...	...	...	4,422	250	731	9
2	2	...	...	...	...	2,087	414	718	...
292	254	...	...	...	...	41,541	4,562	5,085	102
289	234	...	...	...	...	13,804	1,402	1,484	42
3	...	...	...	...	...	20,157	2,442	2,769	11
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	204	800	4

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Dacca

DIVISION, DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Loca- tion	TOTAL POPULATION			HINDUS		MUHAMMANS	
		Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FAIRFIELD concluded								
GOPALPUR & SUBDI- VISION	—	410,320	217,049	213,287	229,418	177,110	91,820	26,418
Gopalpur		121,006	61,747	59,259	57,451	35,794	25,185	9,609
Kota		102,346	51,691	50,655	35,437	25,511	14,471	15,420
Hakimpur		112,277	54,241	58,036	94,171	84,875	27,723	27,700
Kakati		63,872	37,310	26,528	24,733	24,600	12,666	20,413
BACKERGUNGJ	—	2,499,911	1,211,335	1,288,576	328,403	351,754	268,450	495,210
BAKAR SUBDIVISION	—	245,328	480,231	458,957	177,752	176,812	318,718	305,005
Bakar		153,297	8,715	71,671	24,733	8,111	24,925	60,514
(as noted)		203,800	17,300	133,024	42,811	60,722	26,461	41,182
Chandrad		214,487	106,875	110,608	87,711	77,912	47,011	25,911
Wairadi		45,900	21,450	22,277	4,178	8,900	19,472	18,378
Moldani	—	174,164	10,771	26,403	1,321	10,370	72,473	24,576
Mohamud		132,483	65,795	67,688	15,112	11,647	25,554	40,280
Madanpur		41,671	20,476	2,795	2,556	8,725	15,217	18,569
Jhalakati	—	167,306	43,281	64,874	30,481	24,412	65,771	44,077
Jhalakati		100,610	44,418	55,793	22,403	22,807	28,925	22,140
Kajapur		27,680	74,863	25,911	1,018	7,410	1,942	7,131
Nalchil	—	82,338	6,941	41,374	17,225	13,256	21,179	27,117
Backergunge		144,287	19,663	21,332	11,505	21,540	20,740	40,210
TISCOGUR SUBDIVISION	—	350,418	270,148	276,800	214,812	216,421	164,100	188,200
Tiscogur	—	122,935	72,816	60,741	18,30	25,979	34,091	34,071
Tiscogur		26,470	44,434	41,09	15,777	17,711	21,211	24,211
Kachha		20,000	18,412	18,023	7,702	8,212	10,512	9,211
Saraphati	—	204,800	101,610	103,419	40,221	20,070	44,500	44,500
Saraphati		152,110	63,461	60,415	25,570	27,420	22,970	30,710
Nalpur		72,690	37,153	35,304	17,251	12,650	21,530	13,790
Malbarn	—	123,006	60,310	59,606	15,123	13,110	40,127	41,337
Malbarn		60,223	41,687	4,236	12,711	11,401	25,410	23,815
Banura		23,784	17,271	18,612	2,391	3,715	9,410	9,410
Bhandaria	—	90,800	50,915	45,304	15,721	14,100	25,202	34,702
FATUAKHALI SUBDI- VISION	—	474,972	297,521	277,411	49,238	158,213	213,586	235,937
Fatuakhal	—	208,470	100,136	102,118	20,210	10,750	85,797	25,531
Fatuakhal		103,948	53,129	30,810	14,777	6,018	49,865	41,777
De agi		51,487	26,658	25,601	4,772	4,120	21,235	21,200
M. Fagan		63,035	21,001	20,054	8,120	3,750	22,410	22,410
Deuphal	—	120,555	48,271	24,581	11,210	1,108	20,010	45,878
As foli		144,082	28,465	29,010	10,77	6,111	11,242	29,500
As foli		81,073	45,178	27,931	6,605	5,221	24,110	21,400
As guca		21,670	25,910	4,058	4,058	3,401	2,778	27,110
Galachipa	—	101,295	64,185	47,147	7,986	5,422	45,000	41,225
BAKSHI FRAMBAK N (Bhola) SUBDIVISION	—	318,337	168,914	149,401	26,308	19,727	167,500	129,606
Bhola	—	187,082	57,250	79,721	10,750	7,618	28,430	15,904
Bhola		110,220	60,708	55,400	7,371	5,155	23,419	30,331
Asulthan		50,672	20,220	24,310	3,403	2,607	23,111	21,653
Baranali	—	181,245	81,604	69,591	15,710	11,079	65,900	27,912
Baranali		107,345	27,623	49,682	9,110	6,605	48,555	43,074
Taromaddi		43,900	23,982	10,508	6,617	6,574	17,975	14,574

T & B. Figures in columns 1-1 are of Hindus & Muslims

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,589	2,458	...	...	...	...	32,856	1,988	5,075	44
181	178	...	...	...	...	12,113	812	1,529	29
1,805	1,745	...	...	...	...	7,713	486	506	4
395	523	...	...	...	...	7,615	382	542	5
10	14	...	...	...	...	5,515	305	515	6
3,295	3,246	2	...	4,676	4,230	191,390	13,539	13,399	336
3,017	3,010	1	...	119	27	87,804	8,871	8,682	167
536	426	1	...	50	27	18,005	2,257	3,634	73
2,003	2,099	...	...	...	...	21,586	2,310	1,772	61
1,927	2,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	49	...	10,004	183	519	1
8	1	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
29	26	...	...	...	...	10,572	2,312	1,688	27
28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	31	...	...	17	...	7,671	874	356	3
114	127	...	...	3	...	0,976	620	515	2
151	155	1	...	16	3	58,705	2,910	2,677	39
24	23	1	...	9	3	15,221	638	701	17
19	22	1	...	9	3	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	86	...	...	...	...	25,911	2,092	1,504	17
107	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	8,755	126	191	4
10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
4	5	...	...	7	...	8,515	134	191	1
125	101	...	...	4,479	4,200	31,438	702	1,200	12
107	101	...	...	...	...	12,586	421	727	9
37	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	3,229	3,023	3,233	150	154	1
...	...	...	...	3,417	3,223	4,875	48	152	...
...	...	...	...	453	451	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	537	507	4,521	71	130	2
5	...	...	...	62	...	15,868	330	694	10
4	...	...	...	51	...	6,501	251	225	12
4	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	7,237	24	190	...
...
...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Chilodactyl

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA		Police Station	TOTAL POPULATION			Males		Females	
1	2	3	Female	Male	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CHITTAGONG DIVISION			5,384,401	2,604,421	2,780,000	671,236	661,000	1,015,411	1,074,490
TIFRA			6,410,174	1,215,041	1,197,037	721,721	786,119	804,305	456,687
SADAR SUBDIVISION			1,069,650	340,161	478,319	429,929	177,164	471,053	915,784
Little (A Thal)			188,088	3,47	94,104	2,111	75,111	14,394	8,000
Dandandi			243,487	1,111	141,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	77,111
1st Dhandi			163,447	1,111	94,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Thanna			79,040	1,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Hernagar			234,922	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Chandana			130,901	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
1st Dhandi			146,875	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Lakshmi			145,207	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
BRANKHARA SUBDIVISION			777,881	343,880	371,317	111,304	140,740	214,594	930,216
Bahadur			335,400	1,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Brankhara			242,132	1,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Brankhara			93,948	1,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Koba			169,484	1,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Mail			202,330	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
CHANDRA SUBDIVISION			873,803	889,924	919,881	73,849	64,743	87,836	910,887
Chandra			247,036	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Chandra			167,500	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Chandra			189,469	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
NOAKHALI			1,300,090	849,489	636,197	131,271	149,873	803,701	609,419
SADAR SUBDIVISION			961,827	480,614	810,833	105,140	100,833	373,939	3,904,856
Noakhali			194,806	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Sadar			182,726	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Sadar			11,988	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Lakhimpur			204,366	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Baran			224,046	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Baran			145,411	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Baran			119,662	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Sadar			93,764	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Sadar			26,898	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
Hatya			79,806	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111
FANI SUBDIVISION			340,863	109,254	270,369	43,411	47,842	110,769	127,416
Ch. againa			138,202	46,644	71,745	11,930	14,109	44,719	47,651
Fen			202,271	94,710	108,863	23,041	23,733	1,050	79,777
CHITTAGONG			1,508,433	789,637	768,596	169,770	177,417	610,413	860,621
SADAR SUBDIVISION			1,358,843	808,632	629,040	189,650	168,854	919,369	464,939
Chittagong (Kotwali)			112,137	60,138	48,001	10,219	8,232	42,124	47,265
Mirpur			112,137	60,138	48,001	10,219	8,232	42,124	47,265
S. Lalpur			76,324	36,274	26,000	6,853	5,400	20,215	20,866
Hatibari			98,788	46,610	32,140	6,412	5,213	20,210	20,866
Y. Koberi			117,441	56,260	40,973	14,934	14,114	40,823	44,304
R. R.			177,214	84,361	62,823	15,044	14,108	61,012	64,507
Y. Koberi			238,682	11,033	107,649	37,050	44,411	60,856	77,457
Satkhara			172,970	83,680	103,250	15,641	15,641	65,060	73,274
Stanchali			182,342	10,854	81,208	10,474	11,076	50,958	50,400

The theta fit results in columns 18-19 are for H and M values.

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Chittagong

DIVISION DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY AND THANA	Popu- lation	TOTAL POPULATION.			DISTRIBUTION			
		Totals	HINDUS		MUHAMMADANS		Male	Female
			Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHITTAGONG— continued.								
COX'S BAZAR MUNICIPALITY	—	244,161	122,004	122,156	10,082	2,463	100,042	104,477
Cox's Bazar	—	88,200	45,779	42,421	8,113	2,445	35,599	36,071
Malakhal	—	47,071	27,691	19,379	2,819	2,721	18,140	27,135
Chakaria	—	81,814	39,140	41,674	2,542	2,021	35,393	38,495
Teknaf	—	60,840	33,614	27,332	711	171	30,514	21,727
Total	—	27,320	13,714	13,606	370	32	10,551	10,523
Urban	—	23,620	11,962	11,658	322	130	10,221	10,419
CHITTAGONG HILL TRICHT		131,410	82,694	48,716	8,137	2,847	4,000	1,039
Chakma (tribes)	—	77,156	41,043	36,113	7,351	4,214	2,136	401
Mong	—	27,612	14,676	12,936	343	19	221	1
Mrohmung	—	49,002	25,975	23,667	171	91	1,792	136
NATIVE STATES	—	822,063	438,368	383,695	202,403	206,063	151,673	115,216
COOCH BEHAR STATE		699,917	310,343	379,574	210,463	190,027	94,378	85,178
Karwali	—	130,602	70,277	60,325	11,761	43,277	18,200	16,205
Talassang	—	80,147	42,516	37,631	11,540	29,971	11,204	9,949
Dinabadi	—	146,529	75,479	69,050	11,074	44,947	17,193	22,057
Mahabubnagar	—	142,904	73,444	69,460	27,906	30,440	14,379	16,495
Moulvibazar	—	81,548	47,810	33,738	11,779	13,415	9,042	4,619
Maldibari	—	20,625	10,912	9,713	10,011	6,746	10,771	9,007
HILL TIPPERA STATE		220,413	121,870	102,543	83,040	72,041	28,298	29,834
Kadar	—	74,872	39,492	35,379	20,590	22,194	12,041	11,028
Kailashabari	—	21,006	10,402	9,604	11,794	10,406	4,093	4,503
Khowal	—	21,268	11,147	9,999	10,531	9,028	3,114	2,711
Sharmanspur	—	19,056	10,145	9,911	6,751	5,568	3,425	2,933
Sonamara	—	18,082	9,706	8,376	2,413	2,454	1,013	1,000
Udaypur	—	40,114	21,319	18,795	13,061	12,730	5,721	3,993
Belonia	—	18,157	10,104	8,992	2,037	2,781	2,077	2,543
Subarn	—	8,518	4,594	3,924	2,506	2,101	1,111	1,111

The above figures in columns 10—12 are for Hindus, Muhammadans

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	15	...	...	11,852	13,358	6,155	109	528	...
12	10	...	...	4,485	5,778	2,533	72	192	...
3	2	...	...	1,431	1,421	989	24	36	...
...	...	...	...	1,007	2,038	1,702	81	67	...
1	1	...	...	4,029	4,131	961	22	33	...
1	1	...	...	2,629	3,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,200	1,131	...	...	...	...
90	82	16,940	16,195	53,204	47,973	9,509	316	323	...
28	31	872	801	31,626	28,038	971	23	120	...
16	22	7,509	6,951	6,601	5,953	623	28	13	...
46	29	8,777	8,443	14,077	13,957	835	2	21	...
133	95	333	265	3,726	2,918	50,704	2,485	3,652	8
58	32	105	85	544	87	42,266	1,659	2,368	6
44	13	10	4	185	38	11,565	757	1,278	8
9	10	73	60	151	22	3,540	65	112	...
...	...	...	...	102	6	8,469	228	307	...
1	4	13	12	45	8	10,087	305	244	...
...	...	...	...	48	7	4,284	117	232	...
4	5	...	...	12	6	3,600	153	166	...
75	63	228	180	3,182	2,851	8,438	876	1,184	2
75	63	176	125	31	4	3,687	542	750	1
...	...	...	...	24	16	1,435	183	165	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	933	10	26	...
...	...	25	20	...	...	836	50	45	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	481	20	50	...
...	...	28	35	2,299	2,043	1,185	38	59	...
...	...	...	...	454	427	392	...	61	...
...	...	...	...	355	312	151	...	21	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.